

THE
EAST ANGLIAN.

NEW SERIES. VOL. II.

PRINTED BY
PAWSEY AND HAYES, ANCIENT HOUSE, IPSWICH.

THE
EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX & NORFOLK.

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EAST AFRICA

Notes and Observations

by Captain J. H. Speke

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CURIOUS REFLECTIONS UPON EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CAMBRIDGE GRADUATES.

An old folio volume of elegant Latin verse has recently been brought to our notice, the title page of which is as follows :—

THRENODIA
ACADEMIE CANTABRIGIENSIS
IN
Immatuum Obitum
ILLUSTRISSIMI ac DESIDERATISSIMI
PRINCIPI
GULIELMI
DUCIS GLOCESTRENSIS

Cantabrigiæ
Typis Academicis MDCC

This particular copy appears to have been originally in the possession of one, Thomas Tipping, of Yardley, Herts., whose name appears at the commencement, with the dates 10th June, 1719, and 30th August, 1743, and in other places. Throughout this book of 'lamentations,' which is composed of numerous verse contributions from a large number of Cambridge graduates, more or less illustrious, with name and designation of the author at the foot of each piece, there are sundry MS. reflections, generally of a not very complimentary character, affecting the several writers. These MS. notes are apparently in the handwriting of the above-mentioned Thomas Tipping.

The first set of verses is headed :—

"SERENISSIMÆ AUGUSTISSIMÆQUE
REGIÆ MAJESTATÆ"

—and has the imprimatur of "*Tho. Greene, S.T.P. Coll. Corp. Christ :
Magist. & Acad. Cantab. Procan.*" upon whom the following is written :—

"This man had two livings in Kent & was ArchD. of Canterb.

478076

Vicar of St. Martins London Bp of Norwich & afterwards of Ely & is so 27 March 1738. Dyed April or May 1738.

A poor Worthless Creature.

The verses were made by Tom. Fawcett a good Scholar & Fell. of C. C. C. Cant. He made his Sermons & Commencement Speeches."

Eight lines bearing the name of "*N. Vincent*, s. T. P. Aul. Clar. Pr." has also this MS. foot-note:—

"Dyed as he lived—a Silly fellow."

—"Wilhel Vernon, AM. Coll. D. Pet." is designated "The Famous Butter Fly Catcher;" while "*Tho. Forster*, Coll. Div. Joh. Commens" is particularized as "The Preston General."

The lines written by "*Gwil. Worts* A.B. Aul. Cath." have at the foot—

"Worts' Father kept the Cellar called the Devil Tavern in Cambr."

"*Horat. Walpole*, Coll. Regal. Alumn. 1743" has here the reputation of being 'The Balancer of Europe.'

Of "*Peter Needham*, AM. Coll. Div. Joh. Soc." it is said:—

"The famous Jerry who took a Guinea to pay £100 if he lived till he was 50 years old: lived; pay'd the money & Dyed within y year for Grief."

Another worthy, "*Theodore Waterland*, Aul. Clar. Alumn." is thus treated by the not over scrupulous penman:—

"Theodore an odd Dog raised y^e Devil of Whigg^y in Clare Hall being Fellow—was by his Bro. monarch of Magd: removed thither & there played y^e Devil himself—took a Coll. Living Long Stanton in Cambrgs: has a Donative St Bennet Fink in London & 31 Aug 1743 Lives Despised by all mankind—Rich & Covetous."

"*John Baker*, A.B. Coll. Trin." is stigmatized as, "The famous Johnny Baker noted for Great Wigg & little Learning, was Vice Mr. but quitted it to Frog Walkr to screen Bentley."

"3rd Sep. 1743 the Wretch subsists yet."

Lastly, it is written of "*Pet. Allix*, Coll. Regin. Alumn." that he was

"thence translated to Jesus, as fellow by Bishop of Ely patrick. 2 Sept. 1743 is y^e worthless Dean of Ely—His Father a French & learned man—and always pronounced the petition in y^e Litany, thus, For All we=men laboring with shild."

There are many other reflections of a less remarkable kind, and it should be stated in fairness to the writer, that these mostly breathe the spirit of kindness, a virtue to which the foregoing can scarcely lay claim.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXIV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[104.]

iiij^o Nouemb^r A^o Dm 1547Leystoft The certyficate of Jamys Jeto^r Antony Jeto^r Robert Aleyn
& Robert Hudschyd Charchewardens thereSold We certyfy that we haue sold w^t the consent
of the pasch a Bason of Sylur & gylt ij Cruetts } xv^{li}
the p^{re}ce the p^{re}ce } x^s xd

whereof

Imployments We haue payd for Shotte & powder in
wt vses Mending of Gonnys and Artelery w^t
Bulwarks & dyks } xl^{li}

[No. 105.]

iiij^o Nouemb^r An^o RR Edwardi p^{mo}Lounde A newe c^otyficat maid by y^e church Wardens of lownde
Thomas Jaxe & Robt Candlar.Itm y^t we haue sold a bell for y^e some of _____ iiij^{li}Itm y^t we haue sold a payre of Chalics for _____ xxxiiij^s iiij^dItm y^t we haue bestowed of y^e seid money in
reparyng of our churche _____ iiij^{li} vi^s viii^dItm for y^e yotting of a bell _____ x^{li}Itm for a lether _____ x^s

[No. 106.]

Markeshale

The certyficate Jndented ffor the pi^{sh}e of markeshale made by Thom^{as}
ffr^ouncesse Curate ther Will^m maye, Thomas berye & Will^m hales
pisshon^s ther accordyng to ther Othe & charge taken at ffordam before
the right honorable Erle of Oxenford & other the Kyngs mayestyez
Comyssyon^s ther the ixth daye of Septemb^r in the Syxth yere of the
reign of ow^{er} most dradde Sou^{er}aign lord Kyng Edward y^e Syxtffyrst ther ys one Chalys peell gylt wayeng iiij^o3

Also one vestymnt of grene Sylke

Also one other vestymnt of yelow damaske

Also one Coope of grene Satyn of brugs

Also one other Coope of dormyx worke of Satyn of brugs

Also ther are two bells in the stple

M^a that the abouesaid Chalycce of sylver and the cope of grene satyn of
brydges ar appoynted for the Dyvyne s^{er}vice and resydue of the said
goods is comy^{tt}ted to the custodie of Will^m Maye / Oxyndford

John Seyntoler

John Teye

[107.]

Markesteye. A byll of recuynge y^t y^e Church Wardens off M^rckstay have mayd cōsnyng payments y^t they have leyd out for the be halfe off y^e church & oth^r necessaris belongynge to y^e church & y^e paryshe

In p ^r mis a byble off y ^e largeste volume	_____	xij ^s
It. leyd owt for settyng forthe off ij men toward the Kyng's maiests affares in hs greces wairs w ^t harns & oth necessaris to thē belongyns	_____	xiiij ^s iij ^d
It. for o ^r diners at colchest ^t at y ^e Kyngs visitaciō	_____	xviij ^s ij ^d
It. for mackynge off o ^r by/ off p ^r sentmēt	_____	xj ^s viij ^d
It. leyd owt for y ^e praphrase off erasm ^e	_____	xxv ^s iij ^d
It. leyd owt for glasyng & whyt lymynge off ye Church w ^t oth necessaries off Repraciō	_____	x ^d ij ^d
It. for y ^e visitaciō at coggsall for o ^r diners	_____	ij ^d
It. for o ^r byll y ^t was mayd there	_____	viij ^d
It. for o ^r byll mayekynge off mēnes names to y ^e hye constable	_____	iiij ^s viij ^d
It. leyd owt for y ^e Kyngs bocke [<i>Crossed out in the MS.</i>]	_____	viij ^d
It. at Keldon at y ^e visitacion for o ^r diners	_____	ij ^d
It. for mayekynge off o ^r byll y ^r	_____	iiij ^d
It. for mayekynge off o ^r pulpet	_____	viij ^d
It. for mayekynge off y ^e steple dore	_____	viij ^d
It. for mayekynge the church dore Kay	_____	x ^d
It. for ij days worcke y ^t peveryll had a bowt y ^e Church w ^t faytchyng off sand & oth labor	_____	vj ^d
It. at y ^e visitaciō at Keldon for o ^r din ^r s	_____	ij ^d
It. stryckynge off wax	_____	xvj ^d
It. for skowrerynge off harnes	_____	viij ^d
It. peuryll leyd owt for mayekynge off tapers	_____	vj ^d
It. for mēdyng off a sallett	_____	viij ^d
It. for ij bylles mayekynge to y ^e hye cōstable	_____	viij ^d
It. for o ^r costs at colchest ^t at y ^e visitaciō	_____	viij ^d
It. for wasshynge off y ^e church clothes fore ye space off ix yer ^s y ^t ys paste	_____	iiij ^s xvi ^d
It. to strelton for skowryng off harnes won tyme	_____	xvi ^d
It. for skowryng off harnes a noth tyme	_____	iiij ^d
It. for sawynge off stocks	_____	vj ^d
It. at y ^e visitacion at Keldon	_____	iiij ^s iij ^d
It. for a boe for a souldier	_____	ij ^s viij ^d
It. for a sheiffe off arroes	_____	viij ^d
It. for ij gyrdylls	_____	iiij ^s xij ^d
It. for y ^e carryage off harns to chemseford for a souldier	_____	iiij ^d
It. for a byll mackynge	_____	xij ^d
It. for y ^e delyveryng off y ^e byll	_____	iiij ^d

It. for iij days worcke a bout y^e church _____

It. for or diners at y^e laste visitacion _____

By me Wyllm bowysse clercke.

(To be continued.)

xx^dviiij^d

SOME STRAY NOTES ON THE CHURCHES AND TOWN OF BUNGAY.

In the various Manors included under the general designation of "Bongeia," in Domesday, five Churches are mentioned.

1. fol. 288 In "Terræ Stingaude quas Willmus Dencers servat in manu regis."
2. 282 b In "Burghea"
3. " in eadem
4. " in "
5. 300 in land held by *Aluric tempore regis Edwardi*, and afterwards by Wille de Comite.

The Churches known to have existed in Bungay are:—Holy Cross (now St. Mary), Holy Trinity, St. Thomas (in St. Mary's churchyard ?), St. Mary Magdalen (opposite new road), St. Mary—the Virgin ?—(on Bungay Bridge), but it remains to identify them.

"*Burghea*" is translated by Suckling as if it were "Burgo," which the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Raven, deemed wholly unauthorized. Mr. Woodward had a theory that it might be the manor to which Burgate Hall was the Manor House—which either wholly or in part is the same as Mettingham cum Bungay—outlying portions of which in *Burghwell Lane* are in Bungay itself, and it must be remembered that it is of Manors and not of parishes that Domesday speaks. Mr. Woodward further suggested that the Churches should be thus identified:—(1) Holy Cross, (2) Holy Trinity, (3) St. Mary Magd, (4) St. Mary the Virgin, (5) St. Thomas. Only two of the Churches now remain, viz. St. Mary and the Holy Trinity. The following list of Incumbents of Holy Trinity parish is from Tanner's MSS. (ii. 1143) deposited in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich:—

Bungeye Sca Trinitatis.

10 Kal Oct. 1308	Sequestr hujus	28 Jul. 1349	Rog. Rose
	Vicariæ vacantis	2 Sept 1381	Rog. Blase (Vic)
12 Kal Apr. 1308	Rob Hanstede (Vic)	pen Oct. 1388	Joh. Sparwe
Non Feb. 1311	Rob Somerton (Vic)	7 Dec. 1392	Joh. Hereward (Vic)
7 Kal Apr. 1314	Will. de Lopham (Vic)	10 Nov. 1393	Joh. Bakere
		penult. Oct. 1401	Joh. Hyrde
6 Id Apr. 1324	Joës fil. Thoë de Walpol	4 Jun. 1437	Rob. Kendawnt
		18 Sept. 1462	Joh. Baxster
10 Kal Feb. 1330	Olive de Braddeley	5 Oct. 1479	Alex. Blenkinsop

3 Sept. 1489 <i>Rob. Nicolasson</i>	19 Nov. 1602 <i>Chtoph. Smith</i>
22 Dec. 1521 <i>Oliv. Godreston</i>	5 Dec. 1631 <i>Rob. Chapman</i>
22 Jul. 1538 <i>Ric. Dalyson</i>	29 Dec. 1638 <i>Nic Judd</i>
14 Dec. 1555 <i>Will. Stutton</i>	xi Apr. 1640 <i>Will. Pix</i>
4 Jul. 1561 <i>Nic. Lincoln</i>	<i>Tho. Ralph</i> Vic 1662
16 Aug. 1575 <i>Rog. Tyller</i>	25 Oct. 1667 <i>Sam Slipper</i>
9 Jul. 1583 <i>Will. Johnson</i>	16 Sept. 1681 <i>Sam Crisp</i>
ult. Aug. 1592 <i>Edw. Blencom</i>	29 Nov. 1688 <i>Ca. Cock</i>

No list of the Incumbents of St. Thomas, Bungay, is known to exist. The following notes, however, from Tanner (ii. 1145) and an extract from the Norwich Domesday Book are both interesting and important:—

Bungeye [Sci Thome]

Domesd. Appropriatur Priorisæ et Conv. de Bungey. ante Concil. gen. Lateran (Reg. viii. 128). Estimatio illius xviii Marc. 1422 (Hym. 106)

to the bylding the Chapel of our Lady on the brygge in Bungay 1532 (Alp. 19.)

Fairs—on Crowche day May—In Holy Rood in Sepr.

Chappel or Ele of St. Mary Chansel of our Lady (Alp. 19) in Bungay Trinity (God. 307)

One Vyngs gave a silver crofs to ye value of xxlb to this Ch (ibm) 1540

Ext. from Norwich Domesday Book

Taxacō spiritualitatis

Bungeya sci Thome Appriatur Priorisæ & Coëntu de Bungeya Estimacō illius: xviii marc. Inde decima xxiijjs
Taxacō temporalitatis. Abbas de Sybetone habet in eadem & in prehia sce Trinitatis de Redditu vis.—Prior sci Olai habet in eisdem de Redditu terre xxxviijjs id—Prior de Walsynghm habet in eisdem de Redditu iijjs vid

We are indebted to the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., for most of the foregoing notes.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EAST ANGLIAN ADMISSIONS FROM 1561.—Continued.

Browne, John; son of John Browne, gent. Born at Spexhall, Suffolk. School, Halesworth, under Mr. Popson. At St. John's College, under Mr. Pratt, a year and a half. Age 19. Admitted Oct. 24, 1587.
 Walpoole, Christopher; of Anmere ('Anmyre'), Norfolk; son of Christopher Walpoole, gent. School, Ely, under Mr. Spyght, two years. Age 18. Admitted scholar, October 25, 1587.

- Stonham, Matthew; son of Robert Stonham, *mediocris fortunæ*, citizen of Norwich. Born at Norwich. At School there, under Mr. Limbert, four years. Age 16. Admitted scholar, November 7, 1587.
- Aynsworth, Henry; son of Thomas Aynsworth, yeoman. Born at Swanton Morley, Norfolk. At school there under Mr. Clephamson, three years. At St. John's College, under Mr. Furnace, one year. Age 18. Admitted scholar, Dec. 15, 1587.
- Feake, Thomas; of Witchingham, Norfolk; son of Robert Feake, *mediocris fortunæ*, merchant. School, Norwich, under Mr. Limbert, three years. At Emmanuel College, under Mr. Pickering, three years. Age 21. Admitted scholar, Dec. 20, 1587.
- Gogges, John; son of Robert Gogges, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born in Harpley, Norfolk. At school there, under Mr. Lealand. At Clare Hall, under Mr. Atthow, two years. Admitted scholar, Jan. 28, 1584.
- Drake, Thomas; son of Thomas Drake, vicar of Sedgeford, Norfolk. School, Norwich, under Mr. Limbert, two years. Age 18. Admitted, Feb. 6, 1584, sizar of his surety, Mr. Roberts, fellow.
- Goodwin, Vincent; of Cley, Norfolk; son of Vincent Goodwin. School, Holt, under Mr. Williams, three years. Age 15. Admitted scholar, March 2, 1584.
- Andrew, Christopher; son of Roger Andrew, gent. Born in Great Ryburgh, Norfolk. School, Holt, under Mr. Williams, three years. Admitted scholar, March 2, 1584.
- Pagrove, Edward; of Barnham Broome, Norfolk; son of Edward Pagrove. School, Barnham Broome, under Mr. Cawsye. Age 16. Admitted scholar, *litt. grat.*, Sep. 13, 1588.
- Steward, Simeon; son of Nicholas Steward, LL.D. Born at Lakenham, Suffolk. School, Eton, under Mr. Hammon, two years. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Sep. 18, 1588.
- Chapman, Gabriell; son of Richard Chapman, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born in Banham, Norfolk. School, Bury St. Edmund's, under Mr. Wright, three years. Admitted sizar of his surety Mr. Wright, Oct. 8, 1588.
- Bonde, John; of Brentwood, Essex; son of Robert Bonde, *mediocris fortunæ*. At school there under Mr. Grenewood. Admitted, Oct. 4, 1588, *litt. grat.*, sizar of his surety, Mr. Christopher Grimston, M.A., fellow.
- Barney, Francis; son of Martin Barney, Esq. Born in Gunton, Norfolk. At school there, under Mr. Leuger. Age 17. Admitted fellow-commoner, Oct. 16, 1588.
- Aspinall, Thomas; son of Peter Aspinall, citizen of Norwich. School, Norwich, under Mr. Limbert. Age 15. Admitted scholar, Jan. 17, 1588.
- Breereton, John; son of Cuthbert Breereton, citizen of Norwich. School, Norwich, under Mr. Stephen Limbert. Age 17. Admitted pensioner Jan. 17, 1588.

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. IV.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq3 ad Annum 1455.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Edmundi	Conwalde	de	Laxfilde	172
Henrici	Clarke	de	Northales	173
Henrici	Clubber	de	Eston bavent	eod
Roberti	Clarke	de	Nacton	174
Johannis	Coller	de	Siswell	178
Agneth	Cooke	de	Snappe	184
Johannis	Clerke	de	Dennington	eod
Roberti	Culham	de	Brundish	185
Galfridi	Coyte	de	Pakefilde	187
Roberti	Cooke	de	Wickhā inkett	189
Johannis	Cooke	de		163
Johannis	Clerke	de		190
Margarete	Cuttler	de	Bremham	192
Alicie	Cuttler	de	Blithburghe	194
Johannis	Calie	de	NortonacDahum	200
Johannis	Chrispe	de		201
Alicie	Candler	de	Benles	eod
Johannis	Calvisbare	de	Burwell	eod
Johannis	Chebe	de		203

D

Richi	Deer	de	Gippwico	4
Williāi	Deniell	de	Debenham	8
Johannis	Downe	de	Hasketon	9
Richardi	Disse	de	Gippwico	19
Galfridi	Damron	de	Hendlie	22
Johannis	Damron	de	Hendlie	eod
Margarete	Debenham	de		28
Petri	Dobbison	de	Beales	32
Johannis	Dowsinge	de	Laxfilde	43
Katherine	Dañ	de	Wirlinghā	68
Roberti	Dove	de	Pettaughe	81
Thome	Dey	de	Newton	82
Johannis	Dufte	de	Gippwico	84
Roberti	Drie	de	Gippwico	89
Nicholai	Dawes	de	Gorleston	101
Alicie	Dye	de	Sternfilde	102
Edmundi	Denny	de	Stonhā pra	112
Williāi	Digon	de		118
Johannis	Dreymedne	de	Wittnesham	eod
Johannis	Doye	de	Coddenham	122

Name of Testator.			Abode.	Folio.
Roberti	Delwoode	de	Martleshā	129
Johannis	Duffilde	de	Bungay	131
Thome	Doggett	de	Mendham	eod
Thome	Dockett	de	Worlingworthe	138
Agneth	Dowlinge	de	Laxfilde	141
Johannis	Dunwalde	de	Loestofte	143
Willimi	Dokett	de	Worlingworthe	150
Johannis	Denyes	de	Tadington	167
Margarete	Denyes	de	Tadington	172
Willimi	Dorande	de	Peasenhall	175
Johannis	Dye	de	Wingfilde	eod
Elia novie	Dekane	de	Gippwico	178
Gualteri	Dost	de	Woodbridge	199

E

Henrici	Edon	de	Cheston	38
Thome	Eston	de	Eston	111
Johannis	Edwarde	de	Pakefilde	116
Johannis	Erleheade	de	Pakefilde	149
Phillippi	Edwyn	de	Chattisham	166
Alicie	Ellis	de	Debache	174
Johannis	Emme	de	Dallinghoe	eod
Johannis	Emme	de	Hasketon	178
Thome	Ederighte	de	Oulton	200
Margerie	Ellmy	de		202
Johannis	Ellis	de	Debache	eod
Richi	Edwarde	de	Holbrooke	166

SHAKESPEARE.—We fancy that Mr. Halliwell Phillipps' *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* is familiar to most of our readers as an exhaustive and elaborate work of no ordinary merit. It may, however, not be generally known that a new and enlarged edition in two volumes has been lately issued by Messrs. Longman, which probably surpasses everything of the kind hitherto attempted, the painstaking investigations of the learned author being considerably augmented by much additional matter. Regarded from the by no means narrow basis of an antiquarian standpoint, it may be mentioned that the work is singularly rich in *facsimiles* of Extracts from Registers, &c., Corporation Accounts, Autograph Letters, and other similar documents beautifully executed, rendering the work little less than a guide to the antiquated court hand. We shall never cease to regret the entire absence, not only of all allusions to Shakespeare himself, but even the slightest link to connect him with any of the numerous companies of players that in his time visited our East Anglian towns.

A LIST OF MEDICAL MEN LIVING IN 1728, RESIDING IN
CAMBRIDGE, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK.

Amyas, Jas.	Surg ⁿ	...	Norwich
Do. Richa	...	...	"	...	Hingham
Do. Jno.	...	...	Apoth:	...	Beccles
Bacon, Nich:	...	...	"	...	Norwich
Baily, Thos:	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Halesworth
Bevor, Thos.	...	...	MD.	...	Norwich
Bohun, Wm.	...	...	MD.	...	Beccles
Boyce, Robt.	...	...	MD.	...	Aylsham
Brewster, W ^m	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Beccles
Brown, W ^m	...	...	"	...	Yarmouth
Buckenham, Jno.	...	...	"	...	Middleton
Carcey, Jno.	...	...	"	...	Cambridge
Cooper, Edw.	...	...	"	...	Bungay
Copland, Jno.	...	...	MD.	...	Yoxford
Cowper, —	...	...	Apoth:	...	Norwich
Coyte, Wm.	...	...	MD.	...	Ipswich
Crask, Andrew	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Deerham
Curtis, Jas.	...	...	"	...	Swaffham
Dalling, Jno.	...	...	Apoth:	...	Bungay
Darby, Fras:	...	...	"	...	Diss
Dey, Barthol ^m	...	...	MD.	...	Wymondham
Darm, W ^m	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Deerham
Edgar, —	...	...	"	...	Swaffham
Ellis, Erasmus Jno.	...	...	Surg & Apoth	...	Aylsham
Ellis, Chas.	...	...	Apoth	...	Norwich
Elmy, Jno.	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Beccles
Fauset, Jno.	...	...	Apoth:	...	Walsingham
Fenn, Jno.	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Nth. Elenham
Futter, Robt.	...	...	Apoth:	...	Shelton
Gallant, Rbt.	...	...	MD.	...	Yarmouth
Gamble, Jno.	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Bungay
Le Grice, Robt.	...	...	"	...	Beccles
Guybon, Fras:	...	...	MD.	...	Diss
Harmer, Jno.	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	Norwich
Haylett, Hy.	...	...	Apoth.	...	Walsingham
Hepburn, Geo.	...	...	MD.	...	Lytcham
Hicks, Bernard	...	...	Apoth.	...	Norwich
Hinchman, W ^m	...	...	"	...	Yarmouth
Hook, W ^m	...	...	Surg ⁿ	...	"
Howman, Edw.	...	...	MD.	...	Norwich
Do. Roger	...	...	"	...	Ditchingham

Inyon, Thos. ...	...	MD. ...	Pulham
Jones, Jas. ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Fakenham
Kerrich, Jno. ...	...	MD. ...	Bury
Do. Chas. ...	...	Surgeon ...	Harleston
Kett, Jno. ...	...	Apoth: ...	Wymondham
King, Jno. ...	...	" ...	Bungay
Knights, Dan ^l ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Halesworth
Layman, Hab. ...	...	" ...	Diss
Meen, Rich ^d ...	...	Apoth: ...	Harleston
Money, Benj. ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Deerham
Moor, Chas. ...	...	" ...	Framlingham
Morris, Jno. ...	...	Apoth. ...	Brandon
Nelson, Dani ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Loddon
Osaly, W ^m ...	...	MD. ...	Norwich
Pake, Sam ^l ...	...	" ...	Yarmouth
Palgrave, W ^m ...	...	" ...	Ipswich
Paston, Jas. ...	...	" ...	Harleston
Ranson, W ^m ...	...	Apoth. ...	
Raymond, — ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Stradbroke
Reeve, W ^m ...	...	" ...	Harleston
Sayer, Jno. ...	...	MD. ...	Deerham
Schuldharn, Fras. ...	...	" ...	Walsingham
Scott, Robt. ...	...	Apoth. ...	Diss
Staines, Thos. ...	...	" ...	Bungay
Stoughton, Hy. ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	
Tilson, Jno. ...	...	Apoth ...	Fakenham
Underwood, Benj ⁿ ...	...	" ...	Norwich
Wrench, The Hon. Sir Benjm. Knt. ...	...	MD. ...	
Wade, — ...	...	Apoth. ...	Yarmouth
Welton, Rbt. ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Wickham Market
Weston, Chas. ...	...	Apoth. ...	Norwich
White, Edw. ...	...	Surg ⁿ ...	Burrough
Southwold.			F. H. VERTUE.

SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE.—Mr. Hubert Hall, of H.M. Public Record Office, enjoys exceptional opportunities for historical research, and in the series of Essays which he has lately brought together under the above title, he displays to great advantage the powers he is known to possess as a thoroughly capable writer. "The County," "the Town," and "the Court" are successively brought to our notice in their prominent personages, the ten chapters furnishing us with a series of important pictures of 16th century life. Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, answers to the character of the Anglican Churchman, and in this way we obtain an entirely fresh insight into the Ely Bishopric during the Elizabethan period. One of the most

important chapters deals with the well-known "Host," and mention is incidentally made of some local topics. The appendices are most valuable. In the Appendix to Chap. I. is an "Inventorie of the Implements and Household Stuffe, Goodes & Catteltes of Sr Henrye Parkers K^{nt} 1551—1560" at "Norwych." In the Appendix to Chap. III. is contained an Inventory of the Lands and Goods of Thomas Calke, of Bacton, and W^m and H^y Calke, of Paston, Norfolk, "being Bond-men or Villeins Reguardant to Her Majesty's Manor of Gimmingham. By virtue of a Commission directed to Sr T. Wodehouse, W. Paston, and P. Read, Esquires, dated 26 Sep^r 4 Eliz." The Appendix to Chap. VI. gives a Return of the Inns, Taverns, and Alehouses in England, 1574—7, from which we learn the standing of East Anglia in this respect,

County, &c.	Inns.	Taverns.	Alehouses or Tipling Houses.	Total.
Cambridge	13	3	189	205
Essex	77	17	399	493
Norfolk	—	—	—	480
Suffolk	97	65	287	449
Ipswich	15	4	2	21

The book, which is tastefully got up, has eight coloured and other plates, and is published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Paternoster Square, E.C.

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM. VI.

June 3.	for fires at Gratwood, Bilston & Newent in y ^e Counties of Stafford & Gloucester (the Loss being computed to be 1184 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 3½
July 1.	for a fire wch destroyed the Good of Tho : Hearne silk-stocken weaver at All-Hallows, London wall (the Loss computed to be 1000 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 0
Aug. 12.	Collected to a Brief for a fire in S. John Wapping & of y ^e Hamlet of Wapping Stepney in the County of Middlesex (the Loss computed to be 1922 ^{lb} & upward)	0 1 8
Oct. 9.	I & the Church-warden signed a Brief collected from house to house to collect Charity to Relieve the poor sufferers by an Innundation of water upon Sea-breach in Lancashire (the damage about Ten Thousand pounds) gathered	1 1 4½
Oct. 21.	Collected to a Brief for Rebuilding the Church & Steeple of Bangor in the County of Flint (y ^e charge computed to be 2427 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 9
Nov. 18.	towards Rebuilding the Chappel of Upper-Darwen in the principality of Lancaster (the charge computed to be 1032 ^{lb} and upwards)	0 2 0
Decr. 31.	towards the Rebuilding of St Marys Church in Nottingham (the charge computed to be 4600 ^{lb})	0 5 3
Jan. 27.	for a Fire in the Town of Caldecott in the County of Hertfort of the Houses & Goods of Francis Squire (the Loss computed to be 1062 ^{lb})	0 2 11

Mar. 17.	for a fire in Abbots Bromby in the County of Stafford, Joshua Lansdale, Tho: Jefferyes, Humphrey Moss & Anne Gender & 9 others (the loss computed to be 2437 ^{lb})	0 2 0
1723		
June	on the account of Innundations of the Sea upon the Town of Brighelmston in the County of Sussex (the damage being 8000 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 11 4
July 7.	towards Rebuild of Ruddington Church in the County of Nottingham (the charge computed to be 2624 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 9
July 23.	for Rebuilding of the Church of Lyons, alias Holt Church in the County of Denbigh (the charge computed to be 1929 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 8
Sept. 15.	for a fire in Shennington in Gloucestershire (the loss computed to be 3422 ^{lb})	0 2 2
22.	for Repairing the Cathedral Church of Hexham in the County of Northumberland (y ^e charge computed to be 4300 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 8½
Oct. 13.	for a fire in Hearts-ease in the County of Radnor, & another fire at Oxenhall in y ^e County of Gloucester: & another at Kinnersley in the County of Worcester (the Loss computed to be 1166 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 1½
Oct. 27.	for a fire in Cherry-Hinton in Cambridgeshire (the damage computed 1045—16—0) at N.W. the Sume of Twenty pence	0 1 8
Novr. 17.	for a fire in Falmouth in the County of Cornwall (w ^{ch} was done by one Kempthorn by design after he had Robbed the petitioner, set his accoung house on fire, & was Tried & executed for it) (the damage computed to be 2416 ^{lb}) at N.W. the sume of	0 2 2

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—VI.

25. April 1650.

Assembly.

"Whereas there is A Weell in the butcherie nowe fallen open & must of necessitie be Covered over Ageyne to p^{re}vent the fallinge in of Children & other people into the same, And for that the water maie be of use to serve the butcherie & uppon all other occasitions if any fyre shall happen wth in this Towne, it is therefore thought fitt that A pompe shalbe erected in the said well & not stopped upp And therefore it is nowe ordered & Agreed that A pompe shalbe erected & sett upp in the said well for thuse aforesaid And that M^r Chamblens shall take p^{re}sent order for the doeing thereof And the Chardgs thereof to be Allowed them in there Accompt.

"by Vertue of Authoritie of Great Court this Assemblie doe Agree that M^r Barber M^r Hailes M^r Wright & M^r Blomefeilde shall vewe & see the house Called the Shippe in the Keye p^{re}sent nowe in the occupac^{on} of Thomas Mannyng And treate wth the said Mannyng what Rent he will Agree to geve for the same & uppon what Termes & for what tyme And to make Report thereof to the next Assemblie."

1. July. 1650.

Assembly.

"for-soe-muche as Mr Merreweather latelie elected the Mr of the free Schole of this Towne deputed out of this Towne before Easter last & left the Schole unprovided for & hathe not sithence Returned to take uppon the Chardge thereof, where by it is Conceived by this Assemblie that he hathe noe Intent to Returne Ageyne to take uppon him the said Chardge by Reason whereof the Schole & Schollars therein are like to suffer muche. It is therefore Agreed att this Assemblie that Mr Bacon the Recorder Mr ffisher Mr Dunckon & Mr Haile shall take Care to Inquier out some other fitt & able pson for the same place if Mr Merreweather shall not suddenlie geve word to this Towne of his Returne Ageyne to take uppon the Chardge of the same place And to Acquaint the Assemblie of there doings in this Cause."

11. July 1650.

Great Court.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that Edmond Tallott one of the Sergeants of this Towne haveinge bene verie negligent in the duties of his office As well to Mr Bailiffs as in Attendinge the Courts of this Towne & the executinge of there pcepts for A long tyme And for manie other misdemeano^rs comitted by him shalbe dischargd of & from the said office And not be Employed any further therein after this daye."

11. July 1650.

Assembly.

"Att this Assemblie it is Agreed that ffrancis Searles shall haue & use the Lane Called Roapers Lane in Hellens for the makeinge of Roapes as latelie Gallant had the same And under the same yerelie Rent that Gallant paid for the same duringe the Townes pleasure.

"Allsoe it is Agreed by the Portmen p^sent that there shalbe paid unto Robt Noble A poore Schollar att Cambridge Sixe Pounds out of the pffetts of Mr Martens londs towards his p^sent meyn^tenance att Cambridge by Mr Humfrie out of the monies in his hands Received for the pffetts of the same londs."

12 August. 1650.

Assembly.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that Thomas Mannynge shall have A lease of the house in his occupa^con Called the Shippe latelie estreated to this Towne for want of heires for Eleven yeres from Mich next for x^{li} yerelie under suche Covennts gemⁿts Articles & pviso^es as the Towne shall Agree And the Towne to Repayer it & Glase & keepe it in Repa^cons all but the Glasecinge And the said Thomas Mannynge to paie the half yere Rent dewe att Mich next towards the Repayringe thereof."

[Ratified at Great Court held 16. August.]

16 August. 1650.

Great Court.

"Allsoe att this Court Edmond Tailor is elected to be one of the Sergeants att the Mace of this Towne in the Romethe & place of Edmond Tallott latelie dischargd out of the said place to contynue therein

untell mich next e shall take the oathe of A Sergeant att the next pettie Court."

8. September 1650. Great Court.

"Bayl: &c	{	Peter fisher
		Robert Dunkon
Treasurer		Thomas Wright
Coroners	{	Richard Jennynge
		Edmund Morgan
Chamberlyns	{	Nicholas Sicklemore
		Robert Wade
Clavigers	{	Richard Denny
		Richard Girlinge
		Richard Sheppard
		Edward Pynborough
Sergeants	{	John Tailor
		Richard Marsha
		Edmond Tailor
Town Clerk		John Hawys."

17: September 1650. Great Court.

"Whereas Mr Merreweather was latelie Reteyned to be M^r of the free Schoole of this Towne And hathe nowe left the same Now att this Court M^r Becke of Brentwoode is Reteyned to be M^r of the said Schole duringe the Townes pleasure And that he shall have the usuall Stipend belonginge to the said Schole e latelie Allowed to M^r Glascocke the former Scholemaster of the saide Schole And the said M^r Becke to pforme suche Articles conēninge the said Schole And the Schollars therein As the said M^r Glascocke did or shold have done And the said M^r Becke to have the dwellinge house belonginge to the said Schole."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

HAMPDEN OR HAMDEN.—A branch of this family settled in Essex during the 15th Cent. (Lipscombe's *Hist. of Bucks*). Can any reader say where? I should be glad of any information on the subject.

Cradley, Malvern.

E. R. HAMPDEN.

CORNELIUS VAN HILLE OF NORWICH.—Mr. Rye in the *Norf. Antiq. Mis.* gives amongst the names found in the "Norfolk Book of Strangers," "Cornelius var Hille, bibliopola cum uxore et puero ex Flandriā huc venit 1567."

Have any of your readers met with the name in Norwich or Norfolk registers? Var or van Hille was also written Hall, Hale, or Halen. There were many of this name in Antwerp and Malines. In

the latter town Cornelius van Halen (son of Charles) died at Malines 1615, his 2nd son Cornelius, born 1581, joined the Dutch Church Austin Friars, April 29, 1610; his descendants are numerous and in some cases the name took the form Holland. Cornelius Holland, the regicide was not of this family, he being the son of a London Merchant Tailor, but the possession of a common christian name at such a date is curious and suggest a connection with Flemish van Halls. Henry Holland, brother of this Cornelius, was a well-known bookseller at the Raven in Fleet Street. Any notes about van Halls would be much valued by me.

Alloa, N. B.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

REPLIES.

BELCHILDREN.—Further evidence respecting the exact meaning of this difficult word is still to be desired. A clause in the will of John Spalding, of Syleham, 12 Septr., 1546 [Arch. Suff.], tends to confirm the view taken by Mr. Folkard [Vol. i, n.s., p. 372]. He provides that if one or more of his daughters die, her portion is to be divided amongst his "belchildren of the same daughter or daughters begotten." Robert Dowsyng, of Laxfield, 12 April, 1563 [Arch. Suff.], names George Fyske, "my son in law, and my belchildren Margaret and George his children." It is not, however, clear that this son in law had married a daughter of the testator. Absolute proof that the word "belchild" is equivalent to grandchild would smooth the path of many a halting and puzzled genealogist.

J. J. M.

KIRBY, p. 370, vol. i, n.s.—In answer to Mr. F. H. Vertue, I write to say that William Kirby, of Winesham, married Lucy Meadows and had issue:—

1st Lucy = G. Dominicus; 2nd Charlotte = (1) G. Meadows, (2) Charles Sutton, D.D.; 3rd Catherine; 4th William = (1) Sara Ripper, (2) C. Rodwell.

J. W. MILLARD.

WILL KEMP, THE MORICE DANCER, p. 229, vol. i. n.s.—It will be found on reference to the "Nine Daies Wonder" reprinted under the auspices of the Camden Society in 1840, with notes by the late Rev. A. Dyce, that the parish in which Kemp was probably buried is St. Saviour's *Southwark*, and not St. Saviour's *Suffolk*, as given in Messrs. Goldsmid's more recent reprint. It would be interesting to learn whether any special circumstances led to the selection of Norwich as Kemp's goal.

Mr. Mark Knights, of Norwich, has issued a *Norfolk and Norwich Annual* for 1886, which is sure to be welcomed by all who take delight in East Anglian gleanings. Although not distinctly antiquarian, there is much in its varied contents that our readers will value, and we confidently look forward to a succession of enlarged numbers. Its exterior might with advantage be made more inviting.

A STRANGE BURIAL.

One of the strangest of the many strange testamentary provisions of the whimsical days of James the First, will be found in the will of Henry Seaman, a rich yeoman, of Soham, in Cambridgeshire; a will subsequently confirmed by a Decree of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. [57 Wingfield.] Under date 14 June 1607 he plans the details of his burial in the words which follow:—

"My body to be broughte to the earthe from whence yt came and to be buried in the churche of Soham at my stooles end and there to be set downe righte up, standing vppon my feete in a cophine. And for my soule peale to be runge twelve howers I give for the ringing thereof tenne shillings of money. And I give to the churche for breaking up the paument and to be set vp at my stooles end fyve and twentie shillinges of money. And also I give vnto them that shall ringe at my Buriall daye and to ringe fyve dayes after to make up sixe dayes to be runge for with my buryall daye; to be so runge for presentlie after my buryall, they to have for euery daye eighte shillings. And also my will is that at my bringing to the churche to be buried, that I have twoe minstrells to playe some musicke before me to the churche to be buried, and to playe all the day after, and they to have for their labour and paynes takinge seaven shillinges. And also my will is that at my buryall daye my executrix shall make some good chere with her neighboures, and shall give to the poore people fortie shillinges Within twoe yeres after my buryall my executrix shall give three poundes of money; that is to saye, thirity shillinges a yere towards the releife of the ympotent, lame and blynde."

Now there is something uncanny in this piping of minstrels, this week of bell ringing, this feasting, and above all in this weird interment in which the corpse stands bolt upright in its grave! Just at first it looks like the vagary of a wilful old heathen, bent upon securing a great and notable burial. But the matter has another aspect. Men were still living, perhaps the testator amongst the number, who had witnessed the solemn funerals of sixty years before, when with tolling of bells and singing of litanies the dead were borne to the tomb; when the week-day, the month-day, and the year day, commemorations of these funerals, were observed with pious rites and largesse to the poor; when bells were still rung at lengthening intervals to call the faithful to pray for the departed. Seaman's curious directions are a reminiscence of such obsequies *with the religion left out*. Beyond gifts to the lame and blind, and a commendation of his soul to God, then happily almost universal, there is not much ostensible Christianity in any part of the document. The desire to be interred in an upright position is unique so far as my perusal of old wills goes. Can any reader of the *East Anglian* recall a similar instance? Above all, why was it done? It would be sufficiently talked

about at any rate : remembered indeed by delighted gossips for many a year to come. Schoolboys, even of the next generation, would doubtless point to the grave in which a dead man stood on his feet, ready to spring out upon them, and would refrain from strolling into the church when night was coming on. If notoriety in the mere matter of funeral arrangements were Seaman's object, he certainly obtained it. Why we are still discoursing of it—after an interval of silence—in this year of grace 1887.

Burial at ones stool's end, the end namely of the bench one occupied in church, was exceedingly common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Indeed I must apologise to the readers of the *East Anglian* for referring to it all all. Interment in one's pew, for there were pews in those days, is less usual. It was left to a solitary testator, William Pleasance of Brandon Ferry [Lib. Muriel fo. 197. Arch. Subd.] to point out his "wife's pew" as his place of sepulture.

A.D., 1607 is very late for mention of a soul peal. The only other post-Marian instance I have noticed is that of Margery Loveday [Cur. Ep. Norw.] who leaves money in 1563 "to the clerke for the sowle bell and a pele to the burying." Hymnody is compatable with most rites ; and even in 1657 when old observances were banished from the kingdom, Robert Hamblen [C. P. C. 441 Ruthen.] in simple words, which are not devoid of pathos, requests his heir and executor "to bury me Christian like, and to lay me in the church yard in South Lopham in a coffin, and to sett a single Rayle over my grave and my wife's, and to have singinge for me because a have delighted it."

Cole records no inscription in Soham church to Henry Seaman's memory. [Cole's MSS. Mus. Brit.] The place seems to have enjoyed good bells for some centuries ; and in 1867, when Dr. Ravens described them, [*East Anglian* Vol. III. 183.] there were no fewer than eleven hanging in the steeple.

J. J. M.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 108.]

Markes Teye. Anno Edwardi sexti vi^{to}
Merckstay.

The Inventori off all y^e ornaġets Jowells plate / belles & stocks now belongynge to y^e Churche off the sayd M^rckstay p^rsented to y^e Kyngs Maiestie his highnes cōmission^rs y^e xxth day off september in y^e vi yeare off hs maiestie most noble & p^rsperous Raygne by Willm bowysse Curat there, Robert Peuryll Churche Warden, Mathewe Stephane, Jhon Syller Jnhabitāt y^r

In p^rmis on vestmēt w^t aⁿ albe
 It. on Cope w^t a surpples
 It. ij towells for y^e lords table
 It. one chaylce of sylver w^t pcell gylt w^t yn y^e cuppe v onces
 It. ij belles w^t a savnce bell
 It. ij cādylstycks

The p^rsentment of y^e stocks

In p^rmis Wit^m Drap gētylmā ij stocks _____ xx^s

It. Jhon ardley off Ald^m ij stocks _____ xx^s

It. delyvered to Robert Kyrche off myche tay xij
 shepp y^e pryce xiiij^s a peyce _____

It. Will^m Rand ij stocks _____ xx^s

It. Jhon hecford off elmedest a stocke _____ x^s

It. androe damion y^e yong^r ij stocks _____ xx^s

It. Robert peuryll a stocke off _____ viij^s

It. george damion a stocke x^s a very pore mā _____

It. delyvered to ādroe damian y^e eld vij sheype y^e
 pryce xij a peyce a very pore mā _____

It. M^r Holdynge Worths debit dyd receve off Jhon
 damio y^e eld & Robert peuryll Church Wardens
 ij obit stocks _____

y^{is} plate followynge was solde yn y^e xxxviijth yere off Kynge hēry
 y^e eyght The p^rsentment off y^e playt y^t was solde to M^r Reve off
 Colchest^r by y^e church wardens w^t y^e cōsent off s^ten
 off the paryshe for y^e mayntenavnce off y^e repracions
 off the Church & oth necessaris y^t belonged to the paryshe as
 apperethe by a s^ten byll wyche ys yn y^e accownt off y^e sayd
 church wardens

In p^rmis a chalice pcell gylt—a payre off cruetts off
 sylf— a pax off sylf

The wayght was XL onces & for y^t was receved ix^l iiiij^s At y^e
 receyt off y^e mony was Jhon damian Robert peuryll, Jhon tyller,
 edmond damyan, Jhon wagger, Wy^m Rande, Andre damion y^e
 yong^r

It. theyre was a pyx delyvred to olde Jhon hver wyche dyd way vij
 onces iiiij^s iiiij^d y^e once

The p^rsentment off y^e mony y^t remaynethe & yn wose hands
 hyt remenythe

In p^rmis Wit^m bowysse xiiij^s

It. Wit^m Rand

It. Robert peur^r

It. Rychard

It.

(To be continued.)

THE CURIOSITIES OF ALE AND BEER.—A volume which issues from the Leadenhall Press (Messrs. Field and Tuer) with this title, has very much to commend it to the lover of quaint literature. Beautifully printed, oddly illustrated with old-time wood engravings, and handsomely bound in vellum boards, it may be fairly assigned a prominent place among the choice book productions of the 19th century. The range of subjects lies rather beyond the region of the mere curiosities of Ale and Beer, and even touches such matters as the moral aspect of the question, a consideration of which the antiquary is at least content to leave. Not so, however, the moralist, who will at once join issue with Mr. Bickerdyke as to his conclusions with respect to the supposed advantages of malt liquors to the working classes. Dedicated to "the Brewers of the United Kingdom," the volume has throughout a strong trade flavour, which might well have given place to a fuller investigation of some of the more interesting topics touched upon. Occasionally, too, we miss scraps of information easily accessible which it would have been advantageous to have incorporated. With these exceptions we can but express satisfaction at the way in which the task of collecting and arranging the materials has been carried out, resulting in the formation of a complete body of literature on the subject.

The references to East Anglia are not nearly so numerous or representative as they might have been. A view is given of the Black Boy Inn at Chelmsford, as an example of a sign board stretching across the street. Mention is also made of the very elaborate sign structure, —it can scarcely be termed a board,—formerly at Scole (the White Hart Inn), familiar to us in the well-known engraving given in Armstrong's (!) *Norfolk*, and Sir Thomas Browne's allusion to it. The Great Yarmouth Articles of the Free Fair, and the Ipswich Domesday, furnish instances of the regulations put in force for the purpose of controlling the sale of beer. The Manor Customs of Bressingham, and also of New Buckingham, Norfolk, are in turn referred to, as are the old English customs in respect of various bequests and charities dealing with ale and beer, observed (?) at Swaffham Bulbeck (Cambs) and St. Giles', Norwich. The old Suffolk and Norfolk songs, to which allusion is made, are good specimens of their kind. We are reminded that Norfolk "Nog" is a strong beer, for which the county was noted. Also that Norwich once had a "stingy ale wife," one Dame Halders, concerning whom a not very elegant anecdote is told. The discourse, clever indeed, if true, of the Rev. Mr. Dod, long ago beneficed near Cambridge, on the word "MALT," is given at length. The relative importance of East Anglian towns in 1552 is seen in the following list of allowed Inns:—viz., Norwich, 4; Ipswich, 3; Cambridge, 4; Colchester, 3. The Romford Brewery comes in for a fair share of descriptive writing.

THE POSITION IN LIFE OF WOLSEY'S PARENTS.

PART I.

The controversy which has been waged around the extraction and antecedents of Thomas Wolsey has been almost exclusively confined, on the one hand, to the distortion of the common tradition by ill-natured critics to demean the great Cardinal, or on the other, to the efforts of adulating friends to exalt his origin to a lofty position which they deemed to be commensurate with his exalted attainments. It might have been supposed that in his native town, at least, there would have been ample material forthcoming to reward the disinterested searcher after the real truth, yet the records of Ipswich up to the present have responded with but niggard results to the investigations of the inquirer. The magnificent college of secular canons, which Wolsey founded and reared at the cost of so much pains to commemorate his connection with the town of his birth, ere scarcely completed was razed to the ground with his overthrow, leaving naught to mark its site but a gateway and a turret, the latter of which has since succumbed to the hand of time. The records of its foundations, the plans and contracts for its building, the correspondence with its Dean, are all dispersed none know whither, the merest fragments from time to time having been brought to light. The archives of the Corporation of Ipswich, which might have been expected to yield a mine of wealth, only exhibit a strange hiatus of all that relates to the Wolseian period, suggesting that the Commissioners whom Henry VIII. delegated to execute his tyrannical edict laid hands upon every scrap of documentary evidence, in the hope that they might find criminatory evidence to support the iniquitous allegations in the bill of indictments. It is these circumstances which lend peculiar value to any source of information, however slight, which may tend to supply another link in the feeble chain of evidence.

Before proceeding to consider in detail the subject of this article, and whilst desiring to avoid traversing already trodden ground, it is absolutely necessary to briefly recapitulate the conclusions arrived at by some of the leading historians. *Cavendish*, Wolsey's gentleman usher, who enjoyed the most confidential relations with his master, and who, as a Suffolk man, might have been supposed to have had both the means and the curiosity to test the value of the vulgar tradition, contents himself, in his secret history, by saying, truth it is, Cardinal Wolsey was an honest poor man's son in the town of Ipswich. *Speed* says, Wolsey's parents were poor, but of honest report. *Godwin*, he was born of very mean parentage, a Butcher's son of Ipswich. *Stow*, Wolsey was but a poor man's son of Ipswich. *Rapier*, but a butcher's son of Ipswich. *Daniel*, he was of very mean birth. *Campion*, he was a man undoubtedly born to honor, some prince's bastard, no butcher's son. *Echard*, this extraordinary person was son to an honest poor man of Ipswich. *Wood* makes reference to the meanness of his birth, yet denies that he was a

butcher's son. *Fiddes*, the best informed of all his historians, whilst mentioning the common report that Wolsey was descended from poor but honest parents and the son of a butcher, throws doubt thereon, especially as regards the suggested poverty of the father, and in his collections adduces a will, which is set out here in order rightly to apprehend the value of what follows :—

E Libro Testamentorum in Registro principali Dni, Epi. Norwic. Multon
inscripta f. 146. a.

In Dei Nomine Amen the xxxi. day of the moneth of September the yer of our Lord God a. m. CCCClxxxvi. I Robt. Wuley of Ippyswiche hool of mend and in good memory beyng make my testament and my last wyll in this maid wise Fyrst I bequeth my Soull to Almighty God our Lady Sent Mary and to all the company of hevyn and my body to be buried in the churchyard of our Lady sent Mary of Neumket Also I beq. to the hey Ant of the Pariche of Sent Nicholas of Ippyswiche vi. s. viii. d. Also I beq. to the pentying of the Archangell ther xl. s. Itm I wyll that if Thomas my son be a prest wtin a yer next after my decesse yan I wyll that he syng for me and my Friends be the space of a yer and he for to have for his salary x marc and if the seyd Thomas my son be not a prest yan I wyll that a nother honest prest syng for me and my Friends the term aforeseyd and he to have the salary of x marc Itm I will that Johan my wyf have all my Lands and tents in the parishe of Sent Nicholas in Ippiswyth aforeseid and my free and bondlonds in the piche of St. Stoke to geve and to sell the Residew of all my goods afor not bequethed I geve and bequethe to the good disposicion of Johan my wyf Thomas my soon and Thomas Cady whom I order and make my executors to dispose for me as ther shall think best to ples Almyghty God and pyft for my soull and of this my testiment and last wyll I orden and make Richard Farrington Supvisour and he for to have for his labour xiii s. iiij d. and yf the seid Richard deserve more he for to have more of Johan my wyf. Itm I beq. to the seyd Thomas Cady my exectour aforeseyd xiii s. iiij d. Yevyn the day yer and place above vreten.

Probatum fuit preseors Testamentum apud Gypwic coram nobis Offic. cous. Dm. Epi. Norwic. xi die mengis Octobris Anno Dm. millimo cccemo lxxxvi. In cujus rei Testimonium sigillwm, &c.

From this Will *Fiddes* draws the deduction that Robert was the father of the Cardinal, and in a note he disposes of objections which might be taken to the identity on account of variation in the spelling of "Wulsey," that in two authentic instruments written to the Cardinal from Rome at different times his name is exactly written as in the Will. He also records in a note that Robert and Joan are mentioned as the father and mother of the Legate in a Bull of Indulgences to those who should visit the Cardinal's College, and then, without pronouncing a definite opinion on the points, he leave his reader to form his own judgment from the evidence. *Grove* recapitulates most of the foregoing, but at the date of his history had nothing original to add. *Galt* says, Wolsey was born at Ipswich, his father, though of mean condition, possessed some property. It scarcely helps matters to allude to an old author, who thus apostrophises him,—

"Great Priest ! whoever was thy sire by kind,
Wolsey of Ipswich ne'er begot thy mind !"

Or to that black-letter satire of Roy's—

"Carter of Yorcke the vile butcher's son."

"The mastif curre bred in Ypswitch town."

Our purely local historians have done nothing to progress the investigation. The most painstaking and reliable of them, *Wodderspoon*, thus sums up, (*Historic Sites*)—"Indeed in whatever light we view the connection of Wolsey with his parents we find so much doubt and perplexity mingled with it, that it induces a suspicion of his being not the son of the 'Ipswich butcher,' but that the old author was right when he declares him claiming descent from a much higher and nobler stock."

The perusal of the above will suggest that in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Stoke would be found the elucidation of the problem. This Manor is one of several in the town of Ipswich, and in former days comprehended the advowson and the greater part of the parish of Stoke, then a separate hamlet, although always included in the liberties of the borough. The several admissions of Robert Wolsey would naturally give his vocation at different periods of his life, the amount of the consideration money in the surrenders would give approximately the value of the copyhold, whilst his death and will, and perhaps other important facts, would naturally be presented if he had not alienated his copyhold in his lifetime.

(To be continued.)

CELEBRATED NORWICH 'PRENTICES.—Having occasion to look through the Book of Freemen's Admissions the other day, I noted these:—

24 Feby 1710 John Kirkpatrick Lynnen Draper—app: to Thomas Andrews.

18 June 1710 Henry Cross—grove printer not app:

Can the following in any way have to do with the great composer Lawes and the musician Crotch?

25 Feby 1666—John Lawys musitian apprentice to David Underwood 13/4

Thomas Lawys musitian do. 13/4

13 May 1667—Tho: Crotch worsted weaver apprenticed to Wm. Crotch 13/4 Putney.

WALTER RYE.

[Mr. Rye's notes are valuable. We doubt, however if any connection existed between the Lawys' family and Henry Lawes the well-known composer, who was of Wiltshire extraction, having been born at Salisbury in 1600, and died Oct. 21, 1662. On the other hand, the family of Crotch, is undoubtedly one and the same. Wm. Crotch, Mus. Doc. whose rare musical genius while yet a mere infant, attracted the notice of the Royal Society (Transactions for 1779), was a native of Norwich, having been born there July 5, 1775. The old Norwich school of musicians, embracing such men as Edward Miller (b. 1731), Samuel Porter (b. 1733), James Hook (b. 1746), and others of an earlier period, would bear working up. Perhaps some of our correspondents can give help to this end.—ED.]

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—VII.

23. September 1650.

Great Court.

"Whereas there hathe bene sondrie Complaynts made that the Attornies of the Court of small pleas of this Towne have done muche þiudice to the Clients in there Accons by Removeinge of the Causes out of the said Court to the great þiudice of the Court It is therefore nowe Agreed that if any of the Attornies of the said Court shall att any tyme hereafter directlie or Indirectlie eyther by himselfe or any other for him or in his behalfe send out any writt of ðeas Corpus or other writt whatsoever for the Removeinge of any Cause out of the said Court That then the same beinge duellie pved to Mr Bailiffs for the tyme beinge Agenst any of the said Attornies that then Mr Bailiffs for the tyme beinge shall suspend evrie suche Attornie from his practise in the said Court untell Mr Bailiffs Shall Informe this Court thereof that soe suche further order maie be taken therein by this Court as they shall thincke fitt."

7. October. 1650.

Assembly.

"Alsoe it is Agreed by the psons mett at this metinge that there shalbe erected A howse of Office in some convenient place neere the ffree Schole of this Towne where Mr Bailiff's & the Governors of the Hospitall shall thinke fitt by the Treasurer of this Towne & att the Chardge of this Towne for thuse of the Schollars in the ffree Schole.

13. October 1650.

Great Court.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that Willm Cotherliche shall haue xii Ayere for vijen yeres paid unto him by the Chamblens of this Towne halfe yerelie by equall paimts & xx^s over for the lookinge to & Amendinge the trees of oakes & Elmes bringinge water to this Towne duringe the said terme And layeinge of new ooks where & as often as the old trees shall decaye & for lookinge to & kepeinge the sevall Cesperalls & att thend of the said terme to Leave the same trees & Cesperalls in good Repacons under suche Covennts Articles & Agreemts As shalbe Agreed upon by the Coon Councell of this Towne."

27. October 1650.

Assembly.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that suche things as John Shrive hathe sett upp in the house latelie used by him for the gaole & shalbe thought fitt to be there left by the Treasurer & Mr Beniamyne Wade shalbe Allowed & sett of wth the said Shrive as pte of his Rent dewe to this Towne the same things to be Apprised by Mr Wright the Treasurer & some other whome John Shrive shall Appoint for the prising thereof."

31. January. 1650.

Great Court.

"Allsoe it is agreed that Mr Bailiffs for the tyme beinge shall take order for the Cuttinge of all the Pypes from the Meyne pype of leade

bringinge water to this Towne from tyme to tyme of all suche psons as have or shall make A forfeiture therof Accordinge to there sevall Leases & all suche others as hath fixed quills to the said Meyne pype wthout order & all the pypes taken out of the water carried downe to the Keye wthin the Streets Reserved for them shalbe likewise from tyme to tyme Cutt of & if any suits shall happen they shalbe defended att the Chardge of this Towne.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that the Articles nowe Reade conēninge the Repayringe of the trees & Cesperalls aforesaid as the trees liethe for bringinge water to this Towne betwene this Towne & Wm Cotheriche shalbe sealed wth the Coōn seale of this Towne att some pettie Court for the terme of Eleaven yeres from Mich last And the Monies to be paid Accordinge to the said Articles by the Chamblens of this Towne."

W. E. LATTON.

(To be continued.)

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM. VII.

Decr. 8.	Collected to a Brief for Rebuilding Eperston Church in the County of Nottingham (the charge computed to be 1312 ^{lb})	0 2 1½
Jan. 12.	for Repairing of Newport Church in the County of Salop (the charge computed to be 2000 ^{lb})	0 2 0
Feb. 2.	for Repairing of Ilkeston Church & Steeple in the County of Darby (y ^e charge computed to be 1352 ^{lb})	0 1 9½
1724		
Mar. 25.	Collected from house to house to a Brief for Rebuilding or Repairing of the Church of S. Alban's in the County of Hertford (the charge computed to amount to 5,775 ^{lb}) the sume of Sixteen Shillings at N. W.	0 16 0
	tot	1 5 9

Wdn: d May the Sixth, 1724.

We the Vicar & Church-wardens M^r. Jn^o Withers & M^r. Jn^o Lee Collected from House to House the Brief for Repairing the Church of Holt-Market the sume of Two pounds seventeen shillings & five pence (the charge computed to be 1229^{lb} & upwards) in this Town of North-Walsham.

Mé morandum May the 16, 1724.

on the Sat: between nine & Ten of the clock in the forenoon, fell down the South & West sides of the Steeple, & no person Man woman nor child (y^t we hear of yet) getting any mischief thereby. Thanks be to God for his Goodness therein!

June 7.	Collected to a Brief for a ffire in Alrawaies [alrewas], Martham and Southbergh in the Counties of Stafford & Norfolk (the Loss computed to be 1130 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 3
Sept. 6.	for a ffire in Camps-Hall in Cambridge shire, & Downton in Wiltshire (the Loss computed to be 1067 ^{lb})	0 1 10
Sept. 20.	for Repairing the Church of Frodsham in the County of Chester (the charge being computed to be 1108 ^{lb})	0 1 6
May 6. Wed.	Collected to the Repair of Holt-market Church in y ^e County of Norff. from house to house (the charge computed to be 1229 ^{lb}) the Churchwardens M ^r . Jn ^o Withers & M ^r . Jn ^o Lee ffarmer & I	2 17 5
Sept. 14.	Collected from house to house the Briefs for a ffire in Witherby in Yorkshire (the Loss computed 7533 ^{lb})	0 12 8

	And to the Brief toward the damage by an Innundation at Halifax in Yorkshire (the Loss computed to be 3395 ^{lb} - Collected by Mr Jn ^o Withers & Mr Jn ^o Lee Church-wardens. <i>Collected towards a Loss by fire at Staverton in the County of Northampton (the loss computed 2000^{lb} & upward)</i> -	0 5 0
Octr. 25.	at Knighton, Laintwerdine in the Counties of Hereford, Radnor & Gloucester (the Loss computed to be 1093 ^{lb} - at Cricklade in Wiltshire (the loss computed to be 1634 ^{lb} - in Michael Church in y ^e County of Radnor, & Grimston in the County of Leicester (the loss computed at 1047 tog ^t) <i>Collected towards the Rebuilding the Church of Neath in the County of Glamorgan (the charge computed to be 2383^{lb})</i> -	0 2 0
Novr. 8.		0 1 6
Decr. 6.		0 1 7½
Jan. 17.		0 1 8
Feb. 21.		0 1 11
1725		
May 9.	the Rebuilding of Wirksworth Church in Derbyshire (the charge computed to be 1900) the sume of Two Shillings & 3 farthings - Mr Kendall & Mr Tho: Moor -	2 4
		10 9½
June 27.	Rebuilding of Darlaston Church & Steeple in the County of Stafford (the charge computed 1019 ^{lb}) -	0 3 6
July 18.	Collected to a Brief for a ffire in East Morden in the County of Dorset (the Loss by fire computed to be 1349 ^{lb} & upwards) -	0 2 10½
Aug ^t 22.	Collected towards the Rebuilding of Great Bowlas Church in the County of Salop (the charge being computed to amount to 1130 ^{lb}) -	0 3 1½
Sept ^r . 19, 20 &c.	from house to house Collected to a Brief for a ffire in Market-Lavington in the County of Wilts (the Loss computed to be 4735 ^{lb}) by Mr Tho: Moor & Mr Reed -	0 13 6
		1 1 11
Octr. 24.	Collected on a Brief for Sufferers by fire at Crediton in the County of Devon, & at Kirk-Deigton in Yorkshire (the Loss computed together amounting to 1203 ^{lb}) -	0 2 9½
Nov. 14.	<i>Collected to a Brief for Rebuilding the Church & Steeple of Langton in Lincolnshire (the charge being computed to be 1432^{lb} & upwards)</i> -	0 1 7
Jan. 30.	for Rebuilding the Church of Ormskirke in the County Palatine of Lancaster (the charge being computed to be 1856 ^{lb} & upwards) -	0 2 8
Feb. 27.	Collected towards the Building of the Church & Steeple at Waresley in the County of Huntington (the charge computed to be 2003 ^{lb} & upward -	0 2 7
[Mar. 20.]	Collected to Great Torrington Brief from house to house (the loss computed 4988 ^{lb}) Read March 20. 1725 -	0 10 4
1726.		
May 15.	<i>Collected towards the Building of Albrighton Church in y^e County of Salop (the charge computed to be 1400^{lb} & upward)</i> -	0 1 8
June 19.	a brief for a fire at Alderford in Norff: and Great Horwood in Buckingham shire (the damage computed to be 1070 ^{lb}) -	0 1 6½
July 24.	Collected towards the Building of Bampton Church in the County of Westmorland (the charged computed to be 1355 ^{lb} & upwards) -	0 1 6
Sept ^r . 4.	Collected toward the Repair of the Stade for promoting the fishery in Folkestone in the County of Kent (the charge being computed to be 2500 ^{lb}) -	0 1 9

(To be continued.)

CAMBRIDGE.—There is scarcely another English town so rich in features of historical interest, or that can furnish such splendid examples of architectural beauty, as the famous University town on the Cam. Few places can be said to offer more favourable opportunities for satisfactory treatment at the hands of either writer or artist, and perhaps none possess a monograph of greater excellence than that given to us by Mr. J. W. Clark.* In a series of what are most modestly termed "brief historical and descriptive notes," relating for the most part to the more prominent of the colleges, we have one of the most interesting and important collection of details that have been brought together in connection with the college buildings that grace the frontier town of the Fen district, the whole being pleasingly diversified by parody, poetical epistle, and other illustrative matter of an entertaining character. The last chapter, which deals with the social life of Cambridge sixty or more years ago, is a charming and most graphic description of the period which was partial to knee breeches and gaiters, and recounts many an amusing episode and quaint custom which those who are interested in East Anglian lore must by no means pass over. No one who remembers the former kind and genial Canon of Norwich, the late Professor Sedgwick, will be surprised to learn, on the authority of Mr. Clark, that he excelled all others of his time at story-telling. Mr. Clark's reminiscences are instinct with life. The etchings which adorn the volume are particularly beautiful, and the other illustrations are of a high order.

*London: Seeley and Co.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES II.

Hamon Le Strange, Esq., has recently discovered some interesting MSS., among his muniments at Hunstanton Hall, copies of which he has been good enough to send for publication in the *East Anglian*. The account of the proceedings on the death of Charles II. here given, are curious as shewing the method of selecting candidates at Parliamentary elections.

London Feb. 7th 168†

S^{rs}

Nottwithstanding the Phisitians had upon Oath declared they beleived the late Kg Charles y^e Second in a Condition of safety from the Danger of his Fitt, according as it was intimated by ye Ir^e from his Ma^{ties} principall Secretary of State (a Copy whereof was sent unto ye Deputy Lieutenants) yet ye Fever w^{ch} returned ye next day shewd there could be no hopes of his Ma^{ties} recovery, & yesterday between ye hours of 11 & 12 his late Ma^{ty} departed this life, after w^{ch} his Ma^{ty} Kg James ye second pursuant to an Order sign'd in the Councell Chamber was solemnly proclaim'd Kg of England &c Att Whitehall wth in Temple Barr & at the Old Exchange after y^e usuall manner in ye presence of great Multitudes of People besides y^e Lds of y^e Councell, Nobles and L^d Mayor & Aldermen of y^e city of London wth great declamations of Joy, and a Proclamation was alsoe sign'd by the Kg and is published, & Copies thereof order'd to be sent to y^e sheriffs of y^e seu'all Counties this night, whereby you will understand his Ma^{ties} pleasure & Care of y^e Governm^t for y^e present.

Therefore now I am cōmanded by his Grace, to give you this Acc^t, and his Grace desires you will in y^e respective divisions meet and give intimation to all the Justices of Peace & Gentry throughout y^e County, & that you will require the Militia Officers to be in a readiness wth in their respective Charges if there should be occasion.

You may be sure that his Grace will satisfy his Ma^{ty} that no care will be omitted on your parts, or will there be cause to doubt, but all his Ma^{ty}'s Subjects of the County will manifest their Loyalty & duty by a ready Compliance to his Ma^{ty}'s cōmands. w^{ch} is all at present by cōmand of his Grace.

I have sent y^e like to Norw^{ch} Division
& Lyn & Swaffham division.
His Grace having rec^d a l^r from one
of his Ma^{ty}'s principal Secretary of State
a Copy thereof is inclos'd.

S^r
Y^r most faithf^l humble
Servant
Fr: Negus.

Whitehall 7th Feb. 8th

My Lord

It having pleased Almighty God to call unto his infinite Mercy his late Ma^{ty} King Charles the second of most blessed Memory, I send y^e Grace enclos'd the Proclamation by w^{ch} the King was proclaimed, & alsoe a Proclamation for continuing all persons in their respective offices of Governm. that y^e Grace may see you are continued in y^e Lieutenantancy, & accordingly give such directions as be requisite for preserving all things quiett. in order to w^{ch} his Ma^{ty} thinks fitt y^e Grace should communicate y^e same to y^e Deputy Lieutenants & Justices of y^e Peace I am

Superscribed to his Grace
Henry Duke of Norff. L^d
Lieutenant of y^e Countys
of Norff Surry & Berks.

My L^d y^e Graces
most obedient Servant
Middleton

London Feb 10th 1684

S^r

Now that his Ma^{ty} hath declared he will call a Parliamt, it is beleived y^e beginning of May, My L^d Duke thinks it fitt there should be early thoughts had thereof, & cōmands me to write to you that you doe as soon as may be desire the Deputy Lieutenants that they will speedily meet in their severall divisions & consult the rest of y^e Justices of Peace Militia officers & gentry in order to y^e fixing on fit representatives & more particularly for Knts of y^e County, w^{ch} being communicated at a generall meeting they may see resolve on two persons as may carry it w^{thout} opposition.

As there doth appeare a signall evidence of God Almightyes good providence to these nations in leaveing us after soe great a Breech as y^e loss of our late sou'aign, so gracious a King as plainly shews he will not Suffer either y^e Crown or any mans right to be invaded if he may he help it, so certainly it requires diligence & pformance as well as a profession of Loyalty w^{ch} will appear by good Elections.

When the gentry have met they will please to let my L^d Duke heare from them who they think fitt to pitch on for Knights.

His Grace being well assured of my L^d Townshend's Intrest desires his L^dship may be consulted. So I remaine

S^r y^e humble servant
Fr. Negus.

His Grace desires those neare S^r Joⁿ Holland will take him
in at their meeting. It hath not been possible for my L^d to
write this night himself & its now late

Superscribed
These for M^r Edw: Lestrange
Clk to the Lieutenantancy of Norff
For his Ma^{ty}'s Service.

Feb: 12 8th
Vera copia
Edw: L'Estr. Clk to y^e Lieutcy

Feb 12. 84

Mr L'Estrange

The last post my L^d Duke had noe leasure by reason of his Graces attendance on y^e Kg to write to any of his Deputy Lieutenants. I hope you communicated what his Grace commanded me to write.

There will be order forthwith for renewing y^e Commissions of y^e Peace but for those of the Lieucy it will not be till a new broad Seale be made & in y^e mean time it is adjudged that all may act Safely according as is Signified by his Ma^{ty}'s Proclama-

tion. The Deputy Lieut^{ies} & seu'all of y^e gentry of Surry were wth my L^a Duke yesterday, where his Grace desired them to agree amongst themselves to nominate persons that they thought fitt to stand for K^{nts} and when they had named 3 his Grace desired they would lett their names be written in soe many pieces of paper as there were gent^{le} who have voices, and that eu^{ry} one would mark 2 of ye 3 and then fold up ye papers & put them in a hatt, w^{ch} being mingled together were open'd and counted, and by that means ye two that had most voices were resolved on, and eu^{ry} one declared he would make his Interest unanimous for those two, they first having notice & declaring y^e will stand, w^{ch} in all probabillity may be a means to prevent any contest nor can anything be more faire, because My L^a would by no means nominate who should stand, & his Grace is to meet those of Berkshire to-morrow, so yt I hope the 3 counties in his Graces charge will prevent the inconveniencies w^{ch} happen by delay.

Pray when you communicate copies of y^e inclos'd, w^{ch} you will soon doe, present my humble service to S^r N. L. Estr. & S^r C. C. [Sir Nicholas L'Estrange and Sir Christopher Calthorpe] so wth my most humble

Service to all ye Deputy Lieut^{ies} I remaine

S^r yo^r humble servant

Fr. Negus.

Superscribed

These for M^r Ed. L'Estrange

Cl. to ye Lucy of Norff

For his Ma^{ties} service.

London Feb 12. 8¹

Srs

My Lord Duke rec^d a letter from Sir N. L'Estrange Sir W. Cooke Sir E. Ward S^r N. C. [Neville Catelyn] & M^r De Grey dated the 9th instant from Norw^{ch} by w^{ch} his Grace has taken occasion to acquaint his Ma^{tie} wth the constant resolutions of all the Deputy Lieut^{ies} to preserve things in good order, & that they will always render a good accompt to his Ma^{tie} of that County. And altho there is no Immediate occasion to put the militia upon duty, yett it is requisite upon ye signification of his Ma^{ties} intentions to call a Parliam^t to have early meeting in order to ye fixing upon 2 persons yt may stand, and that may declare they will stand for Knts, his Grace says he needs not press, nor doubts yo^r readiness to promote so good a work as will tend to ye preservation of ye Peace and his Ma^{ties} service and likewise prevent unnecessary expence w^{ch} contested Elections do occasion you will think of an Address against ye Assizes, his Grace resolved to write to you wth his own hand this post, but his attendance on his Ma^{tie} and giving order for ye Funerall, tho' 'tis to be private, so takes up his Graces time that he has not leisure, and therefore hopes you will excuse his comands to

Srs/ yo^r most faithfull and obedient Serv^t

Fr. Negus

Superscribed

These for ye Deputy Lieut^{ies} of
the County of Norff, or either of them

vera copia Ed. L'Estr.

Feb: 16 8¹

Cl: to ye Lieut^{ies}

SOUTHWOLD UNDER FIRE AND SWORD.—In the Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Bidford, Warwick, is this entry:—

"1661. Collected for ye Towne of Southwold in ye County of Suff: 5 . 2."

In the register of Sotterly, Suffolk, there stands:—

"1665. John Bernard a sick soldier belonging to his Majesties ffeet, sent from Southold to Sotterley to be quartered, Died there an was Buried the fift day of September ano. domi. 1665." [War was declared with the Dutch in the February of that year.]

By reason of this war, and the maintenance of so many widows and fatherless children, Southwold became much impoverished as early as 1654. Later on, Apl. 20, 1659, three parts of the town was burnt down; when Yarmouth sent 20 coombs of wheat, 10 coombs of rye, and £10 in money. Hence the parochial collections in various parts of the kingdom.

F. H. V.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EAST ANGLIAN ADMISSIONS FROM 1561.—*Continued.*

- Foxe, Richard ; son of Henry Foxe, yeoman, of Sprawson, near Norwich. Schools, Norwich, under Mr. Ashley, and Woodawling, under Mr. Lewgar. Age 16. Admitted pensioner, Nov. 12, 1588.
- Cornewaleys, John ; son of William Cornewaleys, Esq. (of Broome Hall), Broome, Suffolk. School, Highgate, Middlesex, under Mr. Beckett. Admitted fellow-commoner, Jan. 31, 1588.
- Batho, Tobias ; son of Robert Batho, minister, of Elsenham, Essex. School, Newport, under Mr. Mordent. Age 17. Admitted February 5, 1588, sizar of his surety Mr. Thomas Grimstone, M.A., fellow.
- Leonarde, Nicholas ; of Dimfield parva, Essex, son of Peter Leonarde, mediocr. fortunæ. At King's College School, Cambridge, and at Eton, under Mr. Hammonde, four years. Age 19. Admitted pensioner Feb. 13, 1588.
- Godfrey, Arthur ; son of Richard Godfrey, of Hindringham, Norfolk. School, Walsingham, under Mr. Dallington four years. Age 16. Admitted to the bachelors' table, Ap. 7, 1589.
- Reve, Charles ; of Monewdon, Suffolk ; son of William Reve, mediocris fortunæ. School, Woodbridge. Age 15. Admitted pensioner, Ap. 10, 1589.
- Morrant, William ; son of Jacob Morrant, citizen of Norwich. School, Norwich, seven years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner, Oct. 4, 1589.
- Rivett, Nicholas and Robert ; sons of John Rivett, of Brandeston, Suffolk. At school there under Mr. Rawson six years. Ages 17 and 15. Admitted to the bachelors' table, Ap. 23, 1589.
- Shuldham, Francis ; son of William Shuldham, gent., of Shuldham Hall, Norfolk. Age 13. Admitted to the bachelors' table.
- Almonds, William ; son of William Almonds. Born at Bury St. Edmund's. At school there, under Mr. Weite, four years. Age 17. Admitted sizar of his surety Mr. Stockdell, Ap. 26, 1589.
- Jermy, John ; of Brightwell, Suffolk ; son of Francis Jermy, Esq. School, Sudbury. Age 15. Admitted to the bachelors' table, Sept. 13, 1589.
- Jolly, George ; of St. Andrew's, Suffolk ; son of Sigismonde Jolly, mediocris fortunæ. School, Barsham. Age 14. Admitted to the bachelors' table, Sep. 17, 1589.
- Paggrave, Gregory ; of Barnham Broom, Norfolk ; son of — Pagrave, minister. School, Mattishall. Age 13. Admitted 1598, sizar of his surety, Mr. Estay, M.A., fellow.
- Jermingham, Henry and Thomas ; of Corsin, Norfolk ; sons of Robert Jermingham, Esq. School, Corsin. Admitted fellow-commoners, Nov. 23, 1589.
- Rant, Robert ; son of Humfrey Rant, gent. Born and educated at Norwich. Age 21. Admitted fellow-commoner, Nov. 23, 1589.

- Parker, Richard ; son of John Parker, Archdeacon of Ely. Born at Ely. At school there under Mr. Spight, four years. Age 17. Admitted pensioner, March 9, 1588.
- Bachcroft, Thomas ; son of Thomas Bachcroft, of Bexwell, Norfolk. Educated under Mr. Spight. Age 18. Admitted pensioner, March 10, 1588.
- Man, John ; of Hoo, Suffolk ; son of Richard Man, mediocris fortunæ. Admitted sizar. Tutor, Mr. Reve.
- Seaman, Thomas ; of Tibenham, Norfolk ; son of William Seaman, mediocris fortunæ. School, Tibbenham. Age 17. Admitted pensioner, March 4, 1588.
- Kilborn, William ; of Hauxton (Hawson) ; son of Andrew Kilborn, mediocris fortunæ. School, Hauxton. Age 17. Admitted pensioner, under Mr. Roberts, Sep. 26, 1589.
- Leaman, Thomas, mediocris fortunæ ; of Saffon, Norfolk. At school there. Age 18. Admitted March 4, 1588.
- Drurie, John ; son of William Drurie, LL.D., of Essex. Educated in London. Age 17. Admitted fellow-commoner, April 15, 1590.
- Yelverton, Charles ; of Bausie, Norfolk ; son of Humfrey Yelverton, gent. Age 15. School, Lynn. Admitted scholar, April 26, 1590.
- Baldwyn, Thomas ; of Mattishall, Norfolk ; son of Richard Baldwyn, mediocris fortunæ. School, Mattishall, under Mr. Caussei. Age 15. Admitted scholar, July 9, 1590.
- Maynard, Stephen ; son of Henry Maynard, citizen of Norwich. At school there. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Sep. 7, 1590.
- Husband, Christopher ; son of Thomas Husband, mediocris fortunæ. Born and educated in Norfolk. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Sep. 8, 1590.
- Donnell, John ; son of Robert Donnell, M.A., formerly of this College. Born at Burbroke, Essex. School, Haverill. Age 16. Admitted scholar (sizar) of his surety Dr. Church.
- Spenser, Mils ; son of John Spenser, gent. Born and educated at Colton (? Carlton), Norfolk. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Oct. 2, 1590.
- Schuldham, Thomas ; son of Thomas Schuldham, gent. Born at Schuldham, Norfolk. School, Dunham, near Swaffham ('Sopham'), under Mr. Grenwodde, four years. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Dec. 30, 1590.
- Ives, John, M.A. ; of Sahan Tony, Norfolk ; son of John Ives, mediocris fortunæ. Admitted pensioner and matriculated in 1574 ; afterwards took his M.A. degree in this University. Admitted fellow-commoner, March 12, 1590.
- Pretyman, William ; son of William Pretyman, mediocris fortunæ. Born at Westroppe, Suffolk. School, Eye, under Mr. Lomax. Age 18. Admitted scholar, April 19, 1590.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

CUTTING—SMITH—AUFRERE, OF COUNTY NORFOLK.—The Rev. Anthony Aufrere (1704—81), rector of Heigham, Norfolk, married, to his second wife, presumably at Norwich, and, somewhere about 1740, the widow of Smith, an alderman of Norwich, who eventually inherited, and conveyed to her second husband's family, the estate of one Giles Cutting, Esq., of Hoveton St. Petter, Norfolk.

I should be obliged to any of your East Anglian correspondents who would kindly help me to identify this lady and her first spouse.

13, Half Moon Street, London, W.

HENRY WAGNER.

'NORFOLKSHIRE.'—Some few weeks ago I heard to my astonishment for the first time this expression applied to the county of Norfolk. It occurred in a letter written by a young clergymen, who, I am inclined to think had for no very great time been a resident in the county. Since then I have met with 'Norfolkshire' in more than one recently published topographical book, and to my horror I actually found myself using the word the other day. Surely it is incorrect, and yet, other than as a matter of custom, I scarcely know why. Eleven of our English counties eschew the ending "shire;" Cambridgeshire is alone in East Anglia in its appropriation of the word. Although used by our home and southern countries, yet "to live in the Shires," is generally understood to indicate a northern direction; Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are however note-worthy exceptions; Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Cornwall, are the other instances of non-usage. Every English county has its *Shirreve* or Sheriff, and strictly speaking is entitled to the suffix, but the controlling influence of custom and euphony is all powerful. Can any further reason be assigned for these seeming anomalies? Especially, can anything justify "Norfolkshire?"

E. E. A.

REPLY.

CASTER FAMILY OF NORFOLK. VOL. I, N.S., p. 296.—Mr. Caster may perhaps be unaware that the following references to members of this family are to be found in the early lists of Norwich Freemen. (See *Index Nominum* to E. A., Vol. iv, now in course of publication.)—

Hubert de Castre	Souter	19 and 20 Edw. iii.
William Castre	Cordwainer	17 and 18 Ric. ii.
John Castre	Tailor	24 Hen. vi.
Robert Castre	Glover	27 Hen. vi.
Henry Caster	Scrivener	8 Ed. iv.
William Caster	Reder.	12 Edw. iv.
Alexander Caster	Reder.	2 Hen. vii.

The Calendar of the Freemen's names, as far as the year 1603, which Mr. Walter Rye is preparing for publication, will probably furnish other Caster names, and give additional proof, if such were needed, of the extreme value of these lists.

THE POSITION IN LIFE OF WOLSEY'S PARENTS.—PART II.

So far as the Will is concerned the difficulty in the spelling of the surname appears to have been of *Fiddes* own creation. The document as he has transcribed it is so full of clerical and typographical errors that it is thought well to give for comparison the following transcript from the original Register, now in the District Registry, at Norwich, of the Probate Division, which has been carefully vouched by Dr. Bensly. The Will is indexed in book 'Multon' as follows:—"Wulcye Roberti de Gipwic fol. 145." In a separate index it appears as "Wolsey Roberti de Gipwic 145." In the margin of the Register T. Robti Wu'ley de Gip^{co} def.

E Libro Testamentorum in Registro principali Dni, Epi. Norwic. Multon
inscripta f. 146. a.

In Dei Nomine Amen the xxi. day of the moneth of Septembr ye yer of our Lord God a. M CCCCLxxxvi. I Robt. Wulcy of Ippyswiche hool of mend & in good memory beyng make my testament and my last wyll in y^e wyse Fyrst I bequeth my Soull to Almyghty God our Lady Sent Mary and to all the company of hevyn and my body to be buryed in the churchyard of our Lady sent Mary of Neum'ket Also I beq. to the hey Awt^r of the Paryche of Sent Nicholas of Ippyswiche vi. s. viii. d. Also I beq. to the pentyng of the Archangell ther xl. s. Itm I wyll that yf Thomas my son be a preest wthin a yer next aftyr my decesse yan I wyll that he syng for me and my Frennds be the space of a yer and he for to have for his salary x marc and yf the seyd Thomas my son be nott a preest yan I wyll that a nother honest preest syng for me & my frends the term aforeseyd and he to have the salyry of x marc Itm I will that Johan my wyf have all my Londs and teits in the parishes of Sent Nicholas in Ippiswyche aforeseyd and my free and bondlonds in the piche of St. Stoke to geve and to sell. The Residew of all my goods afor nott bequethed I geve & bequethe to the good disposicon of Johan my wyf, Thomas my soon and Thomas Cady whom I order & make my executors to dispose for me as ther shall think best to ples Almyghty God and pft for my soull and of y^e my testment and last wyll I orden and make Rd Farryngton Supvisour and he for to have for his labour xiii s. iiiii d. and yf the seyd Richard deserve more he for to have more of Johan my wyf. Itm I beq. to the seyd Thomas Cady my executor aforeseyd xiii s. iiiii d. Yevyn the day yer and place above vretyn.

Probatum fuit presens Testamentum apud Gypwic coram nobis Offic. Cons. Dm. Epi. Norwic. xi die mensis Octobris Anno Dm. millmo cccc^{mo} lxxxvi et cōmissa fuit administrac^o executor in forma juris juratis. In cujus rei Testimonium sigillum, &c.

But to return to the Court Rolls, here once again the Inquirer is doomed to disappointment. The earliest Rolls in the possession of the present Lord Farmer date from Charles I., whilst the earlier rolls, if indeed they exist, are probably immured in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the Lords in remainder of the Manor, or of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as representing them. The primary evidence then, not being forthcoming, we are compelled in accordance with the customary rules to fall back upon such secondary evidence as can be obtained. This is found in this instance in a parchment book of 186. folios intitled "Stoke next Ipswich, Liber Primus," so named apparently from its being a series of excerpt descriptions from the early rolls antecedent to the records of the Court being kept in books, followed in each case by a brief note of every surrender and admission, the whole

being in the handwriting of John Lambe, who was Lord Farmer of the Manor at the end of the 17th century, and who clearly had before him most, if not all, of the early loose rolls.

The parcels to which Wolsey was admitted are here given verbatim as far as is material to the purpose of the inquiry.

"four acres of demean lands lying on the part of the South of the way leading towards Stoke Hall by the rent of twelve pence."

"Robert Castle the son is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of reginald Castle his father which the said Regnald was admitted to H. 6 th 34	}	th	a
"the Lord doth grant out of his lands to John Castle the said close to hold to him and his heirs by the rent of one shilling an four pence		H.	7. 4
"Robert Wulcy is admitted to him and his heirs at the rent of sixteen pence a year	}	th	a
"Thomas Wulcy the son of the said Robert is admitted to him and his heirs		H.	7. 13
"Richard Jury was admitted to him an heirs upon the surrender of said Thomas Wulcy by the rent of 1s. 4d. a year	}	th	a
		H.	7. 21

"three acres lying between the demean lands of the manner the South head abuts upon the lands lately John Andrew called Cadys marsh and two acres of land adjoining lying in ceadem quarents the rent twenty pence a year.

"Jehn Suat is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of John Day	}	th	a
"Henry Lane and John Swetyng are admitted to them their heirs upon the surrender of the said John Suat		E.	4. 20
Margaret the wife of Henry Lane is admitted to her and her heirs by the surrender and according to the Will of Henery Lane her husband	}	th	a
"Robert Wulcy is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of the said Margaret		H.	7. 1
"Thomas Wulcy son of the said Robert is admitted to him and his heirs after the death of Robert Wulcy his father	}	th	a
"Richard Jury is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of the said Thomas Wulcy		H.	7. 3
	}	th	a
		H.	7. 13
	}	th	a
		H.	7. 21

"ten acres and three roods one peece of copyhold land enclosed lying at Stoke down betwext the Lord in the tenure of John Wolverston on both parts and abuts upon the Kings Highway leading from Ipswich to Belstead and contains ten acres and three roods the rent three shillings and seven pence

"William Jefrey is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of Thomas Frost at the rent of three shillings and seven pence	}	th	a
"Robert Wulcy is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of the said William Jefrer		H.	7. 10
	}	th	a
		H.	7. 11

Note—Either owing to a clerical error or a roll being missing the admission of Thomas is not noted.

"Richard Jury is admitted to him and his heirs upon the surrender of the said Thomas Wulcy by the rent of 2s. 7d. a year"	}	th	a
		H.	7. 21

The Stoke Hall alluded to in the first parcel must not be confounded with the house bearing that name. It was the former name of Stoke Park, into which estate these copyholds shortly afterwards fell, and still remain.

Several important facts may be deduced from reading the will in conjunction with these notes of the admissions.

Any lingering doubt that the testator was Robert Wolsey, the father of the great Cardinal Priest will be set at rest.

The local spelling of the name was evidently "Wuley" or "Wulsy," the rendering "Wuley" in the papal documents commented on by *Fiddes*, clearly arises from the clerical error in reading the "o" as an "e."

As the Will is dated the 21st September and it was proved on the 11th October, it is clear that Robert Wolsey was at the time of its execution in *extremis*, that his wife survived him, and that Thomas was admitted as a young life to avoid a fine upon the death of his mother.

The admission of Robert Jury upon the surrender of Thomas Wolsey in each case in 1506, probably marks the determination of the life of his mother Joan.

The total acreage of the copyhold is about 20 acres. The Will also informs us that Robert Wolsey held some lands freely of the Manor. Unfortunately no list of free tenants of sufficiently early date exists to shew what these were. Tradition says that he held the Gusford Hall Farm, but, however that may be, it has for centuries remained uncontradicted that the house abutting upon St. Nicholas Street and churchyard was his freehold. Although the house has been in part rebuilt, it bears signs of having been always a good dwelling, such as would be inhabited, as indeed it always has been, by a substantial burgess. The Will as clearly points out that he owned other tenements and lands in the parish of St. Nicholas, so that altogether there is very strong testimony of his having been—so far from poor and mean—extremely well-to-do, and as there is no reason to reject the theory, contemporaneous be it remembered with his son's career, that he was a butcher or grazier, it is clear that he had laboured at his calling to such advantage that at the date of his Will he had retired from business.

It being once established that Robert Wolsey was a man *mediocris fortune*, the surmise that his son owed his education to charity at once falls to the ground. With the Franciscan Friars just without his garden wall, the Friars Carmelites but a short distance up the street, whilst within a stone's throw were the Black Friars Preachers, it must be patent that Robert Wolsey would not have lacked friendly advice—if any such were needed—as to the selection of a seminary where his son might secure an education befitting his position in life. There is little doubt that at both the Priories of Austin Canons, the Holy Trinity and SS. Peter and Paul, the latter but a little below his own residence, there were educational establishments carried on of the character then to be found in monastic institutions. It may have been that young Wolsey received his early tuition at the Grammar School, which we know was in existence in the 17 Edward IV., but there is strong *prima facie* evidence that he was in some way behoven to the Canons of SS. Peter and Paul,

for it was here that a few years later he elected to erect the College which was destined to form a nursery to Christchurch, Oxford. If the sites of the two Priories are compared it cannot be questioned that the elevated position of the Holy Trinity, afterwards the seat successively of the Withipoles, the Herefords, and now the Fonnereaus, would instantly have commended itself as the locale for an educational foundation for the youth of that or any other age, in preference to the low-lying position of that of SS. Peter and Paul literally upon the river level. Yet both these convents, with the houses of the Mendicant Friars before mentioned, and a host of minor ecclesiastical establishments in the surrounding district were suppressed, and their endowments appropriated to the purposes of the new college, pointing to some strong predilection which can only be explained by early associations with the spot ultimately selected. Clear it is that Thomas Wolsey made the most of the educational advantages secured for him, and it is more than likely, looking to the precocity he early exhibited, that he obtained for himself one of the bursarships at Oxford. If, however, one turns to the University for confirmation of this view, it is only to discover that the Registers between 1463 and 1505 are missing.

HENRY C. CASLEY.

(To be continued.)

SIR CHRISTOPHER CALTHORP'S ARMS FORMERLY AT BASHAM.—On a half sheet of paper preserved among the muniments at Hunstanton Hall, is the following:—

the number of Sr Christopher Calthorps Arms
found in his house octo. 14. 1689.

- 12 musquetts wth 4 rests.
- 19 old useless head pieces.
- 12 old back & breasts wth other old peice of armor
- 11 Javelins & one Pike.
- 20 Holbarts.
- 11 old rusty Swords
- one Snaphance
- one brass musquetoone
- one compleate Suite of Arms
- one case & 2 of broken pistolls
- one Suite of Indian Armor wth a poll axe
- 3 rusty daggers
- 3 drumes whereof two belong to the militia wth 3 halberts & one pulleson wth Sefall old rotten twilled coats.

Hamon L'Estrange, Esq., of Hunstanton Hall, to whom we are indebted for a transcript of the list, informs us that there is nothing with it to shew for what purpose the list was made. Sir Christopher did not die till 1717, so it was drawn up long before his death.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—VIII.

22. April 1651.

Great Court.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that Robt Clarke gent shall haue Lease of the Soyle whereuppon the Reades nowe growethe beinge next the Mill Pond & betweene the freshe Rever & the livle brydge nere unto Stoke Mill for xxxth yeres from o^r ladie last att the yerelie Rent of xl^s to be paid halfe yerelie & under suche covenants sriuts Articles provisoes & Agree^mts As shalbe thought fitt by the Coⁿ Councell & Councell Lerned of this Towne And to Compound wth the Miller of Stoke Mill As well for his Interest therein As for A waie to the same duringe his terme."

12 August 1651.

Great Court.

"Att this Court Nathaniell Bacon esquier is Elected Coⁿ Clarke & Clarke of the Peace of this Towne untill the xxixth of September next enseweing & is sworne Accordinglie."

8. September 1651.

Great Court.

"Bailiff.

Rich : purplett.

Rich. Haile.

Cor.

Rich : Jennings.

Edm : Morgan.

Trea :

Rich : Girling.

Clav :

Nath : Bacon.

Rich : Deny.

Rich : Shephard.

Cham :

Robert Sparrow.

Nicholas Cooke.

Serj :

John Tailor.

Rich : Marshe.

Edm : Tailor.

John Lawrence.

T : C :

Nath : Bacon."

[Nicholas Cooke and Robert Sparrow were discharged from serving as Chamberlains for a fine of £10 each. John Humfries, Thomas Reve, Anthony Applethwaite, and Richard Truelove, were then elected and, on declining to serve were discharged on payment of £10. Robert Sparham and Mathew Winds were finally elected and agreed to serve.]

22 September 1651.

Assembly.

"It is ordered that M^r Ives late Renterwarden of M^r Smarts foundation should pay unto M^r Blackbourne three Pounds & eight pence w^{ch} he disbursed for share bread to the prisoners in the gaole & the Renterwarden should haue paid it."

"It is ordered that xij^s iij^d beeing found in the Closett & not beeing knowne to what acc^t it doth belonge it is agreed that it should be given to M^{rs} Inglethorpe."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREE, MOODY OF SUFFOLK AND AMERICA.—WITH NOTES.

From the proposed edition of the Candler Pedigree. *East Ang. N.S. I.* 313 Candler's words, Harl. MS. 6071. 512, collated with Tanner MS. 257, 498 are printed in Italics.]

Richard Moody of Moulton Co. Suff. Will C. P. C. 16 Martyn, dated = Anne, named in her = Edward Coult, Gent. and Anne 14 Jan. 1572. Proved 30 April 1574. Ob. 28 April 16 Eliz. husband's will 1573 Moody, widow, married at Moul- ton, Sept. 1574.

Christian 2^d wife = George Moody, of Moulton = famous for his housekeeping and *ind and plane dealing*; named in her husband's will 1572. George Moody and Christian Crampe were married at Moulton, Sept 5, 1604. Q^y. Campe? way in Moulton of the Crown.

1] *George Moody, of Moul-*
ton, s.p. mar. Lydia
daughter, of Robert Horill
daugh. of Smith of Ashfield,
Essex. Suff. See HOVILL
ALSO SMITH, s. & h. to
George Moody, 1697,
and then 20 years old,
Will C.P. 61 Bowyer,
dated 20 Feb. 1691.
Prob. 3 May, 1694.
Names cousin Jonas
Alston, whose mother
Anne Alston, of Moul-
ton, widow, was da. of
Tho^o. Newce, of Gaseley

Samuel Moody, a Capt. of them s.p.
Elizabeth Moody, married to Wm. Cooke, of Bury, a linen draper.
Mary Moody, eldest daughter married John Broome, Alderman of Bury this year 1688.
His second wife was Elizabeth Elmye da. of William Elmye of St. John's in Palgrave. See ELMYE.

Margaret, da.
perhaps of
..... Newce of
Gazeley, of the
ancient family
of Newce of Co.
Herts. Buried
at Moulton,
Jan. 25, 1602.

Mary daughter of John Boldero of St. Edmund's Bury. Gent. whose pedigree is given in the Suffolk Visitation 1612. She is named in the will of her mother Mary Boldero, w^o Arch. Sudb. 6 Aug. 1636.

Margaret, married to Major Westhorp of Haddon. She was a widow in 1694 and was a sexcentrix to her sister Anne Moody; who names her children John and Samuel Westhorp, Anne then wife of Mr. John Greene, of Bury, attorney, and Mary Westhorp.

2 | 3 | 4
John Moody 2^d son
Robert 3^d son, to
whom his father left
leases in Kingsbury
Co. Hunt.
Edmund 4th son.
His father left him
lands in Gaseley,
Co. Suff.

John Moody went over to New England. Of Roxbury in that colony 1633. Will dated 25 July 1655 By Sarah his wife had son Samuel Moody, of Hartford, in New England, 1690, who left numerous descendants. "Savage's Genealogical Dictionary,"

d to Major
tion. She
1694 and
minister Anne
her chil-
nnual Wes-
wife of Mr.
ury, attor-
eathorp.

Thomasyn, eld
da, mar. at Moul
Jan. 23, 1872,
Henry Smith.

Anne, mar.
Moulton, Oct.
1885 to ? Alb
Ramont [Davy.]

Grace.

Frances at
apt at
oulton,
ct. 11,
84. Mar
ere to
omas
ilbourne
had
Anne
ilbourne
07.

body, of Bury St.
spinster,
her will, Arch.
June, 1690. Pro-
Novr. 1694.
cosine Ambrose
now beyond the
d divers of her

Mary, mar. at Moulton to Mr Browne, minister Oct. 1, 1693

Margaret, mar. at Moulton to Christopher Haggett, May 9, 1689.

Judith mar. at Moulton, 6 April, 1692, to Edmund Fowler.

Elizabeth, Sarah
Anne, and Mary
daughters named
in their father's
will 1607, and
then unmarried.
One was perhaps
the wife of John
Salmon in 1651;
and another of
..... Greenwood
in 1657.

Mr Henry Moody dead
in 1690, leaving issue by
Hannah, then his
widow, four children
James, Mary, Anne,
and Sarah, devisees in
the will of Anne Moody
their aunt.

George Moody a *wollen draper* = *Anne*, daughter of *Ambrase Biggs*, of *Glemsford*, *Gent.*, and his co-heir. He cond. test. C.P.C. 10 Sadler, 24 Aug., 1634, naming his three children, *Margery*, then wife of *W^m Halle*, *Mary Biggs*, and *Anne Biggs*, to whom he left his estates.

Samuell Moody, of *Bury St. Edmund's*, *Ironmonger*. Will C.P.C. 189 *Fane* dated 19 Jan. 1691. Probi' 13 Oct. 1692. Names "Hannah my nowe wife." Lands in *Glemsford*, *Newmarket*, and *Bury*.

Gill Moody, of *Bury St. Edmund's*, *Esq^r*: heir to his father 1691.

John Moody, *Capt.* of *foote* and after = *Anne*, one of the daughters and co-heirs of *Thomas Bull*, of *Flinton*, co. *Suff.* *Gent.* In his will C.P.C. 14 *Pembroke*, Sept. 20, 1649, he leaves her his lands in *Burttall*.

John Moody s. & h. *Thomas Moody*, of *Ipswich*, *Gent.*, 2^d son 1664, living 1691. Mary, living 1664.

"The *Armes & Crest* of *Edmund Moody*, of *Bury St. Edmund's* in the county of *Suffolk*, *Gent* granted to him 6^h Oct. 1541, in the 32^d year of *Hen.* the eight for his miraculously saving his [the King's] life when leaping over a ditch with a pole which brake: that if the said *Edmund* had not leapt into y^e water & lift up the King's head he had drowned: for which he was rewarded (after he had left the court & lived at *St. Edmund*. *Bury*) as hinted by the *Letter Patent* in the *Office*. And the deliverance [is] mentioned in a book called '*Princes protecting Providences*,' set out in the year 1632, page 4. Silver, on a chevron engrailed sable between 3 [trefoils slipped] vert, 3 lozenges gold: On a chief a azure 2 clouds; out of every cloud an arme issuant, a levered gold, pomfild gules, shirt appearing at the handsilver, supporting a rose gules, traced, & in the middle a bud gold. [Crest.] Upon an helme, on a wreath silver gules, two Woodhouse armes gules and vert in cross, holding in every hand a falchion silver, hilted & shafted gould, mantled gules, doubled silver, as more plainly on the other side. Given & granted by *Thos Hawley* alias *Clarenceux Kinge of Armes* the 6th Oct. the 32^d year of *Our Sovereign Lord King Hen. 8th*" Add. MS. 19,142 fo. 194.

The above is from an ancient paper once belonging to the *Rev. S. Bodeley*, a descendant of the *Moody's*. In the original grant, now in the *College of Arms*, which has no mention of the drowning, *Edmund Moody* is styled '*Footman* to *King Henry the Eighth*.' The two hands holding up the royal rose of *Lancaster* give colour to the legend. The same arms were allowed to *Sergeant Major John Moody*, of *Ipswich*, by *Sir Edward Byshe*, *Clarenceux*, in 1664. Harl. MS. 1085.

Full abstracts of the wills of *George Moody*, of *Moulton*, yeoman, 1651, and of *George Moody*, of *Moulton*, *Esq^r*, are given in '*Water's Genealogical Gleanings*.' Boston, U.S.A., 1885.

REV. JOHN SMITH, RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S, COLCHESTER—1660–1676 (?)—Can some reader who has made a study of the Colchester worthies give me any information concerning John Smith, who was Rector of St. Mary's, in that Town, from about 1660 to 1676? Newcourt (*Repert.* ii, 175) inserts him between John Stevens, who was appointed in 1641, and Jos. Powell 1676, but neither his date nor any particulars of his appointment are given by Newcourt, nor does Morant, though himself Rector of St. Mary's supply these omissions. Smith himself, however, states that he was nominated by Sheldon, when Bishop of London, and as this Prelate was translated to Canterbury in 1663, there is no doubt that Smith must have been presented to this Rectory very shortly after the Restoration.

To Sheldon he dedicates his principal work, which was published in 1675, *Christian Religion's Appeal from the Groundless Prejudices of the Sceptick to the Bar of Common Reason*. This is a closely printed and deeply reasoned folio of 500 pages. He draws very largely from classical and profane history for his arguments, and hopes by his labours among secular authors, "that I might speak to the heart of those ingenious Fools, with whom nothing is savoury but Humane Learning." He seems to have had this work on the stocks for a long time, and he tells the Archbishop that he was inclined to suppress it when Dr. Stillingfleet's "excellent Treatise upon the same subject," was published (probably the *Origines Sacrae*, which came out in 1662): "But when I observ'd that the greatest part of the Serpents Brood stopped their Ears to the Doctors learned Charms, it came in my mind, that the Cure of this *Tarantula* requires, (according to the different Constitutions of the Patients), different Tunes, and that perhaps a less skilful hand might hit upon lessons that might recover some out of that distemper, which resist the musick of smoother Airs: I therefore return'd to my old opinion, that I could not put the hours I spare, from dayly business incumbent upon me, to a better improvement, than by expending them in study how to reason the world out of that High-way to Atheism it is faln into."

Smith's learning and acuteness make his book an interesting study, though his style is often obscure and his language pedantic. He does not append any degree to his name, and there seems to be no evidence that he even studied at either University. The folio Bodleian Catalogue contains one other work by him, which I have not seen. *The doctrine of the church of England concerning the Lord's-day, or Sunday-sabbath, vindicated*, 8vo. London, 1694. Was he still living at this date? Newcourt gives a John Smith, as Rector of West Ham, appointed in 1690, who died, according to Morant, (i, 22), in 1708, but without evidence one cannot hazard an opinion as to identity of individuals bearing the name *John Smith*.

The memory of many an old Controversialist and Theologian, who laboured hard in his own generation, has now utterly perished, but the

student of local history will find some pleasure, though it may be tinged with melancholy reflections on the vanity of human aspirations, in noting facts and making enquiries about these forgotten workers, nor will our provincial *Notes and Queries* grudge a corner to such jottings.

CECIL DEEDS.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EAST ANGLIAN ADMISSIONS FROM 1561.—*Continued.*

- Orrell, Thomas; son of Thomas Orrell, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Walsoken, Norfolk. At school there under Mr. Houdall. Age 15. Admitted pensioner, April 28, 1591.
- Noate, Richard; son of Richard Noate, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Beccles, Suffolk. At school there, under Mr. Dorlet. Age 16. Admitted sizar, April 28, 1591.
- Boston, John; son of Thomas Boston, gent. Born in Lynn, Norfolk. At school there, first under Mr. Iverie and afterwards under Mr. Roberts. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, May 25, 1591.
- Prigion, William; son of John Prigion, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Boothby, Norfolk. Educated there under Mr. Harrison. Admitted sizar, June 30, 1591.
- Hoo, Clement; son of John Hoo, gent. Born in Norwich. School, Lynn, under Mr. Roberts. Age 17. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, July 25, 1591.
- Twayts, Thomas; son of Thomas Twayts, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born in Norwich. At school there under Mr. Lymbert. Age 16. Admitted sizar, Sep. 28, 1591.
- Palmer, Christopher; son of Henry Palmer, gent. Born in Necton, Norfolk. School, Francham. Age 16. Admitted scholar, March 24, 1591.
- Coell, Thomas; son of John Coell, yeoman. Born in Bury St. Edmund's. At school there under Mr. Wright. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Sep. 9, 1591.
- Rugge, Henry; son of William Rugge, Esq. Born at Bylaye, Norfolk. School, Fakenham, under Mr. Ward, five years. Age 17. Admitted fellow-commoner, Oct. 7, 1591.
- Pleasaunce, Anthony; of Tuddenham, Suffolk; *mediocris fortunæ*. Schools. Tuddenham and Exing. Age 20. Admitted Feb. 9, 1592.
- Rant, Thomas; son of Humfrey Rant. Born in Norwich. At school there. Age 14. Admitted scholar, April 12, 1592.
- Ryokes, Edmund; son of Edward Rickes, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Mattishall, Norfolk. At school there, under Mr. Caussei. Age 16. Admitted sizar, May 17, 1592.
- Pigge, William; son of William Pigge, yeoman. Born at Bawdsey ('Bausey'), Suffolk. School, Newport, Essex, under Mr. Frankland and Mr. Morde, three years; afterwards at Clare Hall. Tutor, Mr. Glasscocke. Age 18.

Barber, Roger ; son of Roger Barber, gent. Born at Bury St. Edmund's. At school there, under Mr. Wright. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Oct. 11, 1592.

Rust, William and Nicholas, brothers ; sons of Edward Rust, minister. Born in Slowly, Norfolk. Schools, Scottow and Norwich, under Mr. Limbert. Ages 17 and 15. Admitted scholars, Oct. 20, 1592.

(To be continued.)

THE PUBLICATION OF OLD PARISH REGISTERS. THE USE OF GALL IN DECIPHERING THEM.—The publication of our old Parish Registers is on all sides being vigorously pushed forward with commendable zeal: Not only do we owe much to the spirited enterprise of Societies, mainly formed for work of this kind, but also to the energy of private individuals. We are glad to observe that Mr. G. W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., has been instrumental in publishing the Register of Perlethorpe, Notts., one of the three Registers of so early a date as A.D., 1538, ten years previous to the order made by Thomas Cromwell. It is a perfect model of what a printed Register should be, and in this respect alone the volume is worthy the attention of Antiquaries, and especially of such as contemplate similar work. Dr. Marshall's name is a sufficient guarantee for accuracy, and in addition to the transcript, foot-notes are furnished, giving particulars relating to deceased parishioners, gleaned from their wills and administrations. This small folio, which is a beautiful specimen of the typographer's art, and tastefully bound in half vellum, has a capital index of names following the appendix.

The preface touches upon a matter of no little importance ; we allude to the reprehensible practice of using gall in the task of deciphering faded entries in MSS. of like value. We fully agree with Dr. Marshall, the practice "admits of no justification, for however carefully the faded ink may be for the time restored, sooner or later it blots out the record for ever." We trust these remarks will not be lost sight of ; it is clear that the Perlethorpe Registers have suffered in this way at the hands of an eminent Antiquary, who, if living, would probably be the very first to deplore his rash act.

We take this opportunity of stating that the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries*, and of the recently published history and Registers of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch, has just issued the first part of the Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and succeeding parts are promised at intervals of three months, at a yearly subscription of 16s. The work, as far as we have seen it, is admirably done, and well deserves the support of the large class who are sure to value its contents. An account of these old Registers is alone sufficient to attract even ordinary readers to the interesting series of transcripts. There are numerous East Anglian entries.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXVI.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

No. 109

11th° Nouembr A° Dñi 1547Marlvsford The certyficatē of Thoñs Baymā & John Nuttell
Cherchewardens there

Sold	We certyfe that we w ^t the consent of the town hathē sold ij yers past a peyer of chalys a cope p ^{ree}	}	11 th l xvij ^s 11 th d
------	---	---	---

Whereof

Employments w ^t vses	We haue payd in payement of the Kynks taske & setting forthe of Souldgers & repasion of a new lle	}	vili
------------------------------------	---	---	------

[No. 110]

..... Syluerne
Churchwardens of
Martilleshmgoods sold by the said churche Reues.
and other the hoole Jnhitants of the
said towne

{	Imp ^{re} mis oñ paier of chales of Sylver oñ paier of Syluer Sensers oñ little crose of woode plated over w ^t Sylver sold to frances Noone esquier for the Sumē of—v th l xvj ^s v ^d to be paid in sixe yerres x ^s at euy half yerr.
---	--

Sale	Itē twoo great latten candells styks oñ crose of copper oñ little latten candell styke sold to Thoñs goodwyn of Ipswich for the Sumē of _____ xvj ^s j ^d Itē LXII th l of waxe sold to dyu ^r 3 of the Inhitants of the said towne _____ x ^s vj ^d
------	---

Itē lynyn clothe3 w^{ch} did hange before the candelbeme and in other
places in the churche sold to dyu^r3 psons as foloweth

Itē to Richard butt3 for the said lynen _____	xviij ^d
Itē to Rob ^t garrard _____	viiij ^d
Itē to Andrewe Thompson _____	viiij ^d
Itē to John Burges _____	viiij ^d
It. Rob ^t Sylvern _____	xij ^d
Itē to Grnēll _____	vj ^d
Itē Richard butt for a somit cloth _____	xij ^d
It. sold to the said thompson yron for _____	xvj ^d
It. the pson for yron _____	vj ^d

Md that the said churche Reves haue bestowed and laied
Employments owte in and abowte the whyttings and reparacoñs of the
said churche and be charged further for settinge and
writtinge letts of scriptur oñ the walls to the Sumē of—11thl

(To be continued.)

STRANGE BURIALS.

The instance of burial in an erect posture recorded by J. J. M. at p. 17 of the present volume is by no means a solitary one. To say nothing of the "griously sight" at Bolton Abbey, of which Wordsworth sings,

"A vault where the bodies are buried upright!
There face by face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and Manleverers stand;"

and passing by as apocryphal the case of Ben Jonson, in Westminster Abbey, mentioned in the Ingoldsby Legends,

"Even 'Rare Ben Johnson,' that famous wight,
I am told is interred there bolt upright,"

we have the remarkable instance at Blickling, Norfolk, where in a vault under the north chancel aisle, may be seen nineteen coffins of the Hobart family, beginning with Sir John Hobart, who died in 1647, and ending with the 1st Earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1746. The vault is constructed with niches of fine brick-work for their reception. It is somewhat remarkable that Sir John Hobart made it his first request to his second wife, Lady Frances Egerton, upon her marriage day, that she would be buried in his vault, which accordingly she was, at her death in 1664.* Fuller states that the Paget family are so interred under the church of Drayton, Middlesex. "I cannot say lie (as whose coffins are erected), but are very completely reposed in a peculiar posture, which I meet not with elsewhere; the horror of a vault being much abated with the lightness and sweetness thereof." Thus again Ursula, daughter of John Webb, Esq., and wife of Sir William Hewyt, Kt. was buried, by her own desire, in the chancel, at Breccles, Norfolk, under a slab, almost round, about a yard in diameter, inscribed with the words "Stat ut vixit erecta."† Somewhat similar is an earlier instance in the north transept of Stanton Harcourt church, Oxon, where is a small round blue marble inlaid with a brass of the arms of Harcourt impaling those of Beke, dimidiated, probably for Sir John Harcourt, who died in 1330. His mother was daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Beke, of Eresly, who devised by will the remainder of his arms between Sir Robert de Willoughby and Sir John de Harcourt.‡ The practice of dimidiation of coats of arms may perhaps have taken its rise in this way. This again is said to be an instance of burial erect. Blomefield mentions another case at Nasburgh, Norfolk, where Clement Spelman, Esqr., Recorder of Nottingham, who died in 1679, "now stands right up, enclosed in a pillar in this chancel, so that the inscription on the pillar is directly against his face."§ The question, "Why was it done?" will, I think, be found a difficult one to answer. The notion is, in itself, an uncomfortable one, at variance with the repose of death. I may per-

* Collins' Peerage, ed. Brydges; iv. 366.

† Blomefield's Norfolk; ii. 274.

‡ Parker's Guide to Antiq. near Oxford; p. 178.

§ Ibid. vi. 153.

haps just remark on the use of the word "upright" by early writers, indifferently for a recumbent and an erect posture. This is the case in Chaucer. Fairfax again, in his translation of Tasso, writes of the slain Prince Sweno,

"He lay not grovelling now, but as a knight
That ever had to heavenly things desire,
So towards heaven the prince lay bolt upright."

I hardly know whether I may add as an instance of erect burial on a large scale the case of the numerous bodies which are preserved in the under cloister of the Capuchin Convent at Palermo, where they stand in niches, each clothed in the garments worn in life, a "griesly sight" indeed.

Bury St. Edmund's.

B. B.

A STRANGE BURIAL: THE DEADMAN'S CHANT (p. 17, 18).—With reference to the allusions made to the work of singers and minstrels at the burying of the dead, it may be interesting to place on record the following verses (set to a solemn chant) which I possess in MS., as illustrating these observances.

1
Sing from the chamber to the grave,
Thus did the dead man say
A sound of melody I crave
Upon my burial day.

2
Bring forth some tuneful instrument
And let your voices rise,
My spirit listened as it went
To music of the skies.

3
Sing sweetly as ye travel on,
And keep the fun'ral slow,
The Angels sing where I am gone,
And you should sing below.

4
Sing from the threshold to the porch
Until you hear the bell,
And sing you loudly in the Church
The Psalm I love so well.

5
Then bear me gently to the grave,
And as ye pass along
Remember 'twas my prayer to hear
A pleasant fun'ral song.

6
So earth to earth, and dust to dust,
But though my frame decay,
My soul doth sing among the just
Until the judgement day.

C. M. W.

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM. VIII.

Sept. 18.	Collected from house to house to a Brief for a fire in the Town of Buckingham in the County of Bucks (the Loss being computed to be 19141 ^{lb} & upwards) in North Walsham by J ^{no} Hayward M ^r Coopers Bro: & J ^{no} Burrows	1	9	2
		1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 2.	Collected to brief for Rebuilding the Church of Bacford in y ^e County Palatine of Chester (y ^e charge is computed to be 1532 ^{lb})	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 30.	Read a brief for a fire in Dorchester (the Loss computed 5000 ^{lb} & upward): & gathered from house to house & finished Nov. 1, & thereby collected	0	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 30.	Collected to Rebuild Tibshel Church in the County of Derby (the charge computed to be 1098 ^{lb})	0	0	11
Dec. 9.	recd a brief & read it Dec. 11. to Rebuild St Nicholas's Church in the City of Worcester, & gathered to it from house to house & finished Dec. 16 (the charge computed to be 3873 ^{lb}) collected y ^e same of	0	5	0

Jan. 8.	Collected to a brief to Rebuild Westhoughton Chapel in County Palatine of Lancaster (the charge computed 1455 ^{lb})	0 0 11
Jan. 29.	Read a Brief for a fire in Hambledon in the County of Southampton to be collected from House to House (the charge being computed to be 5184 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 9 7
1727		
April 30.	Collected to a Brief for the Repair of Cranbroke Church in y ^e County of Kent (the charge computed to be 2376 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 4 ³
June 25.	for fire in Littleport in the Isle of Ely: & another in Baddiley in the County Palatine of Chester (the damage computed together at 1100 pounds)	0 2 10
July 23.	towards the Rebuilding of the Church of St Peter in the Bayley in the City of Oxford (the charge computed to be 1800 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 2
Aug. 20.	towards the Rebuilding of the Church & Steeple of Sibson in the County of Leicester (the charge computed to be 1753 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 0
Sept. 11.	for a fire at Shipston upon Stower in the County of Worcester from house to house (the loss computed to be 4312 ^{lb} & upward)	0 11 7
Oct. 22.	for a Fire at Stamford in the County of Lincoln (the damage computed to be 1057 ^{lb})	0 1 4
Dec. 10.	towards the repair & rebuilding of Burton Joyce Church (the charge computed to be 1021 ^{lb}) in the County of Nottingham	0 1 5
1728		
April 20.	Collected from house to house towards Rebuilding the Church of Alcester in the County of Warwick (the charge being computed to be 4642 ^{lb} & upward)	0 8 2
May 19.	Collected to a Brief for the Rebuilding of White-Gate Church in the County Palatine of Chester (the charge computed to be 1114 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 0 11
July 14.	for a Fire at Great Wilbraham in the County of Cambridge (the charge computed to be 1426 ^{lb})	0 1 10 ¹
Aug. 25.	for a Fire at Hinton in the Hedges in the County of Northampton (the damage being 1122 ^{lb})	0 1 10
Sept. 15.	for y ^e Rebuilding of Trinity Church & Steeple in the City of Chester (the charge being computed to be 2658 ^{lb})	0 0 9
Sept. 27.	Collected from house to house to a Brief for a fire at Grauesend in the County of Kent (the damage computed to be 21,232 ^{lb} & upwards) in North Walsham	0 15 5
		1 0 9 ¹

(To be continued.)

THE CANDLER MSS.—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, contains an announcement of the proposed publication of these exceedingly valuable manuscripts, if sufficient copies are subscribed at the very moderate price of One Guinea. The subscription for a work of this kind, gathered from the volumes in the Bodleian and British Museum Libraries, and clearly arranged, annotated, and indexed, by so able a genealogist as our esteemed correspondent, Mr. J. J. Musket, ought to be taken up, as we doubt not it will, very quickly. Our readers have had from time to time good opportunities for judging of the singular merits of these MSS., and of the way in which the work will be treated.

PAGEANTS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES, *Vol. I, Old Series*, pp. 31, 41.—The following oration is somewhat quaint, and may be worth recording in the pages of the *East Anglian*. The original is headed by prints representing—A woman spinning—King Henry II.—A man at the Loom. Then follows—

"An Oration

For the Procession of the Weavers in Coggeshall,
On Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1791.

"From ancient Times our useful Art we trace,
As sacred Writ records in many a Place;
All those whose Skill could curious work devise,
Wove Coats for Aaron and his Sons likewise;
The Ephod's Robe was woven all of Blue,
For Israel's Priest, who holy was and true.

"Wise hearted Women too spun with their hands,
The various Ornaments (by God's commands)
To inclose the Ark divine with Curtains made,
Of cunning Work, as 'tis in Scripture said.

"Britons were once a naked painted Band,
But since the nimble Shuttle bless'd the Land,
By just degrees the social Arts arose,
Polish'd our Hearts and taught the use of Clothes.

"Long, long may Peace extend her pleasing smile,
And Commerce flourish in our happy Isle:
Long may the Labours of the British Loom,
Clothe distant Climes, and Ages yet to come."

Coggeshall.

G. F. BEAUMONT.

QUERIES.

ANDREW GREELE OR GRELE.—This individual, with his wife Mary, lived at Salisbury, Mass., U.S.A., in 1640, aged about 25 years. He had a brother-in-law George Goldwyre, who with wife, Martha, was residing in Salisbury, Mass., at same time. Is any person of the name of Greele [Greeley] known in East Anglia, and can any reader give any information of the ancestors of Andrew?

Hollis cor Tremont, Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL B. DOGGETT.

CALER OR KAYLER—KAYLES OR CAILES.—A common game among boys in some parts of Norfolk consists in a number detaching themselves from the rest until at some considerable distance they shout *Kayler*, which is an invitation for the others to catch those of the party setting out first, ere they reach the goal from which the start was made. What is the true signification of the word caler or kayler? *Cale* is given by Halliwell as an East Anglian term, meaning to gambol. Is the word *caler*, as applied to this game, peculiar to Norfolk? Has the old and now obsolete term *kayles* or *cailes* (nine-pins) any affinity to caler. If not, whence is the latter derived?

E. E. A.

DESTRUCTION OF SUPERSTITIOUS IMAGES IN EAST ANGLIA.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* help me to identify the whereabouts, and give any information concerning certain images, cast down and destroyed in the year 1532?—viz.:—the image of the Crucifix in the highway by Coggeshall, the image of St. Petronil in the Church of Great Horksleigh, the image of St. Christopher by Sudbury, another image of St. Petronil in a Chapel by Ipswich, a Cross in Stoke Park, and two images out of a chapel in the same park. We know of the existence of these 'images' through the testimony borne by one Robert Gardener, who was concerned in the burning of the famous Rood at Dovercourt in the same year, given in "*The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*" (vol. iv, p. 707). Stoke Park and its Chapel figure in Dowsing's Journal. Any particulars would be worth recording. B.

REPLIES.

CUTTING—SMITH—AUFRERE (p. 32).—What is the use of Chadwick's Index to Blomefield if searchers do not consult it? Mr. Wagner will not unnaturally say, perhaps, that when he is looking for Cutting he does not expect to find his reference under Cutling, but wary index searchers always look all round about where any name ought to be. Chadwick gives Cutling—Giles xi, p. 66, and on turning up that volume and page of Blomefield (Smallburgh), we can compile this pedigree, which answers the query.

Giles Cutting, an attorney, =
of Norwich.

Catherine dau. (?) temp. presented =¹James Smith, mercer, =²The Rev. Anthony
in 1713 to Smallburgh. of Norwich. Aufriere.

If Mr. Wagner will write to the Rev. H. T. Griffith, of Smallburgh, the present rector, and one of the best genealogists in the county, he will no doubt get all the information wanted.

Morant's folio volume of MS. Norfolk pedigrees (now in my possession) begins Aufriere with the Rev. Anthony Aufriere, but does not know of this match. I see that the Atthill's descend from the family by the female side, so no doubt Mr. C. H. Athill, Blue Mantle, can give further particulars. WALTER RYE.

ALLEN OF SUFFOLK, AND OF DENTON AND COLBY, NORFOLK, Vol. i, n.s., p. 166.—Professor W. F. Allen, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S., has so far pursued the inquiries made—with reference to the Rev. John Allen, curate of St. Mary at the Quay, Ipswich, that he has by dint of singular perseverance cleared up some of the doubtful points concerning his ancestor, and established with more or less certainty several interesting particulars.* Any information regarding the family of John Allen, of Denton, residing there A.D. 1623, or of John Allen, of Colby, will we are sure be most welcome to Professor Allen, and of some general interest.

* The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Jan., 1887.

SUFFOLK GILD CERTIFICATES.

In making some enquiries at the Record Office a little time ago, I met with a string of Suffolk Gild Certificates which reveal the existence of several Gilda, hitherto, apparently lost sight of by Suffolk historians. The Certificates strung together number thirty four, each, of course, belonging to a different gild.

They are to be found by reference to Cal. Miscell. Rolls (1184 to 1480 A.D.) No. 106, letter G, shelf 4, and the parchments themselves occur between those relating to Jersey and Guernsey and Perambulations of Forests.

List of Gilds in Coun. Suff. the Certificates of which are preserved in the Record Office Rotuli Miscell., No. 106.

- No. 129 Bury Gilda Sancti Jacobi in Ecclesiā Sci Jacobi ibidem.
 128 " Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis de festo Pufo ejusdem ad
 eccliam Sci Jacobi ibidem.
 127 " de Assumpsione beatæ Mariæ.
 126 " Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene in Ecclia de Scō Edmundo.
 125 " Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis in Capellā Sancæ
 Margaretæ.
 130 " de Sancta Annā ui Ecclesiā Sci Jacobi in villā Scō
 Edmundo.
 131 " Sancti Edmundi Regis in Ecclesiā Monasterij de Bury.
 132 " " Christoferi in Ecclesia Sci Edmundi de Bury.
 134 " " Johis Baptistæ in Ecc^a S. Edmundo.
 135 " " Georgij " "
 136 " " Petri in Ecclia beatæ Mariæ Virginis.
 137 " " Nicolai Pontificis (the Dusse Gild).
 138 Clericorum de Glemesford.
 139 de Corpore Christo in Ecclia Scti Edī de Bury.
 140 Bury de Sacramento Corporis Xpi in Eccleia bæ Mariæ de Bury.
 141 " Sancti Botolfi in Ecclia Sci Jacobi de Bury.
 95 Sancti Ethelberti Regis in Ecclia de Heryngswelle.
 98 " Johis Baptistæ in Ecclia beatæ Mariæ de Barton juxta
 Mildenhale.
 99 " Trinitatis in Ecclia de Tudenham.
 101 Sanctæ Trinitatis de Bekles.
 102 Corporis Christi de Beclys.
 103 Beatri Petri in Ecclia Paroch de Lansele.
 104 Sancti Andreæ in Ecclia de Cavenham.
 105 Beatæ Mariæ in Capellā beatæ Mariæ de Cavenham.
 106 Sanctæ Trinitatis in Ecclia de Cavenham.
 107 Sancti Johis Baptistæ in Ecclia de Kenteford.
 108 " Jacobi Apostoli in Ecclia de Gayselee.
 109 Omnium Sanctorum in Ecclia de Gayselee.
 110 Sanctæ Margaretæ in Ecclia Omnium Sanctorum in Gayselee.

- 111 Sancti Crucis de Ikelingham.
- 112 „ Jacobi Apostoli de Ikelingham.
- 92 In Ecclia Parochiale de Ketelberston.
- 93 Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis in Villâ Stradeshille.
- 94 In Ecclia Paroch de Illegh Monachorum.

As a proof that several Gilds existed which are probably unknown to modern students, I mention four Bury Gilds which are not included in the list Mr. Tymms gives on page 32 of his history of St. Mary's Church in that town.

It is probable a fuller enquiry would result in the discovery of many other of these interesting Mediæval Associations. The additions to the Bury list are as follows :—

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--|
| No. 126 | Certificacō fundatōis &c. | Gilæ Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalensæ
ten't in Ecclia de S̄co Edmundo. |
| 132 | „ „ | Sancti Christoferi in Ecclia Sci
Edmundi de Bury. |
| 135 | „ „ | S̄ci Georgij „ „ |
| 139 | „ „ | de Sacramento Corporis Xpi in
Ecclia bæ Mariæ de Bury.* |

- 125 is the Certificate of the Gild of St. Margaret which in the list referred to, Mr. Tymms says, "was holden in Southgate St." the certificate states that it is to be held in "Capellā Sanctæ Margaretæ"—which is interesting from the fact that mention of this Church or Chapel is so remarkably infrequent.

It is at least curious that several other Gilds in their certificates shew a different meeting place from the lists of Mr. Tymms. This may perhaps be accounted for on the supposition that the former refer to the religious side of gildry life, and the other to the meetings for business and festivity. Certainly the Certificates invariably name the Churches, —while the list (in a case of difference) always names a secular meeting place, such as the Gildhall which still retains that name in Bury,—or the Gild halls now no longer existing, in the Eastgate and Southgate Streets,—or in the hall of Jesus College.

But from what source did Mr. Tymms obtain his list? Was it from the Collectanea Buriensis? Perhaps some antiquary resident in Bury would kindly inform us by reference to the original. Clearly in 1848, when the list was compiled, there could have been no reference to the Record Office, and it is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Tymms could have found his material in the Chapter House at Westminster. Nor do any of the Collections in the B. M. Library, so far as I can find, refer to the Gilds of Bury in any way.

A. J. BEDELL.

* This Gild is not to be confused with that 'de Corpore Xti,' which made St. Edmund's Church its place of assembly.

THE GUILD HALL, COGGESHALL.—Coggeshall formerly had its Guild Hall, it may have had several, but my object here is to call attention to what still bears the name of "The Guild Hall."

In Church Lane (more commonly known as Back Lane), on the south side, and 80 ft. or thereabouts eastward of Wayn Lane, stands a miserably dilapidated dwelling (in two tenements), untenanted and unfit for human occupation, measuring about 36 ft. by 14 ft. This humble edifice was probably originally devoid of partition wall or flooring, and thus well adapted for an Assembly Room or Hall, and that it was used for this purpose is somewhat confirmed by the fireplace, which, I think, I may venture to say, is the only feature worthy of notice. This opening is on the east side of the building, and measures 6 ft. 10 in. in width by 4 ft. 7 in. in height. In the north wall of the fireplace is a recess, 2 ft. wide and 9 in. deep, with an oak seat, almost concealed by a layer or two of brick-work above it; on the left (*i.e.*, on the east wall) in immediate proximity to the recess, and 3 ft. from the floor, is a niche with an angular top, and having a base 6 in. in width, which continues upwards for 8 in., from base to apex it is 11½ in. and it recedes into the wall to the extent of 8 in. This small aperture may have been originally intended for the crucifix or the image of the patron saint of the Guild, but more probably it was made as a receptacle for the host's refreshment, at any rate we may conclude that in later days this was the base use to which it succumbed.

Connected with these institutions, were the performing of miracle plays, setting out of pageants, and other acts of a similar nature. The protestantism which prevailed in the reigns of Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI., considering that these associations were of superstitious foundation, determined that they should no longer exist, and by Act of Parliament the Guilds were abolished in the year 1547, and in most cases their properties were confiscated and subsequently sold or granted by way of gift to the king's courtiers. In the certificate of Chantry Land, 2 Edward VI. for Essex, under Coggeshall, in Lexden Hundred, is the following

"Item one house, then called the Yield Hall, and is worth by the year 5s."

The locality of the Guild Hall of this town is ascertained from the admission on the Court Rolls of the Manor of Great Coggeshall, of Thomas Ludgater, who in the year 1693, on the surrender of William Till and Maria his wife, became possessed of the property which adjoins our Hall towards the west, by the following description:

"Tota illa sua pcell Custumar terr cu tenemto sive cottagio supinde edificat jacem et existen in Church Lane in Coggeshall magna abuttan sup tenemtu quonda vocat The Guild Hall versus austr. [*"ex parte orientale" in the subsequent admissions.*] Que premissa quonda fuor in occupacone Georgii Ireland et jam sunt in occupacone prd Gulielmi Till."

G. F. BEAUMONT.

AN AGGRIEVED TESTATOR.

The spectacle of a man tormented by adverse fortune until he has become cantankerous and spiteful, is presented in the Will of Roger Brooke, of London, which is given in a condensed form below. It is of unusual interest, opening up questions, social and genealogical, and throwing some light upon an exciting episode of English history. The spelling and wording of the original, which is too prolix for full reproduction, are carefully preserved in the subjoined abstract. Writing in the forty-first year of Queen Elizabeth, the testator tells us of the marriage of his daughter to Gervase Elwys, and of the sorry, not to say fraudulent, treatment he had received from this son-in-law and his father John Elwys, sometime of Askham, in the county of Nottingham. Indeed he enjoins his executor to bring them before the Privy Council. But was he treating of an imaginary grievance? The history of these Elwyses points quite the other way. If we turn to the *Heralds' Visitations of Nottinghamshire* [Harl. MS. 1555.] we get a clue to the whole transaction. John Elwys, of Worleby, in Lincolnshire, was younger brother to Edmond Elwys, of Askham, and was himself living at Askham, as we learn from the parish register, where his son was born in 1561. This son was none other than the Sir Gervase Elwys, Lieutenant of the Tower, who was executed in 1615 for complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Hepworth Dixon, in his readable book "*Her Majesty's Tower*," describes Elwys as a ruined spendthrift. To this spendthrift husband and future associate of murderers, Roger Brooke committed his daughter. No wonder that he found covenants broken, indentures stolen, and the property gone. This accusation of robbery and embezzlement, perpetrated as against his wife and his father-in-law, is a new point in the shady history of Sir Gervase Elwys.

But who was Roger Brooke whose troubles we are now contemplating? The pedigrees, which we all know are sometimes inexact, erroneously describe the father of Lady Elwys as *Thomas Brooke*, of Norfolk. The fact that his papers were stolen from a house in King's Lynn does seem to connect him with that county. But Blomefield and the Norfolk Visitations in the British Museum are alike silent respecting him. Nor in spite of his quaintly named tenement in Ipswich, "*Our Ladye's Walles*," can I readily connect him with the Suffolk Brookes. Thankful shall I be to any reader of the *East Anglian* who will tell us more respecting him. He lived to have two wives; and his second marriage if adding, as marriages will do occasionally, to his troubles, was not without a spice of mystery and romance.

"The tenthe daie of October laste paste," that is in October, 1598, "I was married to one Beatrix Cotton in the best parlour at Panfild in Essex," but "by a decon and no mynister. I have found her a most forgettfull woman. She was ashamed to acknowledge me for her husband at her brothers maryadge at Bury," and not long afterwards

"shee forsooke my companye" altogether. So writes this grandfather of his girl wife. Now the Cottons, of Panfield, were well-known people, and some portions of the career of Beatrice Cotton are easily traced. She was evidently young when her father, George Cotton, Esq., made his will [P.C.C. 28 Nevill] in 1592. In the much branching pedigree of the Cottons, Harl. MS. 1560, she is said to have married Garnish, of London. In her grandmother's will in 1602 [Arch. Suff.], that lady being Marie, widow of Thomas Felton, Esq., the name looks like Varnish—"Betteris Varnish my grandchild." Perhaps the scribe was careless, but no Beatrice Cotton can I discover in the well worked genealogies of the Garney's family. There is too a dead silence everywhere respecting the Brooke alliance. Was it a marriage at all? Comparatively recent legislation has made it lawful for a deacon to conduct the service; but in the Prayer Book form of Solemnization of Matrimony it is the priest, and the priest only, who performs the crucial acts. The old canon laws, I take it, English and Roman, scarcely contemplated such a thing as marriage by a deacon—"a decon and no mynister." A strange thing altogether that wedding in the best parlour at Panfield. A story which had been utterly lost and forgotten, but for the gossiping relations of his troubles by the old world writer of a self made will.

We have an interesting reference to the ladies jewels and dresses. Her husband had been terribly wronged, but in bequeathing her best clothes "to my vertuous neece Passie," there is a delicious touch of human nature. In truth these ancient documents, composed and written by the parties themselves, are a marvellous contrast to the unmeaning rubbish, the interminable jargon, of a modern will. They are oftentimes to all effects and purposes Letters to Posterity, as from man to man. In the dusty parchments at Somerset House the wary reader may light upon many a story-teller like that aggrieved, but outspoken testator, Roger Brooke, of London.

J. J. M.

WILL OF ROGER BROOKE, 1598.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The fourthe daie of februarie in the flortithe and one yeare of the raigne of our sou'aigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England fraunce and Ireland defender of the ffaith &c. I Roger Brooke of London Gent being verie sicke in bodie doe make and ordaine this my Testament therein declaring my full and absolute laste will.firste I bequeathe my Soule into the divine power of Allmightie God with stedfast hope to be one of his electe through the meritts & passion of his sonne. Item my will is that Threesore poundes in money be bestowed uppon a monument or tombe for my corps in the churche where the same shall happen to be buried, Or else in default thereof I will that my Executors shall paie One hundred poundes in mony as a gyfte from me to suche as shalbe my servants at my deathe. Item I doe geue to Katheren Ellis my systers daughter Twentye poundes in mony to be payd to her owne hands presently after my deathe. Item where about the month of Julie in the yeare of our Lord God 1587 there were certen coven'ts of maryage made betwene John Ellwaies late of Askeham in the County of Nottingham esquier on the one partye, and me the said Roger Brooke on the other partye concerneng a mariage to be then hadd and solemnized betwene Gervas Ellwaies gent the onelie sonne of the said John, and Marye Brooke daughter of Bridgett Brooke late wyfe of me, wherein it was coven'ted that the said John should convey the mannor of Kettle-

d 1

thorpe to the said Gervas and Marye, and to the heires of their two bodies to be then lawfully begotten. Which Mannor the said John Ellwaies sould awaye to another for Two Thousand poundes or thereabouts; and still purposing to defeat the said Marye not onlie of her Joynture but of her dower likewise he made the said Gervas his sonne joynte purchaser with him therein. There were dyvers other coven'ts of the said John for the further behoof and greate benefytt of the said Marye yet not anie one of them hath bin accomplished at all. And for further declaration of harde dealing offered to me and the said Marye, my parte of the said Indenture emongr othes writings in the winter 1587 was imbeased out of a Truncke of myne then standing in the house of one Bale in Kingslin, and as my wyfe tould me upon her deathebedd one Roger Sleeford servant to the said Gervis did convey the said Indenture and other wrytinges allso out of the said Truncke and delyvered them to his master. Where as it evidently appeared that the said Master John and Gervis intended nothing lesse then to pforme any one coven't I haue many times aswell by wordes as Lres easnestlie desired that the said Mr John Ellwaies would pforme his said coven'ts. All which they haue uterlie refused to doo: And therefore my full will is that so soone as maie be my Executor doo call the said Master John Ellwaies and his said sonne before the Lordes of her Ma^{ty} privie Councell to be enioyned to performe the said coven'ts. Item where throughe the truste I hadd in the honest wordes and comendacions geven by certen psöns (in whom I then reposed greate confidence) wherein they extolled one Beatrix Cotton gentlewoman for her rare chastite and other vertues and also vaunted her portion to be muche more than it was The tenthe daie of October laste paste I was married to her by a decon and no mynister in the best parlour at Panfild in Essex and haue found her since that tyme a most forgetfull woman, and therefore I doo barre her for ever having anie right or interest in this my laste will for that shee was ashamed to acknowledge me for her husband at her brothers maryadge at Burye notwithstanding my full will is that all suche money as is due to her for her owne portyon shalbe at her owne dispositon without hindering her from anie ragge or the value thereof, or anie that ever was hers, onelie ffyfte and Three pounds and Tenne shillings I have receaved. Whereas Mr Anthony ffellton esquier (a moste worshipfull gent) hath receaved Twenty poundes thereof to be paid vpon his bill in Apryll nexte & vpon the deliury of suche Jewelles as shee hath of myne (viz.) a chaine bracelett, Two Karkenetts, a paire of Borders, shee shall haue repayed vnto her againe by my executors the residue of the said fiftie three poundes tenne shillings, excepte ffyue poundes whiche I delyuered her when shee laste forsooke my companie to followe her Luste, yf shee doe willinglie release her dower in my houses at Ipswiche, or else not. Item I geue vnto her all such apparrell and Lynen whiche shee broughte me, and the tufftaffata Kertyll bodies and sleeues and taffeta vayle and the blacke stuff gowne and Kirtell allso whiche I boughte her at London, but the sattyn Kirtle, bodies and sleeves and the Tobin gowne, and one of her best hoods I giue To my vertuous neece Passie.

Richard Passy my godson one of the Children of Andrewes one of the daughters of Richard Bellamy of Vxendon in the countye of myddlessex Esquer my house in Ipswiche comonly knowne by the name of Our Ladyes walles for the terme of One Thousand yeares, yeelding and paying to my heires during the said terme one pepper-corne each midsomer daie yf this same shalbe lawefully demanded. Item I geue my other house in Ipswiche to my servant and kinsman Willyam Ellis and to his assignes for the like terme of One Thousand yeares paying onelie Two pence rent to the Towne of Ipswiche or to their Chamberlens yearlie for ever vpon every Mondaie morneng whiche shall followe every michās daie at their Moot hall during the said Terme. All the rest of my goods I geue to my Executors whom I doe ordaine & make my Sister Passie and my neece Passie her good daughter in lawe and Standwardine her husband. This my last will I have written in ffyue Sheets of paper with my owne hand and fastened the same with a labell of parchement & have put my seale to the same.

Proved at London 22 feb. 1598, by oath of Stanwardine Passie one of the Exo^{rs}

[Wills, Pedigrees, and other evidences relating to the Elwes family, will be found in the first volume of *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, edited by Dr. Jackson Howard.]

"OUR LADYES WALLS" OF IPSWICH.—The exact site of the once famous Chapel of "our Lady of Ipswich," has never been ascertained. All we know is that it was in or near what is now called "Lady Lane," in St. Matthew's parish. How long the building may have remained standing after being dismantled by Lord Cromwell's Order in 1538 is also uncertain. An important reference seems to be made to the place in 1598, in the Will of Roger Brooke (p. 54), under the name of "our Ladyes Wallis." This allusion to Roger Brooke's house ought to go someway towards ascertaining where the Chapel was situate, and perhaps gleaning some important particulars respecting it.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXVII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 111.]

iiij^o Nouem̄br Anno Dñi 1547

Melton The certyficate of Roger Truston & John Chamberleyn
Cherchewardens there.

Sold We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the town
hathe sold a peyer of Sensors a peyer of Chalys } xiiii^{li}
a pyx a pax p^{ce}

Whereof

Imployments We haue bestowed vpon the repacōn of } x^{li}
Wylford Brygge

It. paid to the setting forthe of certen } iiij^{li}
Soldgers at dyu^{se} tymes

[No. 112.]

Anno Dñi 1547

Metfildre The true certificate of John hybarde & Nycholas Gooche
Churchewardens there

We p^{re}sēt that the Churche wardens layed to
b plege by the hole cōsente of the pyshe to
John Norton of mettesfildre thelder two basons
of syluer towards the settinge ffurthe of Sol- } v^{li} & xiiij^s iiij^d
ders to s^{ue} the Kings grace and the Repācions
of or churche for ffyve pounds who hath solde
them for the S^{me} of
Itm we haue bestowed thsame v^{li} & xiiij^s iiij^d }
in the foresaide buesynes

[No. 113.]

ij^o Nouemb^r A^o Dñi 1547

Moneden The certyficat of John Malster & John herryson
Cherchewardens there

Sold We certysie that we haue sold a pax a cope a }
westement w^t decōn & subdeacon the p^o } XL^a

Whereof

We haue payd to the settingforth of a man in }
the Kyngs warres } xiiij^s iiiij^d

Employments It. we haue payd for glasyng of }
Wyndowns in the churchē } xiiij^s iiiij^d
w^t vses It. for whythyng of o^r Cherche } xx^a

[No. 114.]

Mount Bures Th..... Inventory indentyd made of all the goodes
Jewells and Implements belongynge to the pysshe Churchē of
mount bures aforsayd the xlvijth day of September A^o vi^{to} RR
Edwardi vjth by John pudvey, John potter, John Radley, John
Squyre/

ffyrst iiii^j belles in the Steple and ij handbellsItē ij Chalyces of sylu^r pacell gylte wayng xx^{ti} ounces

Itē one Crosse of copp an other lyttle bell in the chansell

Itē ij Copes wherof one is redde tynsell satyn the other of whyto
& grene sylke.Itē vj vestyments and one Syrplesse / ij candelstickes y^t be in the
psons custodye /Itē ij other Candelstickes of yorne w^t other olde yorne by estymacon
about a xliij^{li} weyght

M^d that one of the sayd chalyces percell gylt and the Coope
whyte & grene sylke bene appoynted & delyu^red vnto John potyer
churchwarden for devyne Servyce / and all the reayd... of the sayde
belles, goodes, plate & ornaments / bene deliu^rd in to the custodye of
Wyllyam potter yeoman vnto the Kyngs mayestyes vse.

Oxynford

John Seyntclere John Tey

(To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY OF SINGLE GRAINS OF CORN IN EAST
ANGLIA.—The following is gathered from an old MS. scrap book:—"A
gentleman of the town of Cambridge, planted in the Physic garden there
in 1766, a single grain of wheat, which in the following harvest of 1767
produced 21,109 ears, containing 576,840 grains, weighing 74 lbs. 7 oz.,
and measured 3 pecks and 3 quarts. In October, 1770, there was to be
seen at the sign of the Hand in St. Benedict's in the City of Norwich,
the produce of a single grain of barley grown in a gentleman's garden
there, which in a natural way and without art of any kind produced
220 stems, the grains in which were about 7,000."

THE POSITION IN LIFE OF WOLSEY'S PARENTS.—PART III.

It has been stated by Wodderspoon and other local historians, that Wolsey was related to Henry Tooley and Edmund Daundy, both of them opulent merchants of the town of Ipswich. As respects Edmund Daundy, confirmation of this is to be found in the deed wherein he founds a chauntry in the Church of St. Lawrence, for the prosperous state of himself, Thomas Wuley, Clarke, Deane of the Cathedrale Church of Lincolne, and William Daundy, his son for the time of their lives and for the soules of them after their decease, and for the soules of Anne lately his wife, Robert Wuley and Jone his wife, the father and mother of the said Thomas Wuley, &c. This deed corroborates what has already been said as to the provincial spelling of the name Wolsey. William Daundy, one of the sons, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Alverd, who was Customer of the port of Ipswich, and was appointed by Wolsey, keeper of his wardrobe, having in consequence to obtain a licence to hold his office of Customer by deputy.* He appears to have been a man of considerable substance, and upon the disgrace of his patron became grantee from the King of the site of the College and part of its possessions, including a portion of the Manor of St. Peter, whence the title "Manor of Alverds at St. Peter in Ipswich." Several of the Daundy family formed distinguished alliances.† One of the sons furnished the Cardinal with 2,000 tons of stone for the erection of his college.

It is further probable that Wolsey was connected by marriage with his executor, Thomas Cady, whose wife's name was also Joan. Thomas Cady seems to have been a member of a very respectable Ipswich family. His father, William Cady, left a chalice of silver to St. Mary Stoke in 1487, also a bequest to the White Friars, whilst Robert Cady, in 1453, left 3s. 4d. to the high altar and 6s. 8d. towards making the tabernacle of St. Margaret's. Thomas Cady, like Wolsey, was a copyhold tenant of Stoke Manor, and was admitted to several parcels, amounting altogether to over 32 acres. His father and some of his brothers were also copyholders. Thomas Cady was one of the four serjeants of the Borough of Ipswich from 1476 to 1481. In 1485 he was one of the Chamberlains, and in the following year, as Bailiff of the Hamlet of Stoke, was fined for being absent from the Sessions. In 1487 he was reconciled to his free burgesship, upon the condition that he would hold and perform his chamberlain's place. In 1488 he appears in connection with Thomas Mixer, as churchwarden of St. Mary at the Elms. Several grants of common soil appear to have been made to him. He served the office of one of the Clavigers and Coroners from 1501 to 1510, and died about 1531 at an advanced age, his wife Joan being admitted to his copyholds in 1532. By his will, dated the 15th April, 1531, he left three tenements for Alms Houses for the Poor,‡ and directed that he

* Col. H. 8. v. 4. No. 297.

† E. A. Notes and Queries, Vol. II, p. 164.

‡ Gifts and Legacies.

should be buried in the church porch of Stoke. Ann, the wife of John Cady (and daughter of John Gosnell, of Otley), a brother to William, in 1512, bequeathes £12 to St. Mary at the Elmes for the purpose of buying a new cross, &c.

About 20 years after the publication of his life of Wolsey, *Grove* visited Ipswich, and gave the result of his personal investigations in appendices, privately printed at different periods and now very scarce. In the last of these,* illustrated with an unauthenticated portrait of Robert Wolsey and two plans, one of which is an indifferent copy from *Speed* and the other wholly hypothetical, he mentions some interesting particulars which would have possessed greater value if he had vouched them by reference to authorities. He lays it down authoritatively that *Robert Wolsey* married his wife at Ipswich. He states also that several of the houses above Robert Wolsey's residence, as also the spacious ground behind, formed part of his estate. And further that the freehold farm of about 240 acres on the right hand side of Bourn Bridge, the same land mentioned by Dean Capon in his letter to the Cardinal, and now forming part of the Stoke Park estate, was also Robert Wolsey's property.

Grove also tells a story about the loss of certain effigies of brass, which had existed in the nave of St. Nicholas Church within then living recollections, to the memory of Robert and Joan Wolsey. He seems to have been unaware that this statement had been made at an earlier date in the memoranda left by Peter le Neve in 1750, and there is reason to believe that the stone matrix is still in the Church. In the same tract *Grove* also gives the Will of Robert Wolsey, which copy he states was procured by that learned antiquarian, Dr. Tanner, late Bishop of St. Asaph, but seeing that it contains all the leading blunders to be found in the copy given by Fiddes, it suggests that the learned divine borrowed it from that source.

(To be continued.)

HENRY C. CASLEY.

* Life of Robert Wolsey, Gent. London, 1761.

"HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A PARISH."—A third edition of this most useful work by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., has lately been published by Messrs. Bemrose. In shape and appearance it has undergone considerable improvement; it has also been enlarged and re-written. Still it appears to us there is room under most heads for much additional matter, and that without unduly increasing the size of the volume. It would certainly have been a great advantage if some further particulars could have been given of the several works to which allusion is made, besides the bare mention of the name, i.e., name of publisher, &c. An inquiry by the would-be historian of a parish for "King's Briefs," by C. Walford," would scarcely bring the required publication, which, if we are not mistaken, has been issued to the public in no other form save

that of the Royal Historical Society's Transactions. No allusion should be made to the important class of documents known as *Pedes Finium*, and what has been published of this nature, without reference to the great work done by Mr. Walter Rye, for the county of Norfolk. Under *Manor Court Rolls* we find due mention made of the 14th, 15th, and 16th century rolls of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, printed in 1885 by Mr. Chandler. Many will we are sure be grateful to Dr. Cox for his excellent work, which cannot fail to be of the greatest possible advantage to such as aspire to write the history of a parish.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EAST ANGLIAN ADMISSIONS FROM 1561.—*Continued.*

- Basnage, Daniell; son of Nicholas Basnage, preacher of the French Church in Norwich. Born in London. School, Norwich, under Mr. Limbert. Age 17. Admitted Oct. 12, 1592.
- Dey, John; son of Walter Dey, husbandman. Born at Coston, Norfolk. School, Ely, under Mr. Spight. Age 18. Admitted Oct. 24, 1592.
- Barnes, John; of Tevenham, near Buckingham Market, Norfolk; son of John Barnes, yeoman. School, Tevenham, under Mr. Masters. Age 18. Admitted scholar, Jan. 13, 1593.
- Goulde, John; son of Edward Goulde, of Bury St. Edmund's. At school there. Age 15. Admitted sizar of his surety Ds Disborowe, Feb. 1, 1593.
- Paggrave, Gregory; of Thuckston, Norfolk; son of Gregory Pagrave, gent. Schools, Mattishall and Garveston. Age 15. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Feb. 28, 1593.
- Hill, William; son of William Hill, gent., *mediocris fortunæ*. Born in the parish of St. Michael, Colchester. School, Colchester, under Mr. Hasnett. Age 17. Admitted sizar, Nov. 9, 1592.
- Dore, John; son of William Dore. Born at Cornard, Suffolk. Schools, Sudbury and Bury St. Edmund's. Age 15. Admitted sizar March 17, 1593.
- Rought, Roger; son of Jonas Rought, yeoman, of Bury St. Edmund's. At school there under Mr. Wright. Age 18. Admitted sizar, March 29, 1593.
- Stonham, John; of Norwich; son of Richard Stonham. Schools, Norwich and Lynn, under Messrs. Limbert and Roberts. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Ap. 23, 1593.
- Cannap, Henry; of Rendham, Suffolk; son of Nicholas Cannap, minister. Educated at Benhall, Suffolk, under Mr. Hardier. Age 17. Admitted April 25, 1593.
- Roffe, Clement; son of Thomas Roffe, gent. Born at Tottington, Norfolk. Schools, Norwich and Bury St. Edmund's, under Messrs. Limbert and Tills. Age 17. Admitted scholar, April 25, 1593.

- Knowles, John; of Sproston, Norfolk; son of Christopher Knowles, gent. School, Woodawling, under Mr. Lewger. Age 18. Admitted scholar, Ap. 25, 1593.
- Longer, Phillip; son of Thomas Longer, of Wymondham, Norfolk. School, Woodawling, under Mr. Lewger, Age 16. Admitted April 28, 1593.
- Burwarde, Robert; son of John Burwarde, minister. Born at Wells, Norfolk. School, Holt, under Mr. Williams. Age 18. Admitted May 4, 1593.
- Cripps, Richard; of Suffolk; son of Robert Cripps, minister. School, Bury St. Edmund's. Age 16. Admitted scholar, June 12, 1593.
- Mannister, Phillip; son of Edward Mannister, yeoman. Born at Kenninghall, Norfolk. Educated in London, under Mr. Pensacks. Age 18. Admitted scholar, July 4, 1593.
- Smyth, Robert; son of John Smith, "legis peritus." Born at Fulbourn, Cambs. At school there under Messrs. Streatly and Cattelyn. Afterwards at Trinity College. Age 16. Admitted scholar, July 13, 1593.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPH IN THE CHURCH OF BRECCLES, NORFOLK.—B. B. writes (p. 44)* :—

"Here resteth the bodyes of John Webb, Esqr., and of Mary his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of England. She died March 10th, Anno 1656, aged 56, and he October 25, 1658, aged 70 years." "Stat ut vixit erecta."

Compare the copy I made in Breccles Church, 6 Aug., 1867 :—

"Thus again Ursula, daughter of John Webb, Esq., and wife of Sir William Hewyt, Kt., was buried by her own desire in the chancel at Breccles, Norfolk, under a slab almost round, about a yard in diameter, inscribed with the words 'Stat ut vixit erecta.'"

I really cannot reconcile the two accounts.

W. H. SEWELL.

* Blomefield's Norfolk II., 274.

LOCAL DISCOVERIES OF ROMANO—BRITISH REMAINS.—A newly issued volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine Library* (London: Elliot Stock) is devoted to that most important branch of Archæology, which has become stereotyped under the term "Romano—British Remains." As one volume after another of this admirable series of books is issued, we are the more convinced of the wisdom of the conception that gave it birth, as we are of the excellence of the work. Here the several Counties are arranged in alphabetical order, and furnish us with the various communications made from time to time to *Sylvanus Urban*. The discoveries in Cambridgeshire include those made at Cambridge, Comberton, Ickleton, Lithington, Sawston, and Whittlesey; in Essex, at Bartlow, Billericay, Bradwell, Chelmsford, Chesterford, Colchester, East Ham, Haseleigh, North Ockenden, Rivenhall, and Witham; while a long account is given of the Roman remains at Caister next Yarmouth.

The volume finishes at Somersetshire, leaving Suffolk for part ii. Mr. Gomme's Introduction is most valuable, and ought to be widely read. We are glad to learn that the next volume is to contain an index of such places where Roman remains have been found. The importance of such a list is obvious, although at best it can be but a contribution to the subject.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. V.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq3 ad Annum 1455.

Name of Testator.		F	Abode.	Folio.
Richardi	fflegge	de	Gippivico	3
Johannis	ffleminge	de	Gippivico	5
Johannis	ffranche	de	Westerfilde	6
Willm̄i	ffather	de		eod
Agnete	ffleminge	de	Gippivico	23
Johannis	ffekitt	de	Gippivico	27
Thome	ffuller	de	Chelmundeston	53
Johannis	ffalke senior	de	Beccles	54
Roberti	fforthe	de	Gippivico	57
Roberti	ffuller	de	Waybred	64
Adami	ffyke	de	Beccles	68
Johannis	ffastolfe Ar	de	Beddinghā	76
Thome	ffoode	de	Stradbroke	85
Johannis	ffenn	de	Bliithburgh	88
Willm̄i	ffalke	de	Wirlinghā mā	104
Rogeri	ffuller	de	Chelmundeston	106
Johannis	ffalke	de	Beccles	108
Johannis	ffeedyeare	de	Yoxforde	109
Margerie	ffullor	de	Walberswicke	113
Willm̄i	ffale	de	Wirlingworth	128
Margarete	ffastolfe	de	Gippivico	135
Henrici	ffryer	de	Wickham	149
Thome	ffastolfe	de	Gippivico	152
Sibille	ffrancis	de	Donvico	157
Alicie	ffurbusher	de	Beccles	159
Roberti	ffale	de	Tunstall	165
Roberti	ffakenham	de		166
Alicie	ffather vid	de	Sutton	eod
Thome	ffleminge	de	Sproughton	167
Margarete	ffastolfe	de	Gippivico	178
Richi	fferner	de	Withersdale	188
Joane	ffransham	de	Buttlie	205
Roberti	ffurrett	de	Estbergholte	eod

(To be continued.)

DYING ON HIS LEGS : ERECT BURIAL, p. 14.—While so many interesting examples of this fanciful posture in burial, mentioned in "B.B.'s" paper, are fresh in the minds of your readers, it may be well to draw attention to an erect attitude chosen in dying. On feeling the approach of death, Vespasian said that an Emperor should *die standing*, and in fact he did die in this position on 24 June, 79, aged 69. Dr. John Woolton, Bishop of Exeter (temp. Eliz.), being reminded to consult his health, applied to himself the saying of Vespasian, that a *bishop* "ought to die on his legs;" which in his case also was the fact.

W. H. SEWELL.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—IX.

22 September 1651. Great Court.

"It being propounded to th^e Court whither Mr Pupplett shall be discharged according to his request of his portman's place and bayly wick for this next yere, it is caried in the negative."

29. September 1651. Great Court.

"A letter being reade to the Greate Court from Mr Rich. Pupplet the question was ppounded to the Court whether the said letter was a deniall of Mr Pupplett being baylef or not it was caried in the affirmative that it was a deniall.

"It being propounded whether Mr Pupplet shall be fined for his deniall therof or not it is Caried in the affirmative."

"It being ppounded whether Mr Pupplett shall be discharged of his bayly wick for this yere to comme with a moderate fine it is caried in the affirmative.

"It is ordered that the fine shall be one hundred ponds.

"At this Court Mr Sam^l Algate is elected to be Bayliff of this Towne for the yere next Cumming."

13. October 1651. Great Court.

"It being propounded to this Court that Mr Aldgate might be admitted to his fine for his discharge of being Bayliff for this yere it is carried in the negative viz. that he shall not be admitted to his fine.

"It being propounded to the Court whether Mr Algate now in Court shall haue liberty to take his othe as Bayliff at the next petit Court on Thursday next it is carried in the negative that he shall not haue that liberty.

"It being propounded to the Court whither Mr Algate's persisting in the refusing of taking his othe at this time be a contempt Its caried in the affirmative that it is a contempt.

"Its ordered that the fine for the said contempt shall be 100^{li} and that he be discharged his Service in the Bayliffs place for this yere ensuing.

"Att this Court Mr Richard Jennings is chosen Bayliff of this Towne duringe the yere to comme and is ordered to take his othe at the next petit Court.

"Mr. Thomas Ives is chosen to bee Corroner for this Towne and the liberties hereof for the yere now comming in the roome of Mr Jennings and to take his othe at the next petit Court."

31. October 1651.

Assembly.

"At this Assembly cam Willm Gladwin the Miller of Stoke Mill and hathe desired that he may haue allowed to him an axle tree for his Mill whele and boards for the circle of the Wheele and allsoe the workmanship of the same wheele it is ordered that he shall haue an axle tree and twentie shillings in full agst all demands aforesaide."

6 November 1651.

Great Court.

"Mr Wm Dixon is by this Court elected appointed and allowed to be usher of the ffree Grammar schoole for the time to come duringe the pleasure of this Towne and to haue the usuall salary to the Ushers place belonginge & appertaninge."

22. December 1651.

Assembly.

"Ordered this day that Isaack Day se^r shall cause the trees in the highway at the parting of the way to London and towards Hanford hall to be taken down and imploied for the best benefit of the towne rendring thereof accompt and that the said Issack Day shall be saved harmeless for the same done by th^s Towne."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

THE SOUL BELL, p. 18.—The date, A.D. 1607, does not seem to me very late for the custom. Bishop Richard Montagu, in 1638, inquired if it were kept up; as in 1662 did Bishop Cosin, and Bishop Sanderson: Bishop Pearson in 1674, Bishop Gunning in 1679; and Archbishop Sancroft in 1686. Also Dr. Stanley, Archdeacon of London in 1728. This use appears on the 5th bell in All Saints, Loughborough, which was cast in 1754.

W. H. SEWELL.

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM. IX.

1728			
Oct. 13.	Collected to a Brief for Repairing, Rebildin & enlarging parts		
	S ^t Hyld's Chapel in the County Palatine of Durham (the		
	Charge reputed to be 1595 ¹⁰ & upward)	0	1 1
Novr. 24.	for Rebuilding of the Church of Yarme in the County of		
	Yorke (the charge computed to be 1772 & upward)	0	1 1 ¹ / ₂
Jan. 19.	for Rebuilding the Church of Branston in the County of		
	Rutland (the charge computed to be 1157 ¹⁰)	0	1 8
Mar. 9.	for Rebuilding of S ^t Swithins Church within the City of		
	Worcester (the charge computed to be 2514 ¹⁰)	0	0 10 ¹ / ₂

Mar. 19.	Collected from house to house for a fire in St John Wapping in the County of Middlesex (the Loss being computed to be 6366 17 00 and upwards)	0 9 7½
1729		
May 6.	Collected from house to house toward the Repair & Improvement of the Harbour of St Andrews in Scotland (the charge being reputed to be 8734 ^{lb})	0 3 6
June 29.	Collected to a Brief for a Loss by fire in Rickinghall & Botesdale in y ^e County of Suff: (the Loss computed to be 2210 ^{lb})	0 1 5½
July 20.	for rebuilding & repairing of Napton Church on the Hill in the County of Warwick (the damage & charge computed to be 1187 ^{lb})	0 1 0
Aug. 31.	for a Loss by fire in fullborn in y ^e County of Cambridge (the Loss computed to be 1028 pounds)	0 1 10
Sept. 23.	towards the Church of Tamworth in the Counties of Warwick & Stafford (the charge computed to be 3249 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 0
Oct. 11.	for a Loss by fire in Stilton in the County of Huntingdon (the Loss computed to be 6353 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 9
Novr. 16.	toward the Building of Worthenbury Church in the County of Flint in Wales (the charge computed 1364 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 1½
30.	for a Loss by fire in Hornsey & Wheelock in the Counties of Middlesex & Chester (the Loss together computed to be 1205 ^{lb} of J ⁿ Baker & W ^m Mostyn)	0 1 11
Jan. 25.	to Rebuild the Church of St John Baptist in the City & County of Gloucester (the charge computed to amount to 2310 ^{lb})	0 0 10
Feb. 15.	towards Rebuilding of Pershore Church in the County of Worcester (the charge computed to be 4000 ^{lb} & upward)	0 0 9
March 15.	towards a fire in Copenhagen in Denmark for the Relief of the German & French Protestants, & the Rebuilding of the onely Church & three houses for the Preachers, by the especial recommendation of the King to the Archbishops & Bishops to recommend it to the Clergy, gathered from house to house	0 13 2
1730		
Apr. 5.	towards a fire in Melbourne in the County of Cambridge (the damage being computed 6809 ^{lb})	0 2 3
Apr. 26.	towards the Rebuilding & enlarging of Bilston Chapel in the County of Stafford (the charge computed to be 1200 ^{lb})	0 0 10
May 31.	for Building Colnbrook Chapel in the County of Bucks (the charge computed to be 1325 ^{lb})	0 1 0
June 21.	for Repairing the Church & Steeple & Tower of St Michael in the City & County of Southampton (the charge computed 4766 ^{lb})	0 0 9
July 19.	toward a Loss in the parish of Wroot in Lincolnshire by inundation (the damage computed to be 2686 ^{lb})	0 2 4
Aug. 23.	for fires in Bearley in the County of Warwick, in Stoney-Stratford in the County of Bucks, & in Cleobury in the County of Salop (the damage computed together being 1207 ^{lb})	0 1 8
Sept. 20.	for a fire in Hinkley in the County of Leicester (the damage computed to be 3424 ^{lb})	0 1 2
Novr. 8.	towards enlarging Denbeigh Chapel in the County of Denbeigh (the charge computed to amount to 1186 ^{lb})	0 1 0
Feb. 7.	for a fire w ^{ch} burnt down a Wind-mill of Josiah Twanley of Kidderminster in the County of Worcester, tis thought by Treachery (the Loss computed to be about 1112 ^{lb})	0 1 8½
Mar. 14.	toward Rebuilding Olston Church in the West-Riding of the County of York (the charge computed to be about 1461 ^{lb})	0 1 0
1731.		
Mar. 23.	toward rebuilding of the Church of Llandulas in the County of Denbeigh (the charge computed 1100 ^{lb})	0 1 7½

April 4.	for a fire in Yarbrough in the parts of Linsey in the County of Lincoln, & towards a fire at Anike-Grange in y ^e county of Northumberland (the Loss together computed to be 1016 ^{1b})	0 1 9
May 2.	for Rebuilding of Evesham Church Tower & Steeple in the County of Worcester (the charge being computed to be 4930 ^{1b})	0 1 5
23.	for repairing & rebuilding of Tetbury Church & Chancel in the County of Gloucester (the charge computed to be 2600 ^{1b})	0 0 10
30.	for Rebuilding of Broughton Sulney Church in the County of Nottingham (the charge computed to be 1110 ^{1b})	0 0 11½
July 11.	for Rebuilding & enlarging the foundation of the Chappel of Wyersdale in the County of Lancaster (the charge computed to be 1245 ^{1b} & upwards)	0 0 11½
Aug. 8.	for Rebuilding the Chapel on le Frith Church in the County of Derby (the charge computed to be 1425 ^{1b} & upwards)	0 1 0
Sept. 6.	towards Repairing & Rebuilding of Landaff the Cathedral in the County of Glamorgan (the charge being computed to be 6,666 ^{1b}) in N.W. Church	0 2 0
19.	towards rebuilding the Church & Steeple of Misley Church in the County of Essex (the charge being computed to be 1742 ^{1b}) in N.W. Church	0 0 9

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE.—“*Grims*”—Bp. Corbet—County Arms.—The volume just issued of Mr. Elliot Stock's highly interesting series of County Histories is more to our mind what one of these popular histories should be, both in style and matter, as well as in plan and arrangement, than either of those which have immediately preceded it. Lt.-Colonel Cooper King, F.R.S., has achieved an undoubted success in the compilation of this history of the “royal county,” which is certainly “popular,” without in any sense being poor. The task we should say could scarcely have fallen into abler hands. It is interesting to note an instance of the use in Berkshire of the term “Grims,” or the “Devil's Ditch,” familiar to Norfolk antiquaries in the Weeting pits. In Berks it is applied to earthworks below Cuckhamsley, said to have been raised by the Northern or Mercian tribe. Mediæval tradition tells how the devil dug the ditch in a single night, and his spade scrapings compose the mound! This particular instance of the use of the name is not enumerated in the Rev. C. R. Manning's paper in *Norfolk Archaeology*. (Vol. VII.) One other other point of interest to our readers is related in the story concerning Richard Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, at the Market Cross at Abington, where “being a handsome man and having a rare full voice,” he succeeded in obtaining a great audience and selling the songs of a ballad singer, who complained of a want of custom, he having first put off his gown and donned the leathern jacket of the itinerant vendor of songs. The list of books relating to the county given at the end of the volume, is a feature we should be pleased to see adopted in the form of an appendix in all the remaining volumes of the series. May we ask who is responsible for the “County Arms”—

Norfolk included—which appear on the backs of these volumes? There is no proper authority for their adoption: when did they come into use?

QUERIES.

PENTNEY = A PRISON.—In Blomefield's *Norwich* (folio ed. Fersfield, 1741), at p. 184 is mentioned "the prison called the Vowte (or Vault) under the Pentney . . . & that door that go into the Pentney," and at page 652 is mentioned "the Debtor's Prison called le Penteneye or Pountney." Can any of your readers inform me why these names were given to a prison? Stow, in his "*Survey of London*" (1598), says (p. 176) that the church of St. Lawrence Poultney (now Pountney) was so called after John Poultney, Mayor.

Pentney, Swaffham.

J. J. COULTON.

INNS, TAVERNS, AND ALEHOUSES, p. 12.—If, as is probable, there be a statutory distinction between the above designations of public houses, what is it? The words are so much confused in popular use, that it would be desirable to have it pointed out.

W. H. S.

CEMETERY OF THE WALLOON CHURCH AT NORWICH.—On the 13 May, 1647, or shortly afterwards, the Consistory of the Walloon or French Church at Norwich, paid a rent to the Corporation of Norwich for their cemetery in the West Town. Is the site of this burial ground of the Walloons now to be distinguished, and is any record of the burials known of? Nothing is to be found in the archives of the French Church, beyond the following in the Act book of the Consistory, viz., "Ordered by the Elders and Deacons that Mr. Noe Hudeleu shall go with brother Daniel Desormeaux to pay what rent may be due to the town for *the cemetery of our Church* and that those who take charge of this matter shall be re-imbursed as soon as possible by a special collection—13 May, 1647."

Tweed, Lyngington.

W. J. C. MOENS, F.S.A.

DATE OF PARISH REGISTERS.—It is generally stated that there are *forty* Parish Registers which begin some time previous to the issue of Lord Cromwell's Injunction of A.D. 1538. The three earliest it would appear are those of Elsworth, Cambs., and Carburton and Perlethorpe, Notts., which commence with the year 1528 (*not* 1538 as stated in our notice of Dr. Marshall's printed Register of the last named place (p. 42). Can any of our readers say what are the names of the other parishes that possess these early Registers, and the proportion that are in the Eastern Counties? We are acquainted with only one, St. Margaret's, Ipswich, which begins A.D. 1537 and contains the original entries.

REPLIES.

BELCHILDREN, p. 16.—Dowsing's belchildren were, I am inclined to think, children of Fyske (who was, or had been, Dowsing's daughter's

husband), by another wife. Boyer's French dictionary (1783) contains this among other meanings of Beau, "Beau (joint aux termes relatifs, père &c., signifie père &c., peralliance de mariage). Ex. Beau-pere, a father in law; Beau-fils, belle fille, a son, or daughter in law; Beau-frere, belle-sœur, a brother or sister in law."

Pentney, Swaffham,

J. J. COULTON.

DESTRUCTION OF SUPERSTITIOUS IMAGES IN EAST ANGLIA, p. 48.—Concerning the image of the Crucifix in the highway by Coggeshall, I will, on the suggestion of "B," record the following facts.

By indenture dated 1st May, III. James 1st., and made between Cyprian Warner, yeoman, Thomas Shortland, clothier, Thomas Aylet, yeoman, and Nicholas Richold, clothier, all of Coggeshall, of the one part, and Michael Hilles, of Coggeshall, Myller, of the other part. [After reciting Letters Patent, dated 25th Oct. then last past, under the Great Seals of England, &c., whereby at the nomination of Sir Henry Bromeley, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of His Highness Privie Chamber, His Majesty did give and grant unto Randolph Wolley, of London, Merchant Taylor, and Thomas Dodd, Citizen & Grocer, of London (inter alia) one other house or tenement upon the North side of Longe Bridge, Coggeshall, as fully as the same came or ought to have come to the hands of Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. or Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, or then were in the Kings Majesty's owne hands by reason or pretext of the dissolution or surrender of any Monastery or Pryory &c.] It is witnessed that the said premises, which by indenture dated 20th January then last past, had been conveyed to the said C. Warner, T. Shortland, and T. Aylet, were conveyed by them to Michael Hilles. In a subsequent conveyance of the above mentioned on the 30 May, 1664, it is described as "All that messuage or tenement called the *Rood House* in the occupation of Richard Cox and William Dimblebee in Little Coggeshall adjoining to the North side of the Common River near the Great Bridge there."

This house is still standing, and to this day is known as the Rood House, and is probably the same property as Roodes land which is thus mentioned in the *Certificate of Chantry Lands 2 Edw. 6 for Coggeshall in Lexden Hundred*. "Tho^s Randolph gave a tenement with certain lands called Roodes land for the obite of the same Thomas in the tenure of Thomas Clerke and payeth by the year for the same 11^s/4^d Poor 3^s/- Rem 8^s/-."

The Rev. E. L. Cutts, in his *Architectual Account of the Remains of Coggeshall Abbey*, gives a sketch of Long Bridge, and proceeds: "The house at the corner of the bridge on the left which stands a little back from the road is called in title deeds the Rood House; very likely it took its name from the erection in the small space before it of a Rood to mark the entrance to the Abbethy demesnes," and in a note calls atten-

tion to an illumination in the 14th century MS. in the British Mus. 10,293, fol. 186, in which is a representation of a bridge with a tall cross beside it, just as suggested in the text.

Whether the Rood before mentioned was the Crucifix which, in the year 1532, was cast down and destroyed at Coggeshall or not, we shall never know, but as an alternative locality for the structure I may mention that in the 4th year of Henry VI., the Lord of the Manor of Coggeshall, "granted to John Lawford a decayed cottage with a parcel of garden ground adjoining in Stonehey" (Stoneham) "Strete called the *Crouch House* to hold from Easter next for 40 years paying to the Lord yearly R-/12^d. F.-/4^d." This house probably stood where the Friends' Meeting House now stands, the fields in the rear, No. 294 and 295 in the Ordnance Survey of 1875, being still known as "Crouches." Southward of this house, in 1588, was an ancient chapel afterwards used as a corn market house, and it is probably the same as "the one old Chaple in the Street there with a little garden which is worth by the year 4s/-" thus mentioned in the Certificate of Chantry Lands to which I have before referred.

The Crouch House it is conjectured derived its name from a Cross, which may have stood near by. So far as I know the Crouch House has no connection with the Crouched Friars, but it is quite possible that it was one of the possessions of that fraternity.

In common with "B" I shall be glad if further light can be thrown upon the Cross in this town, referred to in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*.

Coggeshall.

G. F. BEAUMONT.

NORFOLKSHIRE, p. 32.—The rule, I apprehend, is that where the county derives its name from a town, "shire" is added for distinction. There are exceptions, but I think they admit of explanation. However, I will not go so far as to say that *Norfolkshire* (which I have seen several times, but always from strangers) is unjustifiable, but it is certainly unusual.

Pentney, Swaffham.

J. J. COULTON.

S. PETRONIL, IPSWICH (p. 48).—The image of S. Petronille demolished "in a chapel near Ipswich," was in the church dedicated to that saint. This church is mentioned in Domesday. Part of the common heath, formerly belonging to the town is called Caldwell Heath, and is said to lie "*versus ecclesiam Sanctae Petronillae*." It is thought that the church stood in the farm (now reputed extra-parochial) formerly called "Parnels," but for more than a century "Purdis," lying about a mile east from the Decoy Ponds, which ponds before the decoy was made were known by the name of Bixley Ponds, and afterwards as Bixley Decoy. Pieces of this saint's skull were relics in Bury Abbey, and it was claimed for them that they were cures for all kinds of ague.

HENRY C. CASLEY.

DISCOVERY OF THE SITE OF "CLOVESH" AT MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK.

It has been announced in some of the newspapers that at a Meeting of the English Church Union held March 1st last in London, Mr. James Parker stated that the long-sought site of *Clovesho*, where several celebrated Councils of the Anglo-Saxon Church were held, has been discovered, and proved to be the heath land near Mildenhall, Suffolk. This is a most interesting discovery to East Anglians; and I am permitted by the discoverer, Edward J. L. Scott, Esq., M.A., of the British Museum, to make known a few particulars of it in the pages of the *East Anglian*. It is well known that Synods, or Councils of the Church, were held at "Clovesho" in the years A.D. 747, 800, 803, 822, and 824; but where Clovesho was has hitherto been undetermined; the preponderance of opinion leaning (see Kerslake's "Supremacy of Mercia," *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Transac.* iii. 130-162) to the parish of Cliffe-at-Hoo, in Kent; others thinking it was Scovesham, now Abingdon. Mildenhall has never been suggested, and, I believe, there is no trace of the existence of the name there now; and yet it is placed beyond doubt that in the wild heath land on the Ely side of that extensive parish, near the borders of the Mercian kingdom, and within easy reach of the Bishops of Dunwich and Elmham, was a place of that name. Such a border tract, a no-man's land, was the very place for such a gathering; and it is curious that in a communication from Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., in 1833, to the Society of Antiquaries, on Antiquities found at Mildenhall, and printed in the *Archæologia*, xxv. 609, he observes that the whole of this border country was a "debateable land" in Romano-British times, where Roman outposts were maintained as a protection against British irruptions. Mr. Scott has been examining some charters of the time of Henry III. belonging to the Earl of Leicester, and relating to the North-Western part of the parish of Mildenhall. These deeds are grants of land. In one of them the land granted lies "*ad viam Clouenhoe*"; in another, it lies "*in campo de Clouenhoe*"; in a third, the land is spoken of as "*extendentem ad quadriuium*"; in a fourth, as "*a ueteri via*"; and in a fifth, as "*in ueteri chimino*." Clovenhoe, therefore, was on an old Roman road where four ways met, not far from the boundaries of the Mercian, East Anglian, and Saxon kingdoms. The "hoe" was, no doubt, a hillock at the "cloven" ways, where open-air meetings of the Synods of the Saxon Church might be held. It would be most interesting to make a local investigation, in order, if possible, to identify the exact spot. I am anxious, however, not to delay the publication of these brief notes, and hope they may be followed up by inquiry in the district; and that Mr. Scott will himself make public some detailed account of the deeds and of his important discovery. Of course there is no

mention of Saxon Synods in charters of the time of Henry III.; and Clovenho is not quite the same as Clovesho; but it is very unlikely that another site with so similar a name, in as appropriate a position, will ever be found.

Diss Rectory.

C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXVIII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 115.]

Munke Some The tru sartificat of William lyng & Robart Wythe chercwardens of Munke some

Itm We p'sent that we haue sold on payer of Chales to Will^m lyng. The p'se .xxxiiij^s iiiij^d & bestowde y^t in the heye wayis. this made the mūdaye before halowes in the yere of owre lord god MVOXLVIj

[No. 116.]

iii^{to} die Nouemb^r A^o Dñi 1547

Mddylton cū The true certificate of Wy^{thm} Grosse & Roberd palmr, ffordeley John Welett and Rycherd Ardrws Chercwardens there

Sold We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the town hathe solde ij peyer of sil^l senso^rs } xiiij^{li} viij^s
ij peyer of Chalys & ij pax p^{ce}

Whereof

We haue bowght asmoche grownde for to enlarge } IX^{li}
the weys in the town as come to the S^me

It for keypyng of a pore Chylde } vi^{li}

Imployments It for setting fortt of certen Soldgers at } iiij^{li}
w^t vses dyu'se tymes

It for Mendyng of Medylton Brygge } xiiij^s iiiij^d

It for mendyng of a lane ledyng from Yoxforth } vi^s viij^d
to Theuⁿton

[No. 117.]

Churchwardens, thomas hayle, Wyll^m bennett,
Mykylfild Itm solde on payre off chales the pryce w^t the consent off y^e towne } xxx^s

Wheroff payed ffor tha thackyng off the church howse viij^s

It ffor a harnessse } x^s

It payd ffor leadyng off the Church } ix^s

[No. 118.]

Carleford

Newborne The certyfycatt of John Kymbull & Rob^t Smyth Churchwardens ther doo p'sent that ther is

Sale	Sold a payer of Sylur ^r sencers for	xlvj ^s viij ^d
impleymnts	Item payed towards the helyng of a pore	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
	woman of the poxke	
	Itm payd towards the helyng of a pore	viiij ^s
	womans leg	
	Itm payed for settingforth of a Soger in	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
	to Skottlonde	
	Itm Sold a payer of challez for xxx ^s	
	the money remayneth in the Curche boxke	
[In dorso] Newborne 1547.		

(To be continued.)

THE PARISH OF ST. GILES, NORWICH.—The outcome of a Lecture originally delivered by Sir Peter Eade, M.D., on the parish of St. Giles, Norwich, is seen in a goodly volume of upwards of 500 pp. recently published by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. St. Giles is not one of those ancient parishes that can boast of a very lengthened illustrious past, whatever may be said of more recent times. The earlier periods of East Anglian history are indebted for little of interest to St. Giles, except it be the associations that gather around its venerable church and ancient gates and walls. Its modern history, however, is far from being unimportant, as may be gathered from this volume. Sir Peter Eade is entitled to our best thanks for bringing together an amount of material that must have been no slight task to collect, and this, we imagine, from the general scope of the work to have been the main object in undertaking it. In the chapter which treats of the City Wall and St. Giles' Gate, illustrated by four neat views of the old St. Giles' Gate from drawings by Kirkpatrick and Ninham as it appeared in the years 1720 and 1792, and a photo-lithograph of the old City Wall, is a Murage-tax list for 1665, taken from a Corporation MS. A transcript of Blomefield's account of the Monuments of the Church, followed by the record recently drawn up by the "National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead," and a verbatim copy of Kirkpatrick's notes, largely illustrated by photo sketches and several rubbings of brasses, form one of the most interesting portions of the book. St. Giles' possesses no church vestry books earlier than 1837, but the register dates from 1538, and its unusually interesting first page—from an artistic point of view—is reproduced by photo-lithography, and is certainly one of the best of the numerous photo prints given in the volume, which are, as a rule, far from being first-rate. There are several licenses to eat flesh meat, and a certificate of the "publication of contract of marriage" at the Market Cross on three several market days. Also numerous extracts from poll books, voting, rating, and other lists, a transcript of a 16th century muster roll, and presentments to the Quarter Sessions dating from 1623, besides notes from the assembly and other books of the

Norwich Corporation bearing upon St. Giles' parish. We should have been the better pleased with the book had it possessed less of the character of a "directory," but Sir Peter Eade was evidently intent upon drawing up a record, more or less complete, of parochial life, including the present as well as the past. Unfortunately such a feature occasionally leads some to turn away from the pages of a book which, as in the present case, deserves to be appreciated. The book is handsomely bound, well printed on good paper, and is illustrated by several wood engravings, besides the photo prints already mentioned, and contains two parish maps dating from 1663 to the present time.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EAST ANGLIAN ADMISSIONS FROM 1561.—*Continued.*

- Nightingale, Thomas; of Wendon Lofts, Essex; son of Geoffrey Nightingale, gent. School, Newport, under Mr. Morden. Age 17. Admitted scholar, Oct. 8, 1593.
- Vallenger, Thomas; of Watlington, Norfolk; son of Thomas Vallenger, gent. School, Lynn, under Mr. Roberts. Age 18. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Oct. 11, 1593.
- Bradburie, Henry; of Essex; son of William Bradburie, gent. Born at Quendonhall. School, Newport, under Mr. Morden. Age 16. Admitted scholar, Oct. 15, 1593. Surety, Mr. Richard Stockdall, fellow.
- Hauksbee, John; son of John Hauksbee, baker, of Ely. School, Ely, under Mr. Spight. Age 20. Admitted Oct. 17, 1593.
- Allen, Christopher; son of John Allen, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Burnham, Norfolk. School, Lynn, under Mr. Roberts. Age 16. Admitted Oct. 20, 1593.
- Nightingale, Henry; son of Geoffrey Nightingale, gent. Born at Newport, Essex. At school there under Mr. Morden. Age 17. Admitted scholar, Jan. 29, 1593.
- Bacon, Edmund; son of Edmund Bacon, Esq. Born at Hissett, Suffolk. Educated at home under Ds Whitwham and Mr. Briggess. Age 16. Admitted fellow-commoner Feb. 22, 1593.
- Carowe, Edmund; son of Simon Carowe, merchant of Lynne. Born in Watlington, Norfolk. Age 16. School, Lynne, under Mr. Roberts and Mr. Eston.
- Botterill, John; son of Thomas Botterill, *mediocros fortunæ*. Born in Lincoln. Age 18. School, Lincoln, under Mr. Nethercootes. Admitted March 12, 1593.
- Browne, John; son of John Browne, citizen of Norwich. At school there, under Mr. Limbert. Admitted scholar, April 10, 1594.
- Man, Mathias; of Beccles, Suffolk; son of John Man. Born at Halesworth. Schools, Beccles and Ipswich. Age 18. Admitted April 18, 1594.

- Browne, Thomas; son of Anthony Browne, Esq., of Norfolk. Born at Elsing. At school there, under Mr. William Smithe, B.A. Age 12. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, July 3, 1594.
- Gibson, Henry; son of Henry Gibson, yeoman. Born at Darsam, Suffolk. School, Westleton, under Mr. Crightred. Age 18. Admitted pensioner, Aug. 9, 1594.
- Ringoode, Anthony; son of Thomas Ringoode, *mediocris fortunæ*. Born at Yaxham, Norfolk. School, Mattishall, under Dr. Causye. Age 17. Admitted Sep. 24, 1594.
- Percye, Richard; son of Richard Percye, gent. Born at Southcreake, Norfolk. School, Walsingham, under Mr. Dolington. Age 18. Admitted fellow-commoner, Sep. 8, 1594.
- Allman, William; son of William Allman, gent. Born at Bury St. Edmund's. At school there, under Mr. Wright, six years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelor's table, Oct. 8, 1594.
- Coppinger, Henry; son of Henry Coppinger, yeoman. Born at Bury St. Edmund's. At school there, under Mr. Wright. Age 16. Admitted pensioner Oct. 8, 1594.
- Cornwallis, Phillip; son of John Cornwallis, Esq. Born at Pettistree, Suffolk. School, Branson, under Mr. Rason, five years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelor's table, Oct. 10, 1594.
- Denney, William; son of John Denney, yeoman. Born at Beccles, Suffolk. At school there, under Mr. Darley, four years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner, Oct. 26, 1594.
- Chesswright, Edward; son of John Chesswright, gent. Born at Fordham, Cambs. School, Ely, under Mr. Spyght. Age 17. Admitted scholar, Nov. 7, 1594.
- Crow, William, son of Christopher Crowe, gent. Born at Bilney, Norfolk. School, Westminster, five years, under Mr. Cambden. Age 18. Admitted scholar Jan. 10, 1594.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPH IN BRECCLES CHURCH.—With reference to Mr. Sewell's remark, I have only to say that I took my account from Blomefield, to whom I referred. From a note in the *Eastern Counties' Collectanea*, i. 83, it would appear as if the place of sepulture of Lady Hewyt was adjacent to that of her parents, John and Mary Webb. Close to this (the Webb) slab, and fastened to it (as it were) by a strap and buckles cut in the stone, is a slab, almost round, about a yard in diameter, inscribed with the words "Stat ut vixit erecta." The Latin legend would seem from Blomefield's account to be the only memorial of Lady Hewyt. Her husband, Sir William Hewyt, lies buried next to her.

Bury S. Edmund's.

B. B.

[The two quotations in Mr. Sewell's communication were unfortunately transposed by printer's mistake in a last revise.—Ed.]

THE POSITION IN LIFE OF WOLSEY'S PARENTS.—PART IV.

If the assumption were correct that the farm at Bourn Bridge was the property of Wolsey's father, then the character of the great legate would come out in another light. Impartial criticism will allow that he rendered an all sufficient service to the state by his enlightened conception of, and the ability with which he carried into execution, educational schemes of such magnitude for his country's benefit, without there being any call upon him to allocate his own patrimony towards their endowment. And if we feel a tinge of regret at the suppression of the host of minor ecclesiastical establishments as an act savouring of confiscation, we must remember they had in too many instances become the objects of serious abuses, and had hopelessly fallen away from the tenets of their original founders. But in appropriating his paternal estate to the purposes of his college, we should see Wolsey paying a tribute of veneration and respect to his parents' memories, truly executing his sire's behest "to dispose of his estate as he should think best to please Almighty God and profit his soul." Was *Grove's* statement based upon anything more than mere traditions? It is not inconsistent with the language of the Will "my free and bond lands in the parish of St. Stoke," but that document of itself affords no direct evidence of the seisin of the testator of such a substantial holding. If the early deeds of this farm are still in existence, this important point might even now be settled, unfortunately, however, the present proprietor's title to this portion of his estate does not go back sufficiently early to elucidate this head of the inquiry. On the other hand we know from Dean Capon's letter that the lands at Bourn Bridge were part of the possessions of the College, but so far as the writer has been enabled to investigate the Calendar of State Papers, neither the Grants to Wolsey, nor the Fine describing the lands conveyed by him for the endowment of his College, disclose that this property formed any part of the possessions of the dissolved Priory of St. Peter, or the other suppressed Institutions, unless indeed it can be proved to have formed part of the Manor of Bournehall. Some of these Patents, hitherto unpublished, are so interesting from this and other points of view, that it is hoped to give excerpts from them in a subsequent number.

These notes do not profess to be more than a mere contribution towards a more exhaustive treatment of the subject, but they may serve to elicit the whereabouts of the early rolls of the Manor of Stoke, or even further information from other sources as to the particulars of Robert Wolsey's property, such as the assessments and perambulations of the several parishes referred to. It would be interesting to know something of Richard Farryngton the supervisor, also whether Richard Jury was a mere purchaser from the Cardinal, or what. One's mind naturally inquires as to the truth of the existence of the two natural

children mentioned in the 38th Article of Impeachment. *Galt* quotes a letter of John Clusey to Cromwell, to prove that a daughter was professed at the nunnery at Shaftesbury, he speaks of the other as a son, but it does not appear upon what ground, nor do we find any trace of Wolsey making any provision for either out of his paternal estates.

Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson in his report upon the MSS. of the Corporation of Ipswich, seems to associate with the Ipswich Wolsey's, a certain Elizabeth Wolsey, who acted as scavenger to the Corne Hill, the Butcherye, and the New Keye in the reign of Elizabeth, but looking to the fact that Robert Wolsey by his will directed his body to be buried in the churchyard at Newmarket, it would seem not an unjust inference that he desired his remains to be returned to the place of his nativity, and so far as the investigation has hitherto gone, the Cardinal would appear to have been the last lineal descendant of his name, in which event there would not seem to be any warrant for the suggestion.

Cannot your contributors in the Newmarket district help us to some information that might lead to the discovery of Robert Wolsey's connection with that part of the county, and as to the date of his coming to Ipswich?

It is a matter of regret that the early muniments of title relating to the former site of the College are not in the hands of the present proprietors. It is in an inquiry of this nature that one feels so much the want of a good Index to all the published works and unpublished MSS. relating to the topography of the County. It is more than probable than many a missing document is lying quietly amongst private collections in a remote part of the country, the owner himself scarcely aware of what he possesses.

HENRY C. CASLEY.

THE BOOK LOVER'S LIBRARY.—The two latest volumes are serviceable additions to a series of books already favourably known to a wide circle of readers. (1) *Modern Methods of Illustrating Books* (H. Trueman Wood) cannot fail to be specially useful to such as contemplate employing any of the now numerous processes used in the illustration of printed works, &c., while those who are readers only, will be interested in the descriptions given. (2) Mr. H. B. Wheatley's *The Dedication of Books to Patron and Friend*, rightly claims to be but 'a chapter in Literary History.' Not a few dedications occur to us that might well have stood side by side with those here given; e.g., the noteworthy dedications of Bp. Hall, of Norwich, are not mentioned; indeed there is a remarkable absence of dedications by divines. There is now a tendency to restore the fulsome adulations that distinguished many prominent literary works of the 17th and 18th centuries, now, as then, not infrequently the mere outcome of some whim or disordered fancy; probably out of respect for the authors, Mr. Wheatley takes no account of these.

London: Elliot Stock.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. VI.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq; ad Annum 1455.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>		G	<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Greive	de	Blithburgh	1
Johannis	Greive	de	Blithburgh	29
Thome	Grenwoode	de		31
Leba	Godill	de		35
Johannis	Gilman	de	Walberswicke	39
Roberti	Gildney	de	Iken	41
Richi	Gowty	de	Gippivico	43
Thome	Gisleham	de	Elloughe	44
Johannis	Galion	de	Needham m̄kett	49
Cicelie	Gilmyn vid	de		57
Roberti	Goodinge	de	Oreforde	71
Willm̄i	Grubb	de	Pettistre	73
Alicie	Greenhood	de	Gippivico	74
Johannis	Gilberde	de	Eston	79
Johannis	Gaudery	de	Braham	80
Joane	Geffery	de	fframlinghā	87
Johannis	Gāmere	de	Sibton	103
Richi	Goodinge	de	Woodbridge	106
Alicie	Gisleham	de	Beccles	107
Johannis	Gaylor	de	Wangforde	109
Johannis	Grythe	de	Estbergholte	eod
Willm̄i	Godriche	de	Beccles	113
Willm̄i	Geforde	de	Oreforde	123
Eme	Goodrich	de	Beccles	128
Richardi	Gryme	de	Stradbrooke	135
Gualteri	Guinte	de	Weston	137
Thome	Geyton	de	Kettleburghe	139
Roberti	Goods	de	Kessinglande	139
Gualteri	Gosmere	de	Southoulde	148
Johannis	Greene	de	Rendlesham	158
Willm̄i	Goslinge	de	Debenham	158
Johannis	Glemham	de	Glemhā pva	161
Richardi	Gwythe	de	Bungay	164
Johannis	Gyne	de	Donvico	170
Richardi	Gylor	de	Westall	173
Thome	Guyforde	de	Burstall	175
Liddie	Gerarde	de	Northale vid	177
Rogeri	Gunfilde	de	Nettlesteade	182
Thome	Goodall	de	Gorleston	185

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Margarete	Gardner	de	Darsham	187
Agnets	Goodinge	de	Boxforde	197
Richardi	Grey	de	Beccles	197
Willimi	Gle	de	Eyke	201
Roberti	Gleme	de	Laxfilde	202
Johannis	Gange	de	Sudborne	eod
Thome	Gardner	de	Chasfilde	202

H

Johannis	Helme	de	Eston bavent	9
Willimi	Hacon	de	Gippivico	eod
Willimi	Holme	de	Crettingham	10
Johannis	Hardie	de	Clayden	14
Willimi	Huntinge	de	Needham mkett	28
Johannis	Hunne Senio _r	de	Crasfilde	36
Petri	Harsante	de		39
Thome	Hede	de	Beccles	49
Adami	Hudd ats Grippen	de	Siswell	50
Johannis	Harte	de	Yoxforde	54
Henrici	Hill	de	Baylham	55
Johannis	Hasarde	de	Gippivico	56
Alicie	Hede	de	Beccles	62
Johannis	Huntman	de	Salteslee	64
Gualteri	Holdlonde	de	Baddinghā	70
Johannis	Haile	de	Sutton	80
Roberti	Hubberde	de	Stradbroke	83
Thome	Hawsen	de	Baudsey	85
Richardi	Heydon	de		87
Johannis	Hapwarde	de	Ilketshall	101
Agnets	Halisworth	de	Beccles	104
Henrici	Harlewyn	de	Pettaugh	114
Symonis	Holgate	de	Hensteade	117
Johannis	Heywarde	de	Alderton	118
Johannis	Heywarde	de	Sutton	118
Alicie	Harvie	de	Theberton	119
Richardi	Holberde	de		eod
Roberti	Heyron	de	Kessinglande	123
Johannis	Howarde	de	Barsham	124
Johannis	Hervie	de	Donvico	129
Henrici	Hynde	de	Woodbridge	eod
Hugonis	Haldin	de	Beccles	131
Augustini	Higham	de	Redgraue	136
Henrici	Hottell	de	Rushmer	139
Johannis	Hall	de	Northales	145
Johannis	Hebbis	de	Wickhā mkett	146

Name of Testator.			Abode.	Folio.
Johannis	Harman	de	Beccles	147
Adami	Haliday	de	Blithburgh	153
Richardi	Heydon	de	Northales	157
Margarete	Herte	de	fframlingham	164
Johannis	Heigham	de	Loestofte	170
Margarete	Haywarde	de	Oston	179
Thome	Hothen	de	Muttforde	180
Christiana	Hayle	de	Gippivico	181
Willimi	Harmonde	de	Northales	192
Joane	Hardyn	de		199
Johannis	Higham	de	Oreforde	201

(To be continued.)

THE OFFICE OF HIGH SHERIFF IN ANTICIPATION.—In the library of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, at Bury St. Edmund's, is a MS. "Subscription Roll of Gentlemen of the County of Suffolk," with this heading:—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed doe severally and respectively promise to pay into the hands of Thomas Stisted of Ipswich, Gentleman, five Guineas whenever any of the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed shall be obliged to serve the office of High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, towards the defraying the Expenses of such Sherifalty. As witness our hands this 31st day of August, 1727."

About one hundred and twenty signatures follow, the last being "John Rous, 16 July 1772."

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—X.

22. January 1651.

Assembly.

"It is agreed by the portmen present that there shall be paid unto Robt Noble a poore scoller at Cambridge six ponds out of the profits of Mr Martins land towards his maintenance at Cambridge and that Mr Humferies shall pay the same out of the profits of the same lands remaining in his hands.

"Ordered that the Bill of Complaint now produced in behalfe of the Towne against John Curtis & Gertiude his wife shall be considered of by the Recorder on suche Councell as the Recorder shall think mete and that the same shall be ingrossed and prepared for further Consideraçoñ of the Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Sicklemore be attended as touchinge the interest of this towne in the repairing of the highwaies w^{thin} the liberty of this towne betweene Stow Markett and this towne and that Mr Robt Clark and Mr Wm Hanby or either of them shall attend the said business and allsoe the former concerninge the suite wth Curtis.

"Ordered that whereas in the last visitation of this towne 1646 wth the pestilence somme monies were disbursed by John Osborne and John Willson overseers of the poor for the Kay parish to severall psons by order—the whole amounting to the summe of fower pounds fower-teene shillings and six pence. It is ordered that that M^r White late Treasurer shall pay the said John Osborne^a and the said John Willson the said summe of 4^{li} 14^s 6^d.

30. January 1651.

Assembly.

"In submission to the order of the right Hon^{ble} the Councill of State dated 3 Jan. 1651 M^r Samuel Golty camme before M^r Bayliffs and the Portmen And did take and subscribe this engagement followinge

'I doe declare and promise that I will be trew and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England as the same is now established without a King and House of Lords

Samuel Golty'

And afterwards he did declare in many Words his intention in his Sermon to be good and peaceable and alsoe did manifest his sorrow for the offence there uppon arising.

"By agreem^t dated 23 of December Its agreed that the towne shall finde a peece of Timber to lay in the way by Handford bridge and M^r Hawes is to have forty shillings allowed him by the Towne and to have two shillings sixpence the yere allowed him by the Towne and M^r Hawes to keep the way for that foote men and horse men and Carts may at all times travell over the said bridge to the town of Ipsw^{ch} and from the towne of Ipsw^{ch} without danger or hazard: this to be betweene the two bridges and this is to be and continued for as long as M^r Hawes continue in the said house and ground he now dwelleth in. M^r Hawes is not to find any Timber work.

"And it is ordered that this agreem^t shall be entered amongst the acts of this Assembly.

"Ordered that the Coroners and any fower more of the head burrowes shall repaire to Handford Mill and Settle an order touching the water marke for the penning of the water and to geve notice that in case that order be transgressed the miller shall be sued. And that report be made to the Bayliffs of there proceedings therein."

23. February 1651.

Assembly.

"Itm. Ordered that a day of publike fast and prayer unto God be holden in the Tower Churche uppon ffriday next for obtaining of mercy from God for the recovery of M^r Mathew Lairdner from his long sickness and restoring him to his ministry and that notice be given thereof by the preacher in the Tower Churche after the sermon on Wednesday next that soe many as are willing to joyne in that worke may be then and there present."

24. Marche 1651.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Joⁿ Brandlinge, Mr Peter ffisher, Mr Robert Duncon, Mr Manuell Sorrell, Mr ffancis Bacon and the Recorder or any three of them shall take into theire care to finde out and propound unto the Assembly Somme fitt man to be towne preacher in the stead of Mr Mathew Lawrence lately dead. Theire chardge expended in that service to be borne and payed by the Towne."

12 Aprill 1652.

Assembly.

"That the Timber work for the repairins of the Clock Doall over the barrgate shall be allowed by the Towne and likewise the laying of the same and the mason's work thereto belonging.

"That it be referred to Mr Aldus and Mr Peter ffisher and Mr Morgan and Mr Tho: Write to order the rayling in of the Key Walke and the Treasurer of this Towne shall pay the Chargds of the same.

"Ordered that Mr Warde Renter Warden Mr Isaac Day, señ. and the Treasurer shall goe to Ulveston Hall and marke out soe many trees to be felled as shall amount to twenty lodes of Timber [a line has here been erased] for the Towns use.

21. Aprill 1652.

Assembly.

"Att this Assemblie it is appoynted that Robt. Colby Beerbrewer shall not proceed to Thatch his barne but shall take of the Thatch already laied on att or before this Nine e twentieth daie of September next.

"At this Assemblie it is ordered that the Carters that doe plye att the Key for the Carriage of Coales too e fro shall haue but sixe pence for evie Tumbrell of Coales that they shall carry to anie house wth in the Wall of this Towne.

"Att this Assemblie it is ordered that Mr Henry Parkhurst e Mr Luke Jowers shall viewe e see the bushells belonginge to the towne Meetors and likewise to viewe e see the Tumbrells e Inioyne evie on to make them close wth a good back board behinde that the Coales maie not fall out. And that the Meters shall not load anie Coales into anie insufficient Tumbrell uppon forfeiture of his or there place. And Mr Parkhurst e Mr Jowers are desired to give all pties notice thereof that are concerned in this order."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

DR. JESSOPP'S "ARCADY."—It is a source of genuine satisfaction to find the Arcadian papers, recently contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, collected together in the handsome volume just issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. There is also an additional paper in the shape of a "Town Lecture"—a voice from the Wilderness—and two excellent photographs, one of the Author ("a

Shepherd of Arcady"), while the other gives the less pleasant, but not less characteristic features of "a Swain of Arcady;" who, however, can hardly be taken as a representative man. It is a notable book, full of sparkling humour, pleasant reading, and good common sense. The writer has a keen eye for the oddities of human life, and shews a remarkable facility in displaying the various types of Arcadian character. A better or truer insight into village life, as it exists in Norfolk, could scarcely be found, and we should be greatly surprised if Dr. Jessopp's statements did not arrest wide-spread attention and make a decided impression, that will result in the lasting good of a class whose cause Dr. Jessopp may be here said to plead. Many are the contributions to East Anglian dialect and folk-lore scattered over these most interesting pages, which alone would make the book a desirable volume to possess. The frequent scholarly quotations form a strange contrast to the strongly marked provincialisms as they stand side by side.

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM. X.

1731.		
Octr. 24.	toward fires at Wotton under Edge in the County of Gloucester, & at Packenhill in the parish of Strand in the sd County (the Loss computed to be 1080 pounds)	0 1 0
Novr. 7.	for a fire in Bozeat in the County of Northampton (the Loss computed to be 2,697 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 2 0
Decr. 5.	toward the Rebuilding of All-Saints Church & Steeple in the Town & port of Hasting in the County of Sussex (w ^{ch} upon a moderate computation will amount to 1,249 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 0 10
Jan. 30.	for a fire in Starmister Newton Castle in the County of Dorset (the Loss computed to be 6,787 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 2
Mar. 12.	towards a fire at Calcot in the parish of Newington-Bagpath in the County of Gloucester [&] in Pennymoor in y ^e parish of Penkridge in y ^e County of Stafford (the Loss 1009 ^{lb})	0 1 2
1732.		
May 14.	for a fire at Newbold upon Avon in the County of Warwick (the Loss computed to be 1417 ^{lb})	0 0 10½
June 18.	towards Rebuilding of the Church of Abby-Lanner-cost in the County of Cumberland (the charge computed 1100 pound & upward)	0 0 10
July 9.	towards building a new Church or Chappel instead of Repairing of Stowerbridge Church in the parish of Old Swinford (the charge being computed 2000 ^{lb})	0 0 10
July 30.	towards rebuilding a new Church at Bishops Norton where the Steeple fell on the Church on a Lds-day & destroyed, but the Inhabitants escaped (the charge computed to be 1006 pounds) in the County of Lincoln: gathered but	0 0 10
Augt 20.	towards Rebuilding a new Church at Draycott in the Moores in the County of Stafford (the charge being computed to be 1147 ^{lb} & upwards)	0 1 0
Septv. 17.	Collected to fires in Manton in Rutlandshire, & at Leicester, & county palatine of Chester (the damage computed together 1269 & upwards)	0 1 3

Sept. 25.	Collected to a Brief for a fire in Ramsey in the County of Huntingdon (the damage thereby computed 11,776 & upwards) And to a Petition by the Minister & Church wardens & the underwritten Ministers, Gentlemen, & Inhabitants of neighbouring Parishes for a Loss by an Inundation upon the same Three years before this fire (to the damage of 20,000 pounds) All these attested by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to be persons of good credit : there was collected from house to house the sum of -	1 10 8
Oct. 29.	Collected to the Rebuilding of the Church of Wells in the parish of Linsey in the County of Lincoln (the damage or charge 1201 ^{lb}) -	0 1 0
Novr. 19.	Collected to a Brief for Losses by fire at Woodplumpton in the parish of St Michaels in the County of Lancaster : ano ^r fire at Eagleshall in the County of Stafford : another fire at Cockthorpe in y ^e County of Norff : (the damage computed 1053 ^{lb}) -	0 1 0
Decr. 10.	for a fire at North Stoneham in the County of Southampton for Charles Vine sufferer (y ^e damage 1293 ^{lb}) -	0 1 3
Jan. 14.	Collected for Sufferers by fire in Yorkshire, Norfolk, & Worstershire (the damage computed 1500 ^{lb}) -	0 0 10
Feb. 7.	Collected from house to house upon Ash-Wednesday to the Relief of poor Sufferers by fire in Blandford forum in y ^e County of Dorset (the damage being computed to be 85,348 pounds -	3 9 2
	Memorandum, a collection for these Sufferers was made at Norwich & some other cities for their present support, soon after the calamity befell them.	
18.	Collected towards the Building of Dudley Church in the County of Worcester (the charge computed to be 2097 ^{lb}) -	0 0 11
Mar. 11.	Collected to a Brief for several poor sufferers by fire in Barton upon Humber in y ^e County of Lincoln (the damage computed to be 1,369 ^{lb}) -	0 0 9
		3 14 11
1733		
June 3.	for several poor sufferers by fire at Maddington North Ugford in Wiltshire, at Stofforth, at Cattal magna in the West Riding in the County of York (the damage computed to be 1283 ^{lb}) -	0 1 6½
17.	for Building of Conington Church in Cambridgeshire (the charge computed 1050 ^{lb}) -	0 1 0
July 8.	toward rebuilding Monmoth Church twice as big as it is now (the charge computed to be 4,497 ^{lb} & upward) -	0 1 2
Aug ^t . 5.	towards rebuilding Scremby Church in the parts of Linsey in the County of Lincoln (the charge computed to be 1,102 ^{lb} & upward) -	0 0 9
26.	towards greatly Repairing of Mitchel Dean Church in the County of Gloucester (the charge computed to be 1096 ^{lb} & upwards) -	0 0 9
Sept. 9.	for a fire in Whifield in the parish of Wivelcombe in the County of Somerset (the damage computed 1380 & upwards) -	0 1 4
Sept. 24, 26.	Collected from house to house upon a brief for completing a substantial Pier for securing the Harbour of Aberbrothock in the County of Forfar in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland -	0 3 4½
Novr 18.	Collected to a Brief for a fire in Guilden Morden in Com ^r Camb ^r computed at 1,046 ^{lb} and upwards, in North Walsham -	0 4 5½

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF ROBERT HERVEY, 1599.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Marsh Harvey, of Goldington Hall, Bedford, for the following singular testamentary disposition of Robert Hervey, who was a son of William Hervey, of Ickworth, by Elizabeth Poley, his wife, and was baptized at Ickworth, 27th Nov., 1570.

Memorandū that the Vth daye of Auguste 1599 Robert Hervey a gentleman serving und^r the leading of S^r Thomas German knight beinge marchinge towards the North pte of Connaught dyd utter theese words uppon a mocōn made unto him by Capⁿ Henry Crofte viz. : the sayd Capⁿ Crofte sayd in the presence of Thomas Powell gent Capⁿ Thomas Badby Ambrose Blake gent and M^r Raffe constable Robt Cozen Robt Harvy I am thy neerest kysman heere and if my braynes be beaten out this Journey I will gyve thee my horses. And if ^{you} myscary what will you give me. I would gyve you somewhat yf I had not a brother in this land sayd the sayd Robert naminge his brother Capⁿ Willm Harvy to whom yf I myscarry I doe gyve all I have heere or in England.

Witnes, Henry Crofte, Thomas Powell.

[*Prerogative Court. Public Record Office of Ireland.*]

ALDBOROUGH TOWNE BOOK, 1699.—This is the endorsement upon a Paper Book, bound in parchment (of which binding, a part, together with part of the brass clasp originally securing it, still remains). The volume is now the property of Mr. Edwd. Cooke, of Gt. Yarmouth, whose family long resided in the parish of Aldborough (Norfolk).

The entries contained in it commence with April 10, 1667, and terminate on 18 April, 1775, leaving some blank pages at the end of the book, and relate to the rates levied and the mode of their expenditure, as allowed by the Justices and Overseers during that period.

In 1667 the amount thus levied was £12 9s. 5d., which had risen in amount to £54 4s. in the year 1775.

"Burials" are specially noted for several years, whether carried out by the parochial authorities or not (first appearing Anno 1679): as "All such persons were buried in woollen according to y^e late act and affidavits made to y^t purpose."

The entries of relief payments run after the following form:—

	lb.	s.	d.
"Disbursed to ye Widow Bell"	-	-	06 05 6
"Disbursed to Goody Common"	-	-	01 19 00
(Giving the proper name of the recipient in each case.)			
"Disburst to Goody Willson for washing of Robt. Trowse"	-	-	00 03 06
"for writen and ingrossing the accounts and a warrant for the next oversers"	-	-	00 02 0

In 1698 a disbursement was made:—

"for removing a woman and a child brought from Yarmouth & trial at Sessions and keeping her before and a journey to Yarmouth"	5	02	01
"to 'Thomas Lubbock' for buildin the Town Hous "	22	10	00
1699. "for binding this Book and paper put in "	00	04	04
1707. "for fees To two Counsdlers about Cowlsell "	01	00	00
1710. "To Goodwife Hunt when her husband in Yarmouth jayl "	0	16	0
1725. "P ^d for a war ^t for the people that had noo Certificate and Journey to Cromer "	00	01	06
1736. "More his rent $\frac{1}{4}$ year to March 25 "	00	13	0
"More a pair of breeches 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 ^d a westcoat /5 ^d a pair shoes /4 ^d a pair stocking 1 ^s 8 ^d a petty coat 1 ^s 6 ^d a pair shoes 2. 6 ^d "	00	11	6

When any balance is carried forward to the next rate it is called "The Town Stock" throughout the book.

The above extracts may interest some of your readers (they are few taken from the very many entries in the volume), and may lead to inquiry as to the existence of similar records relating to other parishes, with regard to the past history of which they cannot fail to be a subject of the greatest interest.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

SUFFOLK MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CITY OF NORWICH.

CATHEDRAL.

Sacred to the Memory of
M^{rs} CATHERINE SMYTH
Relict of
M^r JOHN SMYTH
Of Fakenham in this County
And Daughter of
WILLIAM RAY Gent;
Formerly of Tannington
In the County of Suffolk
She died Feby 2^d 1800
Aged 55 Years.
Also LYDIA RAY
Daughter of the said
WILLIAM RAY
who died Nov^r 13th 1818
Aged 80 Years.

(Crest and Coat of Arms.)

Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS DALTON, Gent:
Son of John Dalton, late of
Bury St Edmunds. Esqr.
who departed this life, the 26th of
December. 1727.
In the 29th year of his Age.

Sacred to the Memory of
ISAAC CHAMBERS
late of this Præcint Gent: who departed
this life, y^e 21st of March, 1725
Aged 66 Years.
He married CHRISTIAN BRABOURNE
daughter of SAMUEL BRABOURNE late of
Rumburgh in the County of Suffolck, Gent:
She departed this life the 20th of January.
1727 Aged 76 Years.

Here lieth the Body of
MARGARET Wife of
WILLIAM WILBY
of *Wrentham*
in the County of
SUFFOLK.
She died Feb^{ry} 23rd 1781,
Aged 46 Years,
ELIZTH NEWTON
Died July 16th 1783,
Aged 5 Years.

Here layeth Interred y^e Body of Mary
The Relict of John Hobart Esq.
Late of Waybread In the County
Of Suffolke & daughter to S^r Anthony
Felton of playford in the same County
Knight of the noble order of y^e bath
Who departed this life y^e first
day of October Anno Doñi
1685
Aged 78.

INTERIOR—OLD MEETING HOUSE.

In Memory of
HANNAH MOODY
Eldest Daughter of
GILL MOODY
Late of *Bury St. Edmunds*
Merchant, Deceased
She departed this life
April 19th 1755.
In the 46th Year of her Age.

SAINT PETER MANCROFT CHURCHYARD

In
Memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN
late of *Helmingham* in
the County of *Suffolk*
Who died 27th June
1829
Aged 51 Years.
(*To be continued.*)

 QUERIES.

ROOTSEY FAMILY.—I have an old piece of china bearing a lozenge. Or, on a chevron sa : between 3 spear heads embrued at the points 5 cross crosslets of the field. The arms are said to be those of a family named Rootsey, a branch of which I have been informed settled in Suffolk or Essex early in last century, and came from Jamaica. I have the family Bible of "Samuel Rootsey, 1737." Any information concerning this family or the arms will be appreciated.

Coggeshall.

G. F. B.

OXBURGH, ICKBURGH, HILBURGH, AND NARBURGH.—In May last, I addressed to the Lynn newspapers a letter, of which the principal topic was a suggestion that the British (or pre-historic) Oxburgh was the Saxon and modern Caldecot. The letter procured me some pleasant correspondence, and I intended to pursue the subject, but other matters intervened. I have lately been reminded of it, and it occurs to me that some of your readers may be able and willing to confirm or controvert my view.

And, further, to throw light on a question which interests me. Whether the neighbouring Ickburgh and Hilborough (Hilburgh, Hildeburgh, or Hildeburghwell), the only burghs within some distance,

were in any and what way connected with the line of fortification of which Narburgh and Oxburgh are ascertained termini.

Pentney, Swaffham.

J. J. COULTON.

GUILD, GUILLE.—Any information in regard to these families in England will be appreciated.

CHARLES BURLEIGH,

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

Secretary Maine Genealogical Society.

REPLIES.

ROGER BROOKE'S MARRIAGE (p. 52).—In the Essex Visitation (Harl. Soc. vol. xiii. p. 43) Beatrix Cotton is said to have married *Robert Berners*, of Gray's Inn. At p. 349 is a Pedigree of Berners, of Finchfield, which is not far from Panfield. The Visitation of London, 1634 (Harl. Soc. vol. xv. p. 68), gives his Pedigree, and repeats this match. Probably Beatrix ignored her match with Roger Brooke. At all events, it may be worth while to enquire further whether the name be not Berners, perhaps commonly pronounced Barnish, as Barnish Hall, in the Roothings is so called though deriving its name from the Berners family.

BELCHILDREN (p. 166).—In the will of "Wyllyam Bedyngfylde," dated 5 Octo., 1549, and proved at Framlingham 1 Oct., 1551, occur the following passages: "To Roberte Heryng & John Heryng my belchyliden to eche of them vjs viij^d to be payde by my sonne John on day of ther marryage;" and then further on in the will, "I geve to Margaret Heryng my doughter a mylche cowe & vjs viij^d the cowe to be delyvered by my executors, and the sayde vjs viij^d to be payde by my sonne John immediatly after my decease." "To sayde Margaret Heryng a sylver spone." From these the inference seems to be that belchildren were grandchildren.

W. E. LAYTON.

PARISH REGISTERS PREVIOUS TO 1538 (p. 66).—In *Fraser's Magazine* for September, 1861 (vol. 64, No. 371), there is a paper on *Parish Registers: their History and Contents*, and in a note on page 359 a list of thirty-six Registers which contain dates prior to 1538, compiled from the *Parish Register Abstract*, 1831—3. This list commences with Tanser, Northamptonshire, 1440, Bradford, Devon, 1500, and so on down to St. Nicholas, Bristol, 1536 (that of Perlethorpe not being mentioned).

The Parishes in the Eastern Counties named, are Barking, Suffolk, 1503; Great Hale, Lincs., 1508; Carleton-le-Morland, Lincs., 1513;

Leverton, Lincs., 1524; Elsworth, Cambs., 1529; Pettistree, Suffolk, 1534; Bassingham, Norf., 1535.

One must, however, be very careful before one can accept these dates, as the returns were made in a very perfunctory manner, and by many who were quite unable to decipher the writing of the 16th century. J. S. Burn, in his *History of Parish Registers*, 2nd ed., 1862, only admits eight into this list, the earliest being Perlethorpe, and Elsworth, Cambs. Probably, therefore, the list in *Fraser* is quite unreliable, and in many cases refers to a single leaf. Certainly in this Diocese of Lincoln the dates given are incorrect.

Thornston, Horncastle.

JNO. CLARE HUDSON.

PENTNEY = A PRISON (p. 66).—I am not learned in these derivations, but hazard the suggestion that it may be a contraction or corruption of *Penitentiary*.

GEO. C. CASTER.

[It seems not unlikely that this use of *Pentney* may be derived from *pen* (Saxon. *pinan*) = a contracted inclosure. We are not unfamiliar with the substantive, *pent*, as bearing a like meaning. The word clearly ought to be regarded quite apart from the proper name of Poultny or Pountney.—ED.]

NORFOLKSHIRE (p. 32, 68).—The only direct exception to the canon at p. 68 is Durham, which until recently, was commonly known less as a county than as a bishopric. Of the indirect exceptions Cheshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, and Wiltshire are only apparent, being simply abbreviations of Chesheshire, Southamptonshire, Lancastershire, and Wiltonshire. But Berkshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Shropshire and Somersetshire seem real exceptions, and I shall be glad if any of your reader can, and will, explain them.

Pentney, Swaffham.

J. J. COULTON.

ST. PETRONILLA (p. 68).—With reference to Mr. Casley's note, it seems that the entire skull of this holy virgin was found by the visitors of St. Edmund's Abbey at the time of the Dissolution. Of more importance was the Hospital of St. Petronilla situated outside the south gate of Bury St. Edmund's. The Chapel of this foundation existed so lately as 1842, and when destroyed the stonework of the east window was re-erected in the gable of St. Nicholas' Hospital beyond the east gate of the town, where it may still be seen. The boundary wall of St. Petronilla's Hospital, enclosing about two acres, is also yet standing; the institution appears to have been for the benefit of female lepers. An engraved plate of the buildings as they stood early in this century may be seen in Yates' *History of Bury*.

A. J. BEDELL.

GLIMPSES OF A NORWICH EXPEDITION IN 1634-5.—PART I.

There is preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (213 Plut. LXXIV. B.) a curious account entitled :—

"A | Relation of a Short Survey of 26 Counties | . . . observ'd in a
Seuen weekes journey begun | at the City of Norwich and | from thence
into the | North | on Monday August 11, 1634 | and ending at the same
| Place | By a Captaine a Lieutennt and an | Ancient | all three of the
Military Company in Norwich."

In the following year, "the Same Lieutennt, that with the Captaine and Ancient of the Military Company in Norwich Made a Journey into the North the yeere before," effected a "Short Suruey of the Western Counties, in which is breifely described the Citties, Corporations, Castles and some other Remarkables in them Obseru'd in a Seuen Weekes Journey begun at Norwich, & thence into the West. On Thursday August 4th 1635 and Ending at the same place" (Landsdowne 213, folio 347—384). It is to this latter survey we must look for the matter specially interesting to our readers.

The Surtees Society (Vol. LXVIII, p. 487) has published some extracts dealing with Cumberland, a Newcastle paper has also printed portions of the first named account, and our contemporary, the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (vol. ii. p. 131), gives particulars of the tour of the "Western Counties," in the part relating to Northamptonshire. With these exceptions, the short 'Surveys' have we believe remained unprinted, and to some of our readers they may be altogether unknown.

The following extracts are those which relate to East Anglia.

"A

Relation of a Seven weekes Journey etc.

"Three Southerne Comaunders in their Places, and of themselves and their Purses, A Captain, a Lieutennt and an Ancient, all voluntary Members of the noble Military Company in Norwich agreed at an opportune, & vacant leysure, to take a view of the Cities, Castles, & Cheife Seytuations in the Northerne, & other Counties of England: To that end & purpose, all businesse, and excuses set apart, they had a Parley, and met on Monday the 11th of August 1634, and mustring vp their triple force from Norwich, with Soldiers journeying Ammunition they marcht that night to the Maritime Towne of Lyn.

"The next morning they consulted and thought it not soe fit to passe the Washes, being neither firme, nor safe for Trauellers, especially now of late by reason of the new made Sluces, & Deuises for turning of the naturall course of the Waters neere adioyning, and therefore they rather chose to goe by Wisbich where we spent the best parte of an houre, in

viewing a little Army of Artificers, venting, contriuing and acting outlandish deuises about the same. longer (though willingly wee would) wee durst not stay, for that Sols fleet coursers would have out run o^r Jades, & loth we were to dishearten them, or puzzle o^r selues, at o^r first setting out; Away therefore we posted ouer Tid-Sluice, the parting of the Shires of Norfolk & Lincolnshire" &c. &c.

Continuing the first "Seuen Weekes Journey &c." the account concludes:—

" wee made o^r entrance into the second Muses shire, (Cambridge) and somewhat late in the Night, obtayn'd that famous Habitation, where wee had not much time to spend; Butt that small time wee had to spare, wee spent it to o^r best aduantage, to see the nocturnall care & Gouvernm^t of this Place: Heere we were not affrayd to be weary'd wth the tediousnesse of the Howers, for euery Minute wee could not misse of o^r old acquaintance, and Louing ffrriends, and country-men, who clos'd up o^r tedious, & wearisome Trauells, wth a noble, true hearted welcome, as her curteous sister did, who in every respect is equall with her, and striues to giue the same generous entertainmt to all, as all Persons y^t knowes them both can tell.

The next Day, to finish o^r 7 weekes perigrinating Trauells wee all of vs travell'd to o^r owne places of Residence, (thanks bee to God, for his gracious ptection) safe, and in good health, & wth I're enough left to make o^r selues merry withall: And it was some comfort to vs, that it was soe with us after wee had marched 800 and odd Miles; quarter'd safely in, and pass'd through 26 famous Shires and County's, billeted handsomely in 15 fayre and strong Cittyes; sally'd through 40 neat, and ancient Corporations; fac'd and scal'd as many strong, goodly, and defensible Castles; doubled, and offer'd vp o^r Deuotions in 13 ancient, rich, and magnificent Cathedralls; view'd in them, and in other handsome, neat Churches, about 300 rich, sumptuous, Tombes, and Monum^{ts}; troop'd ouer most of the largest Bridges, and sweetest Streames of this Kingdome; rounded and wheel'd in three quarters of the same; Ranged in, by, and through many spacious, braue wooded fforrests, chases, and Parkes; ported in, and out, at diiße strong, fayre, large Gates, and Portcullisses; And clos'd in the reare, wth the two noble, famous, & flourishing vniuersities: Wee safely lodg'd our Colours at o^r owne, faire, spacious, and most sweetlie scituated citie of NORWICH.

(To be continued.)

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK SCHOOL OF COMEDY.—Through the kind assistance of Mr. David Fisher, of London, Dr. William Crowfoot, and Mr. John Clarke, of Beccles, I am enabled to present to the numerous readers of the *East Anglian*, the following details of the gifted family of the Fishers, who by their histrionic talents so delighted large audiences in the theatres of Norfolk and Suffolk in byegone days. The first Mr. David

Fisher was a carpenter, but having a fine voice he took to the stage, and about 1820, becoming proprietor and manager of the Norfolk and Suffolk Company of Comedians, he built a new theatre in Sheepgate Street, Beccles, where dramatic entertainments were given every two years, the company remaining two or three months, and then moving on to the other towns in Norfolk and Suffolk which possessed theatres.

Among some old playbills of the Halesworth Theatre, in 1825, we find "The Celebrated and Grand Historical Play of William Tell," enacted Nov. 1st by this company, and among the list of performers are the names of Mr. David Fisher; his three sons, David, Charles, and George, and his grandson David. These three sons all enjoyed a good education at a classical school—Dr. Binfield's, near Cambridge—and became musicians under the tuition of his brother. They used to visit Dr. Hague, Professor of Music at the Cambridge University at that time, and frequently played quartettes with him.

In 1818 the eldest son, David, left the Norfolk and Suffolk Comedian Company and came to London, where he joined Edmund Kean at Drury Lane. They acted together for two seasons, and though, it is said, that in many respects Mr. Fisher's acting could well bear comparison with that of Kean, there seems to have been no rivalry between them. After two seasons, David returned to Suffolk, and eventually became a music master there. The second son, Charles, succeeded his father as proprietor and manager of the company, and every alternate year visited the towns of Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth, Lowestoft, Eye, Woodbridge, North Walsham, and East Dereham, until about the year 1844, when he broke up the company and sold his theatres. He died at Glasgow, leaving a son Charles, who is well known in New York, where he has acted for upwards of 30 years. Mr. Fisher's grandson, also mentioned in the playbill, is the third Mr. David Fisher. He followed his father's example, coming to London in 1853. Here he acted first with Charles Kean at the Princess', and then at the Adelphi, under Webster. After this he had engagements at Drury Lane, the Lyceum, and most of the other principal theatres; he also had the honor of performing twice before Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, playing Gratiano in "The Merchant of Venice," and the principal character in "The Wonderful Woman." For the last two years Mr. Daniel Fisher has not acted regularly on the stage, but he occasionally gives recitals in London, and in January of this year he delighted an audience at the Athenæum, Camden Road, by taking the part of Sir Anthony Absolute in the two duologues from "The Rivals." I believe Mr. Fisher intends returning to the London stage next autumn; he is at present in Berlin, where his son is acting.

This son (the fourth Mr. David Fisher) has for the last seven years played the principal comedy parts in Gilbert and Sullivan's operas in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and all over Germany; his name and talent are probably well known to many *East Anglian* readers.

Southwold.

F. H. VERTUE.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,

A.D. 1444—1620. VII.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm 1444 usq3 ad Annum 1455.

Name of Testator.		I		Abode.	Folio.
Galfridi	Jeney	de	Sutton		13
Gundrede	Joye	de	Gippivico		15
Johannis	Jordon	de			65
Nicolai	Jekyn	de	Walberswiche		70
Thome	Jourie clefus	de	burghi Su		75
Willimi	Irelande	de	[botolphe		151
Thome	Isaacke	de	Beccles		158
Roberti	Joos	de	Beccles		167
Willimi	Ingolfe	de	Stradbrooke		180
Roberti	Irelande	de	fframlinghā		187
Joane	Jarton	de	Bilston		201

		K			
Godfridi	Kempe	de	Laxfilde		10
Thome	Kinge	de	ffordlie		12
Johannis	Kerver	de	Buttlie		16
Johannis	Keene	de	Cretingham		37
Joane	Kettle	de	Beccles		40
Thome	Keene	de	Cranisforde		43
Johannis	Knighte	de	Aldeburghe		47
Thome	Kempe	de	Glemham mā		48
Willimi	Kente	de			65
Gualteri	Kelinge	de	Siswell		101
Thome	Kentewell	de	Wickhā mkett		104
Thome	Kentewell	de	Wikham		126
Thome	Kentewell	de	Wicham		127
Thome	Kymbill	de	Gosbecke		139
Roberti	Kirkby	de	Sternfilde		145
Richi	Kente	de	Kessinglande		146
Galfridi	Kempe	de	Woodbridge		159
Guliellimi	Kinge ats Barbor	de	Donvico		168
Symonis	Kinge	de	Blakenham		177
Alicie	Kirkby	de	Sternfilde		186
Andree	Kill	de	Harkesteade		195

		L			
Richardi	Lister	de	Blithburgh		3
Richardi	Lister	de			eod
Henrici	Litholfe	de	Gislam		eod
Johannis	Ladisman	de	Gippivico		12

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Ladisman	de	Gippivico	13
Gilberti	Little	de	Gippivico	18
Gilberti	Little	de		eod
Johannis	Longe	de	Oreforde	21
Johannis	Lane	de	Capell	eod
Nicolai	Lambe	de	Gippivico	27
Roberti	Leman	de	Weybred	47
Johannis	Loue	de	Beccles	62
Rogeri	Lockes	de	Levington	63
Thome	Lee	de	Baudsey	66
Christiane	London	de	Gippivico	eod
Willimi	Lolte	de	Bramforde	73
Edmundi	Langham	de	Coddenham	82
Richardi	Loue	de	Layston	86
Rogeri	Lynde	de	Laxfilde	102
Thome	Lilee	de	Wangforde	109
Symonis	Lane	de	Capell	112
Johannis	Leeche	de	Higham	113
Johannis	Leveriche	de	Barsham	122
Roberti	Lauvar	de	Beccles	133
Helisenie	Lightfoote	de	Aldeburghe	144
Katherine	Litholfe	de	Gislam	162
Richardi	Loue	de	Leyston	164
Johannis	Luke	de	Donvico	171
Johannis	Lincolne	de	Soham	175
Johannis	Longe	de	Estbergholte	179
Johannis	Luderooke	de	Estbergholte	182
Johannis	Lore	de	Wangforde	186

M

Johannis	Moncks señ	de	Beccles	4
Johannis	Monke	de		eod
Johannis	Melton	de	Domvico	8
Johannis	Mawptide	de	Brantham	13
Johannis	Maykin	de	Belsteade	19
Willimi	Mopetyde	de	Belsteade	20
Johannis	Moote	de	Cheston	31
Johannis	Mallinge	de		33
Johannis	More	de	Bliethburgh	35
Willimi	Morris	de	Uggishall	38
Johannis	Mason	de	Stoake	47
Agnets	Marten	de	Bungaie	49
Roberte	Meller	de	Holbrooke	51
Thome	Manninge	de	Stutton	53
Willimi	Mate	de	Goboocke	75

Name of Testator.			Abode.	Folio.
Rogeri	Morgan	de	Grofilde	85
Willimi	Marten	de	Ashbockinge	86
Roberti	Munforde	de	Washbrooke	87
Johannis	Munde	de	Estbergholte	88
Johannis	Marshe	de	Kirkton	105
Willimi	Meye	de	Bedfilde	108
Willimi	Marks	de	Gippivico	110
Willimi	Morris ats Mafonde	de	Belsteade	129
Willimi	Motts	de	Thorpe	140
Alicie	Miller	de	Southoulde	eod
Johannis	Mylde	de		143
Johannis	Munforde	de	Beccles	145
Johannis	Mordveder	de	Reydon	eod
Johannis	Manninge	de	Walberswicke	161
Johannis	Moriss	de	Domvico	168
Johannis	Mynter	de	Tuddenham	177
Galfridi	Maryner	de	Haliworthe	181
Johannis	Moyses	de		183
Johannis	Manninge	de	Gippivico	185
Thome	Mastall	de	Nacton	189
Johannis	Myles	de	Stowe inkett	192
Christiane	Matras	de	Bury	192
Edmundi	Mason	de		193
Thome	Mannell	de	Peasenhall	195
Johannis	Morris	de	Sudbury	198
Thome	Mariet	de	Ashbie	eod
Willimi	Marchante	de	Beccles	201

(To be continued.)

AGNES STRICTLAND.—Of Suffolk birth, having been born, and long a resident at Reydon, afterwards dwelling for some time in the City of Norwich, and dying at Southwold where she lies buried, the life of the talented authoress of "*The Queens of England*" and other well known historical works, is sure to prove of special interest to our readers. Although by no means an eventful life, there was much in Agnes Strictland's intercourse with the world which renders her biography, written by her sister, Miss Jane Strictland, an acceptable volume. Agnes Strictland's time was largely spent, as a matter of course, amidst East Anglian surroundings, and several references are made to intercourse with such worthies as Bishop Stanley, Bishop Hinds, Dean Pellaw, and others, both in Norfolk and Suffolk, and incidents are recorded, the scenes of which are laid in some of the familiar and cherished spots of our East Anglian territory. It is chiefly by means of family correspondence, not altogether the best source from which to draw a correct picture, that we are made acquainted with the details of Agnes Stricland's life. We are not sure that

Miss Strickland has always presented her sister's portraiture to advantage, the pardonable partiality of a sister is conspicuous in the compilation of this book; a lack of judgement also is shewn in the admission of details, among which we may class allusions to persons still living, savouring strongly of an adulation that cannot but render the subjects of it a little uncomfortable. Nevertheless the book is a good one, and many will be truly thankful that it has been written. One, whose reputation as a writer of thoroughly good historical books has made her name a household word wherever the English literature has penetrated, is entitled to a memorial such as Miss Strickland has raised to her sister, although after all, the work Agnes Strickland has accomplished, will ever be the best memorial to her worth. It should be mentioned that it was in the columns of the *Norwich Mercury* that the first indications appeared of Agnes Strickland's genius, in a "Monody upon the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales." The verses are reprinted in her "Life" for the first time, and they certainly merit reproduction. In anticipation of a future edition, we would point out that Hoxne should not be printed *Hoxney*, and that the name of the former Vicar of Fressingfield should be Colbeck, *not* Coltbeck. A supplement contains a short biographical notice of an elder sister, Elizabeth Strickland. Many will be surprised to learn that the two sisters were jointly concerned in the authorship of the "Queens" and several other works known as Agnes Strickland's. Elizabeth it seems had so strong an aversion to publicity that she would not consent to have her name mentioned in this connection.

We venture to hope that the publishers of this present volume (Messrs. Blackwood) will see their way to publish a new edition of Agnes Strickland's interesting collection of tales, known as "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," a work which has long been out of print.

COLLECTIONS UPON BRIEFS—NORTH WALSHAM, X.—*Concluded*

1733.			
Decr. 9.	Collected in N. Walsham to a Brief for Rufford Chapel in Com' Lancas: charge 1,165 ^{lb} and upwards	-	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂
Jan. 27.	for a fire in Erchfont in Wilts	-	0 1 7
Mar. 8.	for a fire in Aylesbury in Com' Bucks, loss 3,670	-	0 1 10
Mar. 17.	for Christleton Church in Com' Chester, Charge 1,140	-	0 1 2
1734.			
Mar. 31.	for Redmarley & Edengale Churches in Com' Worcester & Stafford, charge 1,326	-	0 1 10
May 26.	for Gressingham Chapel in Com' Lancaster, charge 1,110 and upwards	-	0 1 2
June 16.	for North Meels Church in Com' Lanc: charge 1,292 ^{lb}	-	0 1 0 ¹ / ₄
Augt. 4.	for Monford Church in Com' Salop, charge 1,482	-	0 1 0
Sept. 8.	for Ealing Church in Com' Middlesex, charge 3,000	-	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂
Sept. 22.	for a fire in Onniley in Com' Stafford, loss 1,038	-	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
Novr. 24.	for Machynleth Church in Com' Montgomery, charge 1,835	-	0 1 2
Decr. 8.	for a fire in Poulton in Com' Lancast: (Loss 1,032)	-	0 2 8 ¹ / ₂
Jan. 12.	for a fire in Epworth in Com' Lincoln (loss 1,076)	-	0 2 0
Feb. 2.	for All Saints' Church in the City of Worcester (charge 1,944)	-	0 2 1

Mar. 2.	for a fire in Cottenham in Com' Cambridge (charge 1,215)	-	0	1	10½
1735.					
Mar. 26.	from house to house for a fire in Barnwell in Com' Cambridge (charge 6,874)	-	0	10	0
Augt. 17.	for a fire in Brampton in Com' Huntingdon (loss 1,348)	-	0	1	4
31.	for Shaw Chapel in Com' Lancaster (charge 1,111)	-	0	1	1
Sept. 7.	for South Thorsby Church in Com' Lincoln (charge 1,000 ^{lb})	-	0	1	0
21.	for a fire in Preece in Com' Lancaster (loss 1,379)	-	0	1	10½
Nov. 2.	for a fire in Milton in Com' Cambridge (Loss 1,165)	-	0	2	5½
Jan 11.	for a fire at Petaworth, in Com' Oxon. (Loss 1,440)	-	0	1	3½
Feb. 1.	for East Stoke Church in Com' Nottingham (charge 1,258)	-	0	1	8
22.	for Norton Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,347)	-	0	1	0
1736.					
April 11.	for a fire at Empsay in Com' Ebor. (Loss 1,549)	-	0	1	6
May 2.	for Llanarmon Church in Com' Denbigh (charge 1,362)	-	0	1	3½
June 6.	for a Storm of Hail at Mobberley in Com' Chester (Loss 1,905)	-	0	1	10½
July 4.	for a fire at Swaffham Prior in Com' Cambridge (Loss 1,734)	-	0	2	0
18.	for a fire at Royston in Com' Hertford (loss 2,272)	-	0	1	10
Sept. 5.	for a fire at Cobham in Surrey (Loss 1,658)	-	0	2	0
19.	for Walton in the Wouds Church, in Com' Leicester (charge 1,136)	-	0	1	5
Nov. 21.	for a fire at Houghton Regis in Com' Bedford (Loss 1,494)	-	0	1	0½
Jan. 9.	for Pendle Chapel in Com' Lancaster (charge 1,268)	-	0	0	11
Feb. 6.	for a fire at Castle Hayes in Com' Stafford (Loss 1,311)	-	0	1	0
Mar. 20.	for Houghton Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,219)	-	0	0	9
1737.					
April 17.	for a fire in St. John Wapping in Com' Middlesex (Loss 3,370)	-	0	1	0½
May 15.	for Measham Church in Com' Darby (charge 1,059)	-	0	0	6
June 26.	for Blidworth Church in Com' Nottingham (charge 1,247)	-	0	0	8
July 24.	for Ravenstondale Church in Com' Westmorland (charge 1,504)	-	0	0	8
Augt. 21.	from house to house for a fire at Stoney Stratford in Com' Bucks (Loss 6,754)	-	0	19	9
Oct. 1.	from house to house for a fire at Puttenham in Com' Surrey (Loss 3,304)	-	0	11	8
Dec. 4.	for St. John Baptist Church in Civit' et Com' Coventry (charge 2,527)	-	0	0	7
Jan. 15.	for Abton Church in Com' Salop (charge 1,120)	-	0	0	4
Feb. 5.	for Preston Church in Com' Salop (charge 1,076)	-	0	0	7
Mar. 22.	from house to house for an Inundation at Upchurch in Com' Kent (Loss 4,290)	-	0	18	11
1738.					
April 16.	for a fire at Penckrych in Com' Stafford (Loss 1,128)	-	0	0	6
May 7.	for a Hail Storm at Dunstew and Dadington in Com' Oxon (Loss 1,080)	-	0	1	5½
June 19.	for Fairwell Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,002)	-	0	1	0
July 9.	Collected to a Brief for a fire at Marshall in Com' Chester (Loss 1,063)	-	0	0	6
Sept. 22.	for a fire at Ratcliffe in Com' Middlesex (Loss 4,145) from house to house	-	0	16	10
Oct. 8.	for Ledbury Church in Com' Hereford (charge 1,929)	-	0	0	6
Nov. 26.	for Longdon Church in Com' Salop (charge 1,182)	-	0	0	10
Jan. 14.	for a fire at Kelshall in Com' Chester (Loss 1,191)	-	0	0	6
Feb. 11.	for Berkewick Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,695)	-	0	0	4½
1739.					
April 6.	from house to house for Dunbar Harbour in the Shire of East Lothian (charge 9,785)	-	0	7	4
April 15.	for St. Mary's Church in Gateshead in Com' Durham (charge 1,102)	-	0	0	6
May 6.	for a fire at Royston in Com' Cambridge (Loss 1,584)	-	0	0	9
May 27.	for a fire at Fen-stanton in Com' Huntingdon (Loss 2,078)	-	0	0	10

June 24.	for Dorchester Church in Com' Oxon. (charge 2,289)	-	0	0	9
Aug ^t . 11.	from house to house for a Loss by a Hail-storm at Standon in Com' Hertford (Loss 5,122)	-	0	10	4
Sept ^r . 16.	for Marchington Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,154)	-	0	0	1
Sept ^r . 23.	for Nuneaton Church in Com' Warwick (charge 1,050)	-	0	0	9
Oct ^r . 5.	Collected from house to house to a Brief for a Loss by an Inundation in Bobi & Villar (Loss 4,354)	-	0	9	5
Nov ^r . 4.	Collected to a Brief for Twyford Church in Com' Darby (charge 1,050)	-	0	0	4
Mar. 2.	for Saint Chad Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,462)	-	0	0	6
9.	for a fire at Walton in Com' Worcester (Loss 1,192)	-	0	1	0
23.	for Macclesfield Church in Com' Chester (charge 1,197)	-	0	0	10
1740.					
June 10.	from house to house for a fire at New Alresford in Com' Southampton (Loss 3,477)	-	0	10	5
Aug ^t . 17.	for St. John's Chapel in Deritend in Com' Warwick (charge 1,643)	-	0	0	5
24.	for Stirchley Church in Com' Salop (charge 1,603)	-	0	0	3
Sept ^r . 14.	for a fire at Hinxtun in Com' Cambridge (Loss 1,357)	-	0	0	2
21.	for a fire at Bierton in Com' Bucks (Loss 1,143)	-	0	0	3
28.	for Shareshill Church in Com' Stafford (charge 1,086)	-	0	0	6
Jan. 25.	for a fire at Cromer in Com' Norfolk (Loss 1,325)	-	0	1	2½
Feb. 22.	for Heapey Chapel in Leyland in Com' Lancaster (charge 1,084)	-	0	0	4
Mar. 6.	for Foulnes in Com' Essex (Loss by Inundation 3,666) from house to house	-	0	8	1
15.	for Congleton Church in Com' Chester (charge 2,120)	-	0	0	1
22.	for a fire at Bascot in Com' Warwick (Loss 1,168)	-	0	0	2

AMERICAN JOTTINGS FROM OLD WILLS.

The *East Anglian* is so much read and valued in the United States, that I make no scruple of sending for publication in its pages the following notes from ancient Wills, bearing upon the earlier settlers of New England and Virginia,—the more so that many of the names are those of well-known families in our Eastern Counties.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. 3. *Barnes*. Benjamin Browne of Salem in the County of Essex in New England, merchant. Bequests to Harvard College: Nephew Mr John Winthrop of Boston: nieces Mr^s Ann Winthrop, Mr^s Sarah Woodward who dwells in England, Mr^s Sarah Lynd wife of Benjamin Lynd: nephew Browne, son of Major Samuel Browne. &c. Proved in 1712

Ib. 116 *Barnes*. George Lillington of Barbadoes Esq^r 18 July 1711. Gives long list of slaves with details respecting them. Some of their names are exceedingly funny and grotesque.

Ib. 148 *Barnes*. Samuel Coggeshall of St Peters Pauls Wharfe and of Her Majesty's Ship the Anglesea. [See my note respecting him *East Angl.* New Series I. 263.]

Ib. 252 *Leeds*. Arthur Jackson junr of Bristol Chyrurgeon. Names officials and divers places in Virginia; amongst others, Quarry Crick in the Potomacke River where he died. Probate 1713.

Ib. 267 *Leeds*. Samuel Angier of Duckinfeild co. Chester, Minister of the gospel. Son in law M^r Ralph Lathropp. Son Bezaleel Angier. Brother in law Edmund Sherman of Dedham in Essex. Probate 1713.

Ib. 271 *Leeds*. William Glen Cross of New York in America.

Ib. 98 *Aston*. John Jackman of Surry County in the Collony of Virginia gent. Proved 1714. A very American will.

Ib. 111 *Aston*. Hester Browning widow of Daniel Browning of Crowfield co. Suffolk Esq. Names nephew Arthur Middleton of South Carolina. Probate 1714.

Ib. 189 *Aston*. Richard Chandler, late of Portobaccho Creek in Charles county, Maryland. Probate 1714.

Ib. 101 *Fagg*. Francis Sturdey, of Stalford county in Viginia. Probate 1715.

Ib. 221 *Fagg*. Edward Jukes, of Charles Town, South Carolina. Probate 1715.

Ib. 253 *Greenley*. Richard Bennett, of Maryland, in a long and important will, proved in 1750, gives four folio pages of names and addresses of persons residing mostly in Queen Anne county and Talbott county—together with particulars respecting his negroe slaves.

Ib. 233 *Berkeley*. John Westhorpe, of London, Marchant, (one perhaps of the Westhorpes of Suffolk) 20 Sept^r, 1653, bequeaths "to the church of Martimber in Virginia 1000 lb. of marchantable tobacco and caske to containe the same, for and towards the repaireing or the building up of a new church for divine worship." The further gift of "2000 lb. of tobacco to bye a communion cupp," and "my great bible and a booke called Bushopp Andrewes sermons, both in my house in Virginia," sufficiently indicate the theological bearings of the testator. Truly a remarkable will considering the times in which it was written, and the persecuted—not to say proscribed—condition of the Church of England, whose cause it was intended to promote beyond the seas.

J. J. MUSKETT.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XI.

11 May. 1652.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Girling Treasurer shall view the worke at Mr Hawes his howse at Handford and shall appoint unto him a tree for reparacons of that howse such a tree as he shall think mete."

18 June 1652.

Assembly.

"Mr Marshall being desired by Mr Bayliffs and the Committee to deliver his answer to this Assembly he accordingly came. Declared his high esteeme he had of the invitation of the Towne and theire good oppinion of him but for the present he cannot determine his resolution by reason of somme late importunity of somme of his people wthstanding him. W^{ch} being considered by this Assembly its agreed that he shall haue further time to determine his resolution.

Mr Marshall being Sent for in againe received the proposall and promised to take the same into consideracon.

"And then Mr Marshall and Mr Isaac Day señ that were sent to accompany him from Mr Francis Bacons house unto the Assembly did accompany him back againe to the same place."

23 June 1652.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Recorder at his next coming to London shall improve his endeavours in the behalfe of this Towne for the suppressing of St James and St Georges faires that the same may not be holden in this Towne thereafter.

"Its ordered that it shall be propounded at the next greate Court that Mr Rich : fisher shall haue the common water into his house late Layton in the wash lane were hea dwelleth.

"Ordered allsoe that the like indeavours shall be at London by the Recorder at London to remove the Saterdag markett unto friday."

8 September 1652.

Great Court.

"Bailiff.	Richard Purplet.	Nicholas Phillips.
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Cor :	Edmund Morgan.	Thomas Ives.
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Tre :	Benjamin Butter.	
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Clav :	Nathaniel Bacon.	Richard Denny.
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	Richard Sheppard.	
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Cham :	George Coppin.	Gilbert Lindfeild.
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Town Clerk.	Nathaniel Bacon.	
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Serjeants.	John Taylor.	Richard Marshe.
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	Edmund Taylor.	John Lawrence."
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23 September 1652.

Assembly.

"Mr Edm : Morgan and Mr Isaack Dey señ being sent out to accompany Mr Marshall into the Assembly. They camme in and Mr Mar. being desired to sett downe The Recorder spake to this purpose that the Towne notice of Mr Marshall being in the Towne and desiring to

know his answer as touching his supply of the Towne preachers place in the roome of Mr Mathewe Lawrence have sent to him at this time for that and pray him to declare his mind.

"Mr Marshall hereupon spake to this purpose.

"Mr Bayliffs the free and generall invitation received from this Body to be your Towne preacher is a greate and startling obligaçon to my spirit and when I received it the Lo : Gd knowes how acceptable it was to me. But the last time I told you that my way was yet not cleared and that I was afraid to comme in the dark and thereupon the Assembly was pleased to stay till I should see my way more cleere.

"Since w^{ch} time I have set mysele to prayer and advice of freinds ministers and others bothe in the University and elsewhere to finde out Gods minde and received very little advice of discouragemt And thereupon thought it would be pleasing to God that I should comme hither and did declare the same to somme freinds and likewise somewhat of my intention comming at Mic next since w^{ch} time God hath putt in somme rubbs in to my way & such of them as are in my oppinion most fitt I shall communicate to you.

"first my people doe charge me wth a pmise that I shall not leave them concerning w^{ch} I shall say this

"That when I was concluded for my beeing at Westminster and having commended one to that place of ffinchfeild in my stead that not onely mysele but even the parish of ffinchfeild did approve they afterwards broke his spirit and made him resolve to be gone Whereupon I resolving not to hold two livings concluded for my returne to ffinchfeild.

"And being returned and in presence of many of them I told them I was now comme to abide wth them. And when it was said to me that it was noe longer then till I could putt of the place to one wth my daughter I told them I thanke God I had a portion for my daughter but I did resolve to live and dye there.

"This a godly minister now wth God did lately conclude to be a promise A thing farr from my intention and contrary to my own principles.

"Secondly the late endeavoure for the taking away of tithes did allsoe startle me concluding wth mysele that if I forsooke that place at the interimm it might be a meanes of hindrance in the setleing a man tenance upon that place w^{ch} would tend to their ruine.

"Beeing thus troubled in my Resolution the deathe of Mr Rogere of Wethersfeild and of other ministers in that pt of the Country did befall and I was urged that my now reremoving will leave that part of the Country utterly destitute and I am persuaded that it will be rent into many peeces for want of teachers.

"These things haue brought this resolution upon me that God seemes to forbidd my removall at this time and consequently I cannot accept your offer.

"I am before the Lord and you : I think in all this I aimed at the

advancem^t off the Gospell of christe and have desired to cast off all thoughts of carnall advantage to myselfe beeing resolved that if it had pleased God to clere my way hither I should never have made any proposall concerning stipend or maintenance but have rested wholly uppon Gods own inclinations of your hearts.

“As I have greate cause to praise God for the greate acceptance that I have had wth you soe shall I holde myself ingaged to testify my thankfullness to you.

“How god my sett my way in future he knowes onely But if I leave ffinchfeild noe place under heaven shall be more desirable to me then this amongst you.”

“And having withdrawne himselfe at the Assemblies request after consideration had it was ordered that the Recorder should returne this reply to M^r Marshall that they were exceedingly well satisfied wth his answere nevertheless perceiving that the principles whereuppon his resolution was now framed were but occasionary and not of perpetuall duration

they were resolved to wait uppon God for the ordering of suche occasions and clearing his way further and would not sett theire mindes to seeke out after any other. And hereunto the Recorder was to receive noe answere w^{ch} thinge donne by the Recorder and noe answere was made by M^r Marshall but that he was bound to the Towne in suche manner as he knew not how to acquitt himselfe.

“Ordered if any place of M^r Smarts scollars be voide M^r Marstons sonne Samuel shall haue a place in the scoole to receive M^r Smarts gift.

“That M^r Robt Manning shall have paid to him by the Treasurer the summe of five pounds for his labour and expences in the procuring ministers to preache the Lecture at the Tower untill Mic next.”

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

SUFFOLK MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CITY OF NORWICH.—II.

SAINT PETER MANCROFT CHURCHYARD.—(*Concluded.*)

SACRED

To the Memory of
JOHN BALLS Mariner
Husband of

SARAH ANN BALLS
of the Parish of Lowestoft
in the County of Suffolk
who departed this Life

Decr 27th 1833,

in the 47th Year of his Age

The Lord hath chastene.....

but he hath not given me over.....eath

Psalm 118th Ver 18th

THE EAST ANGLIAN ; OR,

OCTAGON MEETING HOUSE.

JUDITH ALDERSON
 Relict of the
 Rev^d JAMES ALDERSON
 of *Lowestoft*
 died 20th August 1812
 Aged 90 Years.

And
 ELIZABETH ALDERSON
 their Daughter
 died 10th January 1848
 Aged 93 Years.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCHYARD.

IN
 Memory of
 M^{rs} ALICE CLARKE
 late of Saxmundham
 in *Suffolk*
 who died 8th Jan^y
 1821
 Aged 78 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of
 MARY ANN Widow of
 JOHN THOMAS SUCKLING
 o Clk o
 and Daughter of
 THOMAS FRENCH of Oakley
 & ANN MARIA HALCOTT
 his Wife
 Born 10th May 1771
 Departed this life
 Febr^y 3rd 1838
 Aged 66 Years.

IN
 Memory of
 JN^o DENNANT
 Late of Dennington
 in the County of
 Suffolk
 Who died 3^d June
 1829
 Aged 83 Years.

IN
Memory of
SUSANNAH
second Wife of
M^r CHA^s CORDY
of *Stradbrook* SUFFOLK
and formerly of this Parish
who died 15th of August 1834,
Aged 70 Years.

In Memory of
M^r CHA^s CORDY
of *Stradbrook* SUFFOLK
and formerly of this Parish
who died 10th July 1810
Aged 86 Years.
Also *Thomasine*, his Wife
who died 8th Sept^r 1794
Aged 70 Years.

ON A REMARKABLE OBJECT IN HAWSTEAD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.—The church of Hawstead may be known to many who have not visited it, through the charming history of the parish by the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. The building is of considerable interest in itself, and still retains its original oak lectern, and the sancte-bell remaining *in situ* over the rood-screen. The chancel, originally of the 13th century, has been adapted to a nave of the 15th, by an adjustment of levels, which has raised the floor of the former to the extent of several feet. In the north wall is a segmental arch of clunch of late Decorated work, boldly carved with oak foliage, upon which rests an embattled string-course, pierced with small cruciform oilet holes. On either side is a pinnacle of square section, edged with a triple roll, and capped with a moulding like string-course, surmounted by a pedimental crocketed head. The string-course, as it now appears, is discontinuous, and does not extend so far as the pinnacles, showing signs of dislocation. Beneath the arch is a tomb, at present, through the raising of the floor, sunk below the ground level to the extent of its height. It is panelled in front with trefoil-headed arches of Decorated work of earlier character than the arch. Upon this tomb is the recumbent figure of a knight in coat of mail and surcoat, in the act of drawing his sword from the scabbard, and having the left leg crossed over the right, the feet resting on a lion. This is attributed by Mr. Gage, in his *History of Thingoe*, to Eustace Fitz-Eustace, who died 1271. In the previous year, Prince Edward had sailed on his Crusade, which seems to give some probability in the case of this knight

to the connection of the cross-legged posture with the unfulfilled vow of an intending Crusader. In the centre of the wall under the arch, and over the figure of the knight, is the singular object as to which information is desired. It consists of a disc of fine grained brown stone, about 11 inches in diameter, and slightly convex. It is pierced in the centre with a hole about an inch in diameter and one and a half inch in depth. The surface of the disc is slightly raised on one side in a crescent form, and the whole is scored with concentric lines. I venture the theory that this object is a conventional turban, one of those placed at the head of Moslem graves. If so, the central hole would have received a dowel, by means of which the turban would have been connected with the supporting shaft, which it capped when in its original position at the head of the grave. Might one conceive that this memento was brought home as a kind of trophy, and placed by some friend over the tomb of the would-be Crusader? The object, as it now appears, is abnormal, projecting by itself from the surface of the wall, and having no apparent relation to the monument. I fear this will be considered a wild suggestion, but it has occurred to me as a possibility, and I therefore offer it for the criticism of your correspondents.

Bury St. Edmund's.

B. B.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXIX.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 119.]

iii^{to} Nouembr A° Dñi 1547

Northalys The true certyficat of Roberd Brushe & John pytman
Cherwardens there—that

Sold	We certyfie that we w ^t the consent of the town hathe sold ij yers past as myche plate & Jewells } XL ^{li} as Amounteth vnto
	It that we haue sold syns in plat Jewells } XXX ^{li} more as amounteth vnto

Whereof

	We haue payd for Gounys for Shotte & powder Bulwerks } XX ^{li} & the ffyer Beken
	It we haue payd for makyng of o ^r Key XX ^{li}
	It payd for redemyng of p ^r son ^s in Scotland xiiij ^{li}
Imployments	It for mendyng of the arches of the cherche vi ^{li}
w ^t vses	It for the reparyng of o ^r Cherche of the Sowthe Ile x ^{li}
	It for mendyng of the Stokke house XL ^s

[No. 120.]

The wardens of y^e same chappell John Maryel & Walter Ede
 Orford ffyrst we doo p^rsent tha we the fforsayd ward^{ns} haue solde
 Capella iij yers past one payre of sensures & a broken payre of challes
 conteynyng in wayt xxxv^t ounces at iij^s vj^d y^e ownce the
 wyche monye we w^t y^e hole consent of thole pysche dyd spend
 yt in the Reneuyng of y^e charture of y^e lybertyes of y^e towne
 and setting forthe of Solders to maytayne the Kyngs Maiestyes
 affayres and synes that tyme whe haue neyther sold nor
 alenated non as whe wyll answer of our allegyan^e

[No. 121.]

iij^o Nouembr A^o Dñi 1547

Pakefeld The true certyficat of Stephyn Newman &
 Wyllm Coke Cherche wardens there
 Sold We certifie that we w^t the consent of the pisch hathe
 sold a peyer of Chalys p^rce v marks

Whereof

We haue payd for Shott & powder iij Marks
 It payd for redyng of the Cherche iij^{li}

[No. 122.]

iij^o Nouembr Anno Dñi 1547

Parham The true certificate of Thom^{as} Lann, Cherchewardens there
 I certefey that I w^t the consent of the town hathe } ix^{li}
 Sold sold a crose for the Sme of
 The wiche ix^{li} we shall receyue in iij yerys.

[No. 123.]

Pesenhall The truwe Sertyfycaith of John Cuttyng and
 Thoms Storke cherche wardens

We sertyffye that we haue Sold w^t consent of y^e prshe
 as muche plate as comytthe to the sum viii^{li}
 Where of we haue be stowyd of the Repcō of o^r chyrche
 and mendyng of o^r hyghe ways iij^{li}

Wher of Remaynyth iij^{li}

[No. 124.]

Pettawe The certyficat of Thom^{as} Mallyng & ffraunces pyrson
 Cherchewardens th[ere]

ffyrst we p^rsent that Robert orwell & Lacy Lord that tyme beyng
 Cherchewardens hathe sold a peyer of Shalys p^rce—xl^s

Whereof

We ded bestowyd vpon the cherche in ledyng the seid xl^s
 And y^t remayn styll a peyer of Shalys & iij bells

[No. 125—a fragment.]

1547

Playford The true cer.....
 Richee Edwyn.....
 Sale ffyrst we p^r.....
 oon peyer of

XL^a

W.....

Implements We have.....
 w^t vses Surples &
 It payd for.....
 pulpet
 The re.....
 It leyd out
 for the Soldg.....

No. 126

iiij^o Novembris 1547

Pytestre The true certifycate of Thom^{as} Grome and Robert Troute
 Churchwardens there
 Sale ffirste we certifye for truthe that Wylliam Cooke
 thelder and Wylliam Cooke the younger Did selle
 aboutt iiij^{or} yeres agone one payre of chalyces }
 i paxe wth the consent of Robert Jaye and Robert }
 Troute Wylliam Troute to the Sm of } iii^{li}

Whereof

Impleymets Payde for ffyve harnesses and ffyve } iiij mrcs wt
 w^t thuse3 men to s^rve the Kinge } A more sum
 Itm we certifye y^t Thomas Grome, Robert }
 Sale Troute, wylliam Cooke thelder Did selle half } v noblis
 a yeaere agone one payre of chalyces to the sme of }

Whereof

Impleymets We haue bestowed t pore people—— vii^s viij^d
 Reste remayneth in o^r hands to the kepping
 one lame woman and a nother blynde

No. 127.

Rendh^{am}

Robt Thurston & Edmynde fleu, yere chercwardens do certefye y^t y^e hole
 in habitaunce solde xv owncs of plate for iiij^s iiij^d y^e owncce y^e some
 xlvj^s viij^d In setting forth of viij sowgers at y^e hole charge of y^e Towne
 and for y^e ornaments & y^e Bells we haue solde non as we wull answeere.

No. 128.

ij^o Nouembr A^o Dni 1547

Rendylsham The certyficat of Reynold Barn & Roberd
Barn Cherchewardens there

Sold We certyfie that Mr John Harman & Wyllm Balff w^t the
consent of the town hathe sold a crosse p^{ce} viij^{li} xv^s

Whereof

Implements w ^t vses	We haue payd to setting forth of Souldgers xv ^s	} xxvi ^s viij ^d
	It payd at another tyme to setting forth of Soldgers	
	It payd for ij Taskes vi ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d	

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

ALDRED—COWARD.—Can any of your correspondents tell me where I can find the marriage of Samuel Aldred, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and Elizabeth Coward, between 1740 and 50, and baptism of his eldest son Henry Aldred? Samuel Aldred was admitted a Freeman of King's Lynn, 27th September, 1745, and voted as freeman, 21 March 1768. At this latter date he was living at Rotherhithe, Surrey, where I find the burial of his wife and the respective baptisms and burials of his three youngest children. His eldest son, Henry Aldred, was not baptised there, although buried there.

181, Coldharbour Lane,
Camberwell.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

AN OLD NORFOLK SAYING.—What is the origin of the well known lines

*"Norfolk full of wyles
Suffolk full of Styles."*

—Norfolk may be "full of wyles," but my experience of Suffolk leads me to the conclusion, that, compared with other Counties, "styles" are comparatively few; but this may not have been always the case. Perhaps some East Anglian correspondent can say about what time the saying arose, and relate the circumstances.

E. A.

RICHARD FARYNGTON.—A Richard Faryngton was Vicar of Rede, near Newmarket, from 1462 to 1467, can any of your readers help me to information concerning him, or to identify him with the supervisor in Robert Wolsey's will, A.D. 1496.

HENRY C. CASLEY.

REV. P. BRONTE.—This clergyman held a curacy in Essex in 1806-7. Can any one tell me the name of the parish?

J. HORSFALL TURNER.

REPLIES.

PENTNEY = A PRISON, pp. 66, 88.—Perhaps the first syllable of Pentney, and the other place names mentioned, is some mutilated tribe name—if so the mystery of Pentney = prison remains unsolved.

J. J. C.

A RUINATED TOWER IN ST. HELEN'S, IPSWICH.—With respect to my query (Vol. I, N.S., p. 370) as to a ruined tower in St. Helen's, Ipswich, I have discovered a deed which confirms the accuracy of Ogilby's Survey as to the existence of such a turret, but it still leaves undetermined whether it was an ecclesiastical structure or an ornamental edifice, such as the tower erected by the Latimers at Freston.

It is a deed poll under the hand and seal of Edmund Clenche, of Ipswich, gent., brother and heire of Samuell Clenche, late of Ipswich, gent., deceased, and dated 5 July, 1689, "whereby the said Edmund for e in consideration of a competent some of money" to him "pald by Nicholas ffreeman of Dedham clothier nephew e next heire and alsoe executor to Robert ffreeman of Dedham aforesaid clothier deceased" did

"Remise Release and for ever quit clayme unto the sd Nicholas ffreeman All that cappitall messuage with the yards gardens and orchyards wth thapp'tenn^{es} belonging wherein William Clenche & M^r — Ventris widd did lately inhabite and dwell and after them St Philip Skipton did inhabite and which messuage now standith empty and is situate lyeing and being in Ipswich aforesaid and alsoe all that messuage or tenem^t wth thapp'tenn^{es} adjoyninge to the East side of the sd cappitall messuage or tenem^t late in the tenure of Joseph Suggate And all that messuage or tenem^t nowe or late in the occupacion of Francis Johnson or his assignes. And alsoe all that Inclosier or peece of ground or orchyard with a Turrit therein to the sd cappitall messuage or tenem^t belonging or thereunto adjoyninge comonly called the great orchyard And alsoe all that messuage or tenem^t yards & gardens being in the said pish abutting upon the south corner of the said orchyard now or late in the possession of Overhill or his assignee or assignees And all those three closes conteyning by estimacon Ten acres late in Samuel Jacobs possession and afterwards in Will^m Marshalls occupacion in the pish of St. Hellen wch was formerly Lanes And all that messuage or tenem^t late in occupac'on of John Cumberland and afterwards in the occupac'on of Will^m Marshall or his assignee or assignees And all the houses edifices buildings outhouses workhouses barnes stables and gardens thereunto belonging conteyning by estimac'on halfe an acre And one small tenem^t late in Thomas Simpsons occupac'on or his assignee or assignees in the pish of St. Ellen in Ipswich aforesd and were formerly in the occupac'on of John Cumberland and late in the occupac'on of Will^m Marshall or his assignes And alsoe those three peeces of Inclosier of meadowe and pasture conteyning by estimac'on seven acres in the pish of St. Helens in Ipswich aforesd And one peece of meadowe conteyning by estimac'on four acres And one peece of meadowe conteyning by estimac'on three acres and three roods in the pish of St. Helens And one meadowe called Bull meadowe conteyning by estimacon four acres in the pish of St. Helens and all other the lands meadowes tenem^t and pms^{es} of the said Edmund Clenche situate and beinge in the pish of St. Helen aforesd"

Ipswich.

HENRY C. CASLEY.

THE 'GRANDFATHER' CLOCKS OF EAST ANGLIAN CONSTRUCTION.

These interesting brass-faced clocks having, after a long period, been placed once more in a position of honour, I thought some record of the makers' names and places of abode ought to be attempted; and, being connected with one of the old Suffolk clock-making families, it has given me pleasure to gather some of the names of these worthies of a century ago. I have accordingly prepared a list of those who lived in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire—the acknowledged circuit of your *Notes and Queries*—having almost as many more associated with London and other places, got together within the last month or two. Although these 18th century, or "Grandfather" clocks, as they are now called, are once more prized and sought after, it is quite certain that when "out of fashion" great quantities were destroyed by breaking them up for old metal! These clocks went for 30 hours; for 8 days; and a chance one for a month. I believe those first named are of the earliest date. Occasionally, a maker seems to have had them numbered, as "*Hedge Colchester*." Many of the faces are quaint and curious. The long cases are sometimes beautifully inlaid, or have good Japanese work, but they are generally made of English oak or wainscot. In Norfolk I am informed the term "*Suffolk*" is vulgarly applied to all the old brass-faced clocks made to stand on a bracket or hang on a wall, with pendulum and weights exposed. Is this so? Without wishing to detract from the mechanical skill of the old clock-makers, I suppose what they principally did was to put the works together, the face-plate being manufactured with name and place "to order." For instance, "*John Puxton St. Neot's*," made to play 10 tunes (eight days) was manufactured by Mudge, a notable clock maker of London, of whom there is a well-known portrait. In my list, however, I am not aware that I have enumerated one clock with chimes. I may add that in many cases descendants of these makers are still living.

Rob^t Aggas *Norwich*
Tho^s Amyott *Norwich*
Sam^l Bartlett *Norwich*
Rob^t Beels *Lynn*. Swinging Figure
of Time
Edward Blowers *Beccles*
Isaac Blowers *Beccles*
E^d Broune *Norwich*
Robert Browne *Bottisdale*
Henry Browning *Bury St Edmunds*
Bucke *Bungay*
John Buffett *Colchester*

Samuel Buxton *Diss*
John Calver *Woodbridge*
Daniel Catlin *Lynn*. Centreseconds;
revolving moon and stars, and
days of month
Fraⁿ Coleman *Ipswich*
John Collins *Wattisfield*. [Born
1750: died 1829. I have a
miniature portrait.]
Cooper and Hedge *Colchester*
W^m Crisp *Wrentham*
Sam^l Davey *Norwich*

Lucas De Caux *Norwich*: [His shop was on the site of Messrs. Gurneys' Bank.]

Dawson *Sudbury*

Debenham *Sudbury*

Demayne *Woodbridge*

Daniel Dickerson *Yarmouth*. A mill with sails which turns when clock strikes, &c. The same name occurs at *Framlingham* and *Harleston*

Bilby Dorling *Bury*

Richard Duck *Ipswich*

Benjⁿ Edwards *Bungay*

John Edwards *Norwich*

Felmingham *Stradbroke*

Joseph Fordham *Braintree*

Richard Francis *Attleburgh*

Thomas Freestone *Bury*

Godfrey *Sudbury*

Jno Glover *Bungay*

William Goodwin *Stow-Market*

Will^m Gostling *Diss*

Rob^t Guymer *Norwich*

Martin Hall *Yarmouth*

Jn^o Harrison *Norwich*

W^m Harriss *Chippenham*

W^m Hawkins *St Edm^s Bury*. Figure of Time, with Scythe, works with pendulum

Marke Hawkins *Bury S. Edms*

Natt Hedge *Colchester* 28

Rt Hewes *Colchester*

Nich Howard *Yarmouth*

Isaac Johnson *Yarmouth* Works Moon and Stars

Jn^o Johnson *Halesworth*. Same at *Yarmouth*

Tho Kefford *Royston*

Kemp & Brown *Yoxford*; and Kemp *Yoxford*

Tho^s Leggett *Beccles*

Sam^l Lingwood *Halesworth*

Geo Lumley *Bury*

J. Massingham *Fakenham*

Thos Matthews *Woodbridge*

Geo^s Maynard *Melford*

W^m Mayhew *Woodbridge*

Tho^s Moore *Ipswich*. Same at *Melford*

W^m Moore *Woodbridge*

W^m Murray *Lynn*

John Nevill *Norwich*

William Newman *Norwich*. Fig. of Time: "Tempus Fugit," &c.

Isaac Nickals *Wells Norfolk*

Jno Osborne *Colchester*

Tho^s Page *Norwich*

Robt Poll *Wisse*. Should be *Wissett*. Same at *Harleston*

Rich Rayment *St Edm^s Bury*.

Other varieties.

Rich Raymond *Bury*. *Quære* same maker? Has figure of the Sun working with pendulum

Dan^l Ray *Sudbury*

Rowning *Brandon*

Thomas Sadler *Norwich*

William Shaw *Botesdale*

Benja Shuckford *Diss Norfolk*.

Has Moon and Stars

John Shuckford *Diss*

Richd Simpson *Yarmouth*

Jam^s Smith *Yoxford*

Tho^s Smith *Norwich*

Smorthwaite in *Colchester*

G. Suggatt *Halesworth*

Thos Uttin *Yarmouth*

Tho^s Watts *Bury* and *Lavenham*.

The *Bury* case nicely painted with figures à la Watteau

J. Wenham *Dereham*

It is said that in the United States these old English clocks are much valued, having been carried over from the English manor-houses when America was a Crown colony. In a recent article, the *Standard* newspaper says—"Grandfather clocks seem designed to mark the hours

of an existence like that of Pope's typical 'sober Englishman,' who

'Would knock
His servants up, and rise at five o'clock,
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his heir to school.'"

I hope other correspondents may supplement this list of horologists of the past, so that it may be made as complete as possible.

Bury St. Edmund's.

JOHN COLLINS FORD.

LAKE DWELLINGS.—The subject of Lake Dwellings has from time to time been brought to the notice of our readers, with special reference to lacustrine sites which, with a great show of reason, some have supposed existed in East Anglia. The matter we regret to say has never been seriously taken in hand; we are confident if this were done, that some discoveries of an interesting nature would certainly result. Dr. Robert Munro's valuable work on *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*,* has a supplementary chapter on "Remains of Lake Dwellings in England," in which he shews the fallacy of supposing that because the known remains are "so few and undecided in character," these structures are necessarily to be found in England in very exceptional cases only. Rather Dr. Munro is inclined to regard them as remnants of a somewhat widely distributed system. When it is borne in mind how, until quite recently, the whole subject was wrapped in obscurity, it will be evident to all thinking men that the probability is that we are only at present acquainted with the very beginnings of what may turn out to be a most fertile source of pre-historic information. Had the discoveries at Wrentham Mere in 1856, and at Barton Mere in 1869, been followed up by a systematic investigation of adjacent places of a similar character, it is possible that a deeper interest would have been taken in the subject, without waiting for the continental discoveries to draw wide attention to the matter in its more important bearings. It appears on the testimony of the late C. B. Rose, F.G.S., of Swaffham, given according to Dr. Munro as far back as 1856, that in certain meres, or sites of ancient meres, as at Saham Toney (incorrectly printed *Saham, Tovey*), Carbrook, Old Buckenham, and Hargham, cervine remains have been found which seem to point to these districts as localities in which investigations might profitably be pursued. It would be interesting to learn whether any further discoveries have been made in connection with these last named places. Altogether the subject seems to be one that local antiquarian societies might well take in hand, seeing that individual enterprise is hardly equal to the task. Failing this, a number of zealous archaeologists might perhaps not be disinclined to take some preliminary steps. A map shewing the geographical distribution of lakes, meres, &c., with such pieces of water

* Edinburgh: David Douglas.

as are already known to possess Lake-dwelling characteristics, might prove of the greatest possible advantage in any such attempt. Dr. Munro's extremely interesting and able work cannot but lead such as have the good fortune to consult it, to an appreciation of this fascinating subject, and certainly to a more intelligent interest in a branch of archaeology which it is to be feared is very imperfectly studied. We warmly recommend the book to the notice of readers of the *East Anglian*, in the hope that some local investigation may speedily follow.

CLOVENHOE IN MILDENHALL.

Since the publication of my note in the May number, suggesting the identity of this place with *Cloveshoe*, where the Saxon synods were held, I have received many communications from persons whose opinions are entitled to much attention. The Rev. J. D. Gedge, of Methwold, formerly of Mildenhall, has thoroughly studied the roads and place-names of the parish from its existing records, but he has not met before with the name of Clovenhoe. He considers that there was no *Roman* road there. The "Ancient way" mentioned in the deeds may of course have been long post-Roman. The Rev. W. Cufaude Davie, of Oby Rectory, remarks that in the Acts of the Council, A.D. 747, given by Haddan and Stubbs, Vol. III., 362, it would seem that the word is a plural, e.g. "synodalia gesta Septembri mensis initio prope loca quæ vocantur Cloveshoas," as if there was more than one "hoe" at the place. In the Act of 803, Vol. III., p. 542, it reads "in loco qui dicitur Clofeshos;" and at p. 547, "Actum est in celebri loco qui vocatur Clofeshoas:" also at p. 592 (A.D. 824) "in loco qui dicitur Clofeshoas." I think I may have been wrong in supposing that "cloven" refers to the cross-ways. It is more likely to mean a cleft hill, or double mound. I quite admit that there is no evidence whatever to identify this place with the Saxon *Cloveshoe* beyond the similarity of name. Mr. Scott has been good enough to transcribe the six deeds, *temp.* Henry III., in *extenso*, which are here printed; and the boundaries mentioned may perhaps lead to a closer identification of the exact spot.

Diss Rectory,

C. R. MANNING.

1. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Edmundus filius Willelmi de Mildenhall concessi Ricardo filio Roberti de Lambholm vnam partem terre mee in campo de Clouenhowe iuxta terram ecclesie extendentem a via que vocatur Stiweye versus aquilonem secundum quantitatem illius terre quam dictus Ricardus de me tenet in feodo que scilicet terra est de dote matris mee Habendam et ténendam de me et heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quoadusque satisfecero matri mee de dote sua in alia terra pro parte sua in predicta terra quam dictus Ricardus tenet de me. Ad hoc fideliter observandum affidaui et ad maiorem securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Thwomhel, Willelmo et Gwidone filiis Warini, Johanne West, Nicholas de Lambholm et aliis.

2. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Johannes filius Roberti De Mildenhall Concessi et Dedi et hac presenti Carta mea Confirmavi Roberto De Lambholm pro homagio et servicio suo et pro septem marcis et dimidia argenti Quas michi Dedit in Gersumam Quatuor acras terre mee arabilis in Campis de Mildenhall scilicet vnam

acram jacentem super Holmeriseye inter terram eiusdem Roberti et terram que fuit Herberti le Heyward Extendentem a Cultura aule vsque ad pasturam del Bec. et vnam acram jacentem inter terram Rogeri De thimwurthe et terram Roberti Le Scut. Extendentem a semita que est iuxta Octodecim acras de Aula versus Austrum super Communem pasturam et Duas acras jacentes super Brixhel Extendentes a via de Brixhel vsque ad viam de chadenhalet siue in predictis partibus magis siue minus Contineatur. Tenendas et habendas De me et heredibus meis Dicto Roberto de Lambholm et heredibus suis et Cuicumque Dare vendere et assignare voluerit preterquam Domui Religiosis, Libere et quiete integre et hereditarie. Reddendo inde Annuatim Michi et heredibus meis Octo denarios ad quatuor terminos anni scilicet Ad Natale Domini duos denarios et Ad pascha duos denarios et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste duos denarios et ad festum Sancti Michaelis duos denarios. Pro omnibus seruiciis Auxiliis Consuetudinibus et demandis Saluo Generali Auxilio Domini Abbatis Quando ponitur per preceptum Domini Regis, tunc Dabit ad decem marcas positas in villa de Mildenhall quatuor denarios et ad plus plus et ad minus minus. Et ego Johannes filius Roberti et heredes mei Warentizabinus Dicto Roberto de lambholm et heredibus suis uel suis Assignatis preterquam domui Religionis Dictas quatuor acras terre arabilis siue ibi Sit plus siue minus per predictum seruicium Contra Omnes homines. Hiis Testibus. Rogero de twamhil, Thoma et Benedicto filiis suis, Willelmo filio Gerardi, Rogero filio Andree, Ricardo de Banham, Waltero de thimwurthe, Johanne et henrico filiis Edwardi, Warino Malet, Rogero de Marisco et Aliis.

Seal missing.

3. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricardus filius Osberti Nauto Concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti Carta Confirmaui Roberto de Lambholm et heredibus suis pro homagio et seruicio suo et pro duabus marcis argenti quas mihi dedit in gersuma Tres acras terre arabilis in campis de Midehal de feodo Roberti pistoris Scilicet tres dimidias acras jacentes a uia de Bradehoe usque ad Sandpet. inter terram Henrici Hache et terram mabilie vidue. Et vnam dimidiam acram ad quadriuium extendentem usque ad maram inter terram Girardi palmeri et terram Rogeri filii Alwi. Et vnam dimidiam acram jacentem inter diuisam Rogeri del Fen et terram Henrici Hache extendentem inter duas maras. Et vnam dimidiam acram extendentem a uia de Chadehle usque ad fossas Rogeri de Twamhel inter terram Herberti de Holmo et terram Edwardi filii Heruei siue in predictis parcellis habeantur plus siue minus. Tenendas et habendas de me et de heredibus meis predicto Roberto et heredibus suis libere et quiete in feodo et hereditate. Reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis annuatim de seruicio quatuor denarios ad quatuor terminos anni. Scilicet ad Natale domini vnum denarium ad pascha vnum denarium ad festum Sancti Johannes baptiste vnum denarium et ad festum Sancti Michaelis vnum denarium pro omnibus seruitiis Consuetudinibus et exactionibus Saluo generali auxilio domini Abbatis Sancti Eadmundi per totam Abbatiam disposito. Scilicet ad decem marcas vnum denarium et Sic ad plus plus et ad minus minus. Et ego predictus Ricardus et heredes mei warantizabinus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis predictam terram Contra omnes homines per predictum seruicium. Hiis Testibus, Rogero [de] Twamhel, Andrea filio Roberti, Willelmo filio Girardi, Roberto de Medlent, Willelmo preposito, Willelmo [de] Brademere, Warino Malet, Roberto pistore, Stephano et Gileberto seruientibus domini parsons Wiberti, Willelmo Stamford, Rogero del Fen, Edwardo filio Gaufridi, Et Multis aliis.

A seal of white wax is appended with a flower device and the legend "Sigillum Ricardi Nave."

4. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Herueus filius Herberti Concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti Carta Confirmaui Roberto de Lambholm et heredibus suis pro homagio et seruicio suo et pro duabus marcis argenti quas mihi dedit in gersumam vnam acram terre mee iacentem inter terram Ricardi Fabri et inter terram Roberti pistoris siue in ea habeatur maius siue minus extendentem a veteri uia usque Alsti habendam et Tenendam de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis libere et quiete pacifice et honorifice integre in feodo et hereditate. Reddendo inde per annum de seruicio quatuor denarios ad quatuor terminos censuales scilicet ad Natale domini vnum denarium ad festum sancti Johannis Baptiste vnum denarium ad pascha vnum denarium et ad festum Sancti Michaelis vnum denarium pro omnibus seruitiis Consuetudinibus et Exactionibus Saluo generali Auxilio quando ponitur per totam abbatiam scilicet ad Decem marcas vnum denarium et sic ad plus plus et ad minus

minus. Et ego Herueus et heredes mei debemus warantizare prefato Roberto et heredibus suis prefatam terram per predictum seruitium Contra omnes. Hiis Testibus. Girardo Clerico, Willelmo filio eius, Andrea filio Roberti, Rogero de Tuamhel, Roberto de Malent, Willelmo de Bradmere, Roberto pistore, Roberto de Halwell, Humfrido Carectario, Eadwardo filio Gaufridi, Willelmo filio gunild girardo de Chadehale.

A broken seal of white wax is appended.

5. Sciant presentes et futuri Quod Ego Willelmus filius gerardi clerici concessi dedi et hac presenti Carta mea Confirmaui Roberto de Lambholm pro homagio et seruicio suo et pro duabus Marcis Argenti quas mihi dedit in gersumam tres dimidias acras terre arabilis in campis de Mildenhale scilicet vnam acram ad Stapenhoe iacentem inter terram Roberti Pistoris et terram Roberti Pollard. extendentem versus occidentem del Sti usque ad viam de Clouenhoe et dimidiam acram suyer Litleie iacentem iuxta terram Ricardi Hoblet versus orientem tenendas et habendas de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis uel cui uel quibus eas dare uel assignare voluerit preter quam in domo religionis, libere et quiete et honorifice et hereditarie. Reddendo inde Ammatim Mihi et heredibus meis Quatuor denarios ad quatuor terminos Anni Censuales. Scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis vnum denarium et ad Natale Domini vnum denarium et ad pascha vnum denarium et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste vnum denarium pro omni seruicio et et Ausilio et Consuetudine et exactione. Saluo generali Ausilio tocuis Abatie quando positum fuerit per preceptum domini regis tunc dabit tantum quantum pertinet ad tantum tenementum. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis uel cui uel quibus dare uel assignare voluerit preterquam in domo Religionis prefatum tenementum per prenominationem seruitium. Et ut hec donatio et concessio et carte huius mee confirmatio sine dolo et malo ingenio firma maneat et stabilis Sigilli mei impressione corroborauit. Hiis testibus, Andrea filio Roberti, Rogero de twamhill, Simone filio suo, Johanne filio galfridi Clerici, Ricardo filio Heruicii, Rogero de Fen, Warino Malet, Roberto Pistore, Willelmo de Holmesheie Edwardo filio galfridi, Johanne filio suo et multis aliis.

Seal of green wax bearing a double headed bird with wings displayed and around it the legend, "Sigill. Will. fil. Gerardi."

6. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Baldewini de Bradmere et Claricia vxor mea concessimus dedimus et hac presenti carta nostra Confirmauimus Rogero filio Roberti de Lambholm pro homagio et seruicio suo et pro septemdecim solidis Argenti quas nobis dedit in gersumam vnam acram terre nostre arabilis in Mildenhale, iacentem in Campo de Stapenhoe inter terram quondam Hugonis de Elueden et terram Roberti Crisp extendentem a terra que fuit Willelmi Malet usque ad viam de Stapenhoe siue sit ibi plus siue minus. Habendam et tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris uel assignatis predicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel cuiunque dare vendere assignare vel in extremis legare voluerit exceptis domibus religionis libere, quiete in pace feodo et hereditate Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris vel assignatis nostris tres denarios ad quatuor terminos anni Censuales de Mildenhale videlicet ad quemlibet terminum tres quadrantes pro omni seruicio auxilio Consuetudine demanda exactione et sectis curie. Saluo generali auxilio posito in villa de Mildenhale per preceptum domini Regis; videlicet ad decem marcas vnum obulum et ad plus plus et ad minus minus. Et ego predictus Thomas et Claricia vxor mea et heredes nostri vel assignati warantizabimus predicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel cuiunque predictam terram dare vendere assignare vel in extremis legare voluerit per predictum seruitium contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposimus. Hiis testibus, Johanne Hardy, Willelmo de Twamhyl, Edmundo filio Willelmi, Bartholomeo de Marisco, Benedicto et Johanne de Twamhyl, Ricardo de Optoner. Ricardo de Thebenhal, Laurencio de Bussebroch, Symone clerico et aliis

Half the seal in green wax of Thomas de Bradmere remains, the seal of Clarice his wife is gone.

THE TRADE SIGNS OF ESSEX.*—A popular account of the origin and meanings of the public house and other signs to be found in any single county, cannot fail to excite special interest among a very wide circle of

* Chelmsford: E. Durrant & Co. London: Griffith, Farran, & Co.

readers. The Essex signs seem to be specially worth recording, and in a handsome volume, Mr. Miller Christy enumerates no less than 693 distinct signs now or formerly found in the county, arranged in chapters under heraldic, mammalian, ornithological, piscatory, insect and reptilian, botanical, human, nautical, astronomical, and miscellaneous signs. The book is well written and profusely illustrated, and is full of all kinds of information gathered from a variety of sources. "Chelmsford High Street in 1762," reduced from Ryland's well-known engraving, forms a suitable frontispiece which is sure to be valued. The work is an unusually meritorious production, and one which might well serve as an example for other counties to follow.

THE ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK.—EAST ANGLIAN KNIGHTS.

At the Restoration, Charles II. instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the "Order of the Royal Oak," the knights were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the king in the oak, pendant to a riband; the order afterwards fell into abeyance.

The following is a list of the knights so created for the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, A.D. 1660, with the annual value of their estates. The Norfolk list appears in the *History of Norfolk*, published by Crouse (vol. i, p. 191), printed from Peter Le Neve's MS. It is here given *literatim* with the other lists, by the courtesy of Mr. Alfred J. Rodway, of Aston Hall, near Birmingham.

SUFFOLK.			p. ann. £
Chas. Stutteville, Esqr., of Dalham, by Newmarket	...	...	1,500
Captain — Bennett, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Sir Edmond Poley, Knt.	...	...	1,000
John Warner, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Richard Cooke, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Joseph Brand, Esqr. (of Edwardston, Knt.)	...	...	1,000
Edmond Sheppard, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Clement Higham, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Roger Kedington, Esqr.	...	...	800
John Gibbes, Esqr.	...	...	800
John Brookes, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Richard Style, Esqr.	...	...	600
William Barker, Esqr.	...	...	600
Randal Williams, Esqr.	...	...	600
Henry Warner, Esqr.	...	...	1,000
Robert Crane, Esqr.	...	...	1,500
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
Sir Thomas Marsh, Knt.	...	...	1,500
Thomas Chicheley, Esqr.	...	...	2,000
Sir Thomas Willis, Knt.	...	...	1,000

CAMBRIDGESHIRE— <i>Continued.</i>				p. ann. £
Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, Knt.	...	...	...	2,000
Sir Thomas Bennet, Knt.	...	...	...	2,000
Captain Thomas Storey, Esqr.	...	...	...	800
Captain John Millicent, Esqr. (of Bergham in Lynton)	...	...	...	700
Thomas Duckett, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
William Colville, Esqr., in the Isle of Ely, by Wisbeech	...	...	...	1,000
Robert Balam, Esqr., of Beaufort Hall, in the Isle of Ely, by Wisbeech	...	...	...	600
ESSEX.				
Henry Woolaston, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Thomas Lewther, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Thomas Coates, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Major — Scott, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Captain Charles Maynard, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
John Wrothe, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,500
Sir William Ayloffe, Knt., Bart.	...	...	...	1,000
— Clifton, of Woodford, Esq.	...	...	...	800
Captain Charles Mildmay, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Captain — Bramston, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
William Knight, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
NORFOLK.				
William Paston, Esqr., of Paston	...	...	...	800
Sir Charles Walgrave, Knt. (of Stanning Hall, Bart.)	...	...	...	2,000
Christopher Beddingfeild, Esq. (of Wyghton)	...	...	...	800
Robert Wright, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Thomas Wright Esqr. (of Kilverston)	...	...	...	1,000
John Wyndham, Esqr. (of Felbrigge)	...	...	...	3,500
John Coke, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
John Nabbes, Esqr.	...	...	...	2,000
Captain Henry Steward, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Sir Joseph Payne, Knt. (of Norwich)	...	...	...	1,000
John Hobart, Esqr. (of Bickling and Intwood)	...	...	...	1,000
John Kendall, Esqr. (of Thetford)	...	...	...	1,000
Sir Thomas Meddowe, Knt. (of Yarmouth)	...	...	...	2,000
Christopher Jug, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,500
Richard Nixon, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Thomas Gerrard, Esqr., of Langford (after Bart.)	...	...	...	1,000
Osborne Clarke, Esqr.	...	...	...	1,000
Valentine Saunders, Esqr.	...	...	...	600
John Tasburgh, Esqr.	...	...	...	600
Lawrence Oxborow, Esqr. (of Hachbech-hall, in Enmeth, by Wisbech	...	...	...	800

FAMILY OF FOLKARD, CO. SUFFOLK.

The name of this family is derived from Folkward, *i.e.*, president of the local folkmoot. It is met with, in various forms of spelling, in the early chronicles of the continent. It was born by the ancestors of the Dukes de la Rochefoucauld (Rupis Folcardi); the Counts of Anjou (Folcard, and Folco of the Plantagenet line); the Marquises of St. Germain-Beaupré (Folcard and Foucault); and other noble houses of France, Spain, and Bavaria. It had, perhaps, a Danish origin, and appears amongst the mythological ancestors of the God Woden, and in the pedigree of Hengist and Horsa. The Suffolk family claims descent from Fulchard, "*prepositus*" of Thetford in 1130, whose descendants settled at Eye and Mellis and remained there well into the seventeenth century. The name occurs frequently in the Domesday of Suffolk. The earliest instance in the Eastern Counties is that of a King's Moneyer of Norwich, in the reign of Ethelred the Unready. There were moneyers of the same name at Ipswich in the reign of Canute, and at Thetford under the Conqueror. William Folcard, who seems to have been a Sheriff of Suffolk in 1130, may have been identical with the "*prepositus*" of Thetford.

The Folkards of Suffolk bear as arms, by prescription, *sa.* a chev. betw. 3 covered cups or. An ancient sketch is preserved in the College of Arms. The assumption is they were granted to Walter Folcard, of Eye, who was Commissioner for the Queen mother's Suffolk estates, by Edward the 3^d early in his reign. They were placed, at an early date, in the windows of Buxhall Church; where a fragment of the shield with one of the cups is still to be seen. They were quartered by Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice (see COKE), whose paternal great grandfather, John Coke, of Ryston, Norfolk, married Alice, daughter and ultimately co-heiress of William Folkard. The Earls of Leicester, his descendants, yet hold the Manors of Folkards and Sparham, which came to them through this marriage, and the Folkard arms are amongst their numerous quarterings. Branches of the Folkard family still reside in the Eastern Counties. Mr. John Folkard lived in the quaint old moated hall at Framlingham up to his death in 1823; and the last descendant of the Parham line, Mr. Thomas Folkard, died at Parham Hall in 1853.

The Folkard pedigree, here given, is founded on that compiled by the Candles in the seventeenth century. The text of Harl. MS. 6,071, 380, collated with Tanner 180, 26, 27, is printed in italics. The annotations in roman type are from the proposed edition of the Candler MSS., already sufficiently commented upon in the pages of the *East Anglian*. This pedigree, it need scarcely be said, could be very greatly extended in every direction.

J. J. M.

<p><i>Thomas: k. card, named k. card, 1664 in the will of Anne Tallenach: Folcard her aunt.</i></p> <p><i>John: Susan: all died s.p.</i></p> <p><i>Thomas: s.p.</i></p>	<p><i>Anne Folcard, married to Jonathan Reuse, of Croffeld. Probably Jonathan, son of Thomas Rowe, of Coddensham, Gent., who cond. test. P.C.C. 392 Berkeley, 8 April, 1653; and whose da. Elizabeth was then married to Thomas Folcard, of Ashfield, and was a devisee 1703 in W^m Folcard's will.</i></p>	<p><i>William Folcard, of Bedford. Mar^d, test. 1703. See Chancery Proceedings Mitford pccu. A^d. 1705. He ob. 23 Oct. 1703.</i></p>	<p><i>Mary Folcard married to George Towell. The name is Sewell in the Chancery suit 1705: a son perhaps of W^m Sewell, Rector of Holmly.</i></p>
<p><i>Edmond Folcard, eldest son 1681. Devises 1667, in the will of his uncle Thos. Burrough, of London, Merch^t. P.C.C. 15 Hene. Bapt. at Parham 1649 Bur^d, there 6 March, 1701.</i></p>	<p><i>Francis Folcard, of Parham, cond. test. P.C.C. 4 Cottle, 16 Nov^r. 1681. Prob^d, 20 Jan^y, 1681. Leaves gold ring with seal on it to Thomas his son. Names Anne Folcard his grand daughter. Bur^d, at Parham 6 Dec^r. 1681. Bapt. at Framlingham, 1623.</i></p>	<p><i>Francis Folcard, 24 son, 1681. Bapt. at Parham, 1652: bur^d there 23 Sept. 1722. Will Arch. Suff. dated 3 Aug., 1722: proved Oct^r. 31, 1722.</i></p>	<p><i>Mary, da. of John Porter, of Lavenham. Buried at Parham, June 24, 1737. Her will Arch. Suff. is dated 30 Jan^y., 1735.</i></p>
<p><i>Mary, born 1692: married to John bap^t, 1693: Punchard: died ried to Blom- Mar. 7, 1738 and field. Executrix was bur^d, at Par- mother's will. ham.</i></p>	<p><i>Francis Folcard, Rector of Crompton and also of Haskeston, born = Deborah, da. and sole heiress of 1688, A.M. Pembroke Col. Cambr. 1737, died 23 Nov^r. 1753. the Rev. Peter Chaplin, Rector of Higham, Suffolk. She ob. aged 81, Aug. 21, 1779, and is bur^d, at Crompton.</i></p>	<p><i>Thomas Folcard, 1703: married Fran- 1738. His last male descendant Thomas Folcard, died at Old Parham Hall, 1833.</i></p>	<p><i>Thomas Folcard, of Aldborough and Redfield, Bap^t, at Parham 1700. Will Arch. Suff. dated April, 1780: proved 1783. His last male descendant Thomas Folcard, died at Old Parham Hall, 1833.</i></p>

PEDIGREE A.

Ambrose Folkard of Ypsom. Hee married Elizabeth = Elizabeth, daughter of Botteret, of Lazfield, Botwright, Botteret. Ubbeson in co. Suffolk.

1. John : s.p. His will Cur. Ep. 4. *Fraunce Folkard married 1. to 5. Samuel Folkard Thomas Folkard Elizabeth Folkard Norw. Is dated 10 April, 1633, at Edmund Stockton of Rattlesden. 2. Hee married of Ypsom. Hee married to Ed- Rattlesden in Suff: Refers to "long to John Waller of Rattlesden. Signs Elizabeth, Swift of married Mary ward Baldry. See and tedious troubles." Probate 2 as singlewoman to her brother John's Norwich. Waller. Ubbes- Baldry. Oct., 1633, to his mother. will in 1633.*

2. *Ambrose Judith Devereux died 1658: daughter of Elizabeth, his first = Robert Folkard. Perhaps Robt. Folkard = Susan, his 2d wife Folkard of Peter Devereux, rector of Rattlesden. See wife was daugh- of Rattlesden, linen weaver who cond. was daughter of Mendie- 28 Aug., 1640. Her brother Robert ter of test. Arch. Sudb. 9 Feb. 1674. NamingSire [Sire Lydia, and Elizabeth, the wife of Harl. MS. 6071. Devereux, of Stonham Parva, clerk, in Rattlesden. Bumstead his children.*

Ambrose Folkard ob. John Folkard: living William Folkard: not Elizabeth Folkard: Mary Folkard: liv- infans. 1686. named in Tanner 180. ing 1686.

Thomas died an infant Ambrose Folkard: liv- Thomas Folkard: grandfather Deve- Sarah Folkard: liv- ing 1686. Robert Devereux, his reux's will. Living ing 1686.

Sarah Folkard died Benjamin Folkard: Samuel Folkard: liv- an infant. 1686.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. VIII.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm 1444 usq3 ad Annum 1455.

N

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Newporte	de	Woodbridge	7
Katherine	Norman	de	Beccles	32
Roberti	Nicholl	de	Pakefilde	39
Johannis	Neve	de	Stradbroke	47
Stephani	Norman	de	Eyke	52
Roberti	Neele	de	Ludgate	67
Johannis	Nobill	de	Yoxford	124
Johannis	Neve señ	de	Pakefilde	140
Johannis	Nicoll	de	Marlsforde	eod
Willimi	Norman	de	Beccles	145
Thome	Norris	de	Campsey Ashe	184

O

Stephani	Oste	de	Reedham	71
Johannis	Ordimere	de	Sotherton	120

P

Johannis	Payne señ	de	Whersteade	5
Johannis	Prior	de	Gippivico	eod
Johannis	Piper	de	Gippivico	12
Roberti	Pishall	de	Gippivico	15
Johannis	Parminster	de	Gippivico	16
Roberti	Ponder	de	Shotlie	18
Johannis	Pilbergh	de	Whersteade	21
Johannis	Pettigrew	de	Martlesham	24
Willimi	Pye	de	Loestofte	27
Roberti	Page	de	Mendham	32
Edmundi	Page	de	Gippivico	35
Galfridi	Payne	de	Westall	37
Thome	Peartree	de	Wickham	39
Willimf	Pyphoe	de	Gippivico	eod
Thome	Pollie	de	Worlingworthe	40
Isabellæ	Pernell	de	Rushmer	54
Richi	Pettigrew	de	Martlesham	58
Rogeri	Palmer	de	Grundisburgh	eod
Richardi	Parris	de	Kellishall	60
Jeanæ	Peryman	de	Gippivico	eod
Willimi	Potter	de	Horham	66
Johannis	Pykenate	de	Ashfilde	69
Johannis	Pykarde	de	Playforde	70

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Rogeri	Pope	de	Loestofte	eod
Alicie	Pratt	de	Gippivico	74
Johannis	Parham	de	Burgh	75
Johannis	Person	de	Levenham	77
Agnets	Piggott	de	Gippivico	eod
Roberti	Piggott	de	Claydon	82
Gilberti	Page	de	Westleton	eod
Johannis	Palmer	de		89
Willimi	Potts	de	Sisewell	101
Bæta	Payne	de	Hallisworthe	103
Stephi	Pastell w th	de	Ilk ^{ts} Andrea	eod
Willimi	Pye	de	Corton	111
Johannis	Palmer	de	Kettishall	eod
Johannis	Page	de	Iken	123
Thome	Pype	de	Stradbroke	125
Roberti	Palmer	de	Denham	eod
Margerie	Palgrave	de	Debenham	148
Richi	Purpett	de	Harksteade	150
Roberti	Parmasay	de	Gippivico	151
Thome	Petit	de	Tunstall	155
Mariote	Potter	de	Horham	164
Johannis	Palmer	de	Melton	171
Johannis	Palmer	de	Northales	173
Johannis	Plumstead	de	Southoulde	175
Johannis	Parris	de	Beccles	182
Matthei	Payne	de	Beccles	182
Julianæ	Ponde	de	Lounde	eod
Thome	Pecocke	de	Higham	183
Roberti	Peeke	de	Withersoale	184
Andree	Premier	de	Northcove	194
Johannis	Parlebyn	de	Wenhaston	eod
Richardi	Ploughwrighte	de	Glemforde	196
Rogeri	Popie	de	Brundishe	197
Nicholai	Person	de		198

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS IN OLD GARDEN LITERATURE.—We can imagine few leisure occupations of a more pleasant kind, now while the whole country around us is one vast garden, glorious in the beauty of summer, than that of perusing in some shady nook, the delightful volume, the latest in Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book Lovers Library," bearing the above inviting title. We are, however, at a loss to understand why a writer like Mr. Hazlitt, with so thorough a grasp of the whole subject, has omitted all reference to Norwich as the once famous "City of Gardens," especially

in connection with its renowned citizen, Sir Thomas Browne, who was not only distinguished as an authority on plant life and garden lore, but in this respect rendered considerable service to his friend John Evelyn, concerning whom Mr. Hazlitt has, of course, much to say. The important contributions made by the author of "The Garden of Cyprus" to old garden literature, ought to find honourable mention in a book of this kind. Mr. Hazlitt alludes to an entry in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1797, in which the death of a Mr. S. Brigs, the last surviving member of a Society of Herbalists at Norwich, is mentioned. This society it is said was the first to cultivate and propagate the rhubarb plant in this county, but Mr. Hazlitt disputes this. Saffron-Walden, bearing three saffron plants as its arms, is noted as the leading nursery ground.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXX.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 129.]

iii^{to} die Nouembris A^o Regni dni Edwardi Sexti primo
 Reydon The trewe Certyficat of Wyll^{am} perye & Thom^{as} pcor
 Churchwardens of the Township of Reydon die & a^o sp^a
 Plate Solde In p^m^s one Crosse a payer of Sensors & a Crymatorie of
 Sylver solde by the consent of the saide Township wayeng
 lx ownes di & di aq̃³_{te} at *iii*^s v^d the Owncce. S^m *xiiij*^{li} *viiij*^s
iiij^a ob q̃r³
 Wherof payde for ffyendyng fforthe of v Souldeors to the
 Kyngs Mat^{ties} warrs *v*^{li} *viiij*^s *iiij*^d
 It^m Bestowed in the Comon makyng of *iiij* Causeyes vi
 It^m ffor Kytting vp of hassoks in the said Comon *iiij*^{li} *iiij*^s *iiij*^d
 Remayneth

And so Remayneth in the Towne boke—nihil—

The residue of o^r Jowels as plate ornam^{ts} & bells }
 remayneth vn Sold }

[No. 130.]

Russhem The trew st^tificat of John Daffon & Edmond
 Cooke churchwarden³ ther
 Plate sold We haue sold a payer chalacs weyng *viiij* wncs oⁿ payer of
 syl^l^o sensys weyng twelue wncs w^t the hole consent of the
 seid pysshe amountyng the hole fyve peunds.
 Implies Also we payd therof towards the repa^{co}³ of our church *xl*^s
 fforther to the makyng of a pulpett & a lectern *xiiij*^s *iiij*^d
 also to the makyng of a grett chest w^t locks *iiij*^s *iiij*^d
 It^m to the pore peple of the pysshe *xx*^s
 Also to the mendyng of the high weye³ *xxiiij*^s *iiij*^d

[No. 131.]

III. Nouembr A^o Dni 1547

Saxmūdh_m The certyfyate of Thom^s Huggon & Roberd
 Hoberd Cherchewardens there
 We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the town hathe }
 Sold Sold a peyer of chalys broken & ij pax^s the p^rce } vii

Whereof

Impleymēts We haue payd to the setting forth of ij Soldgers XLvj^s viij^d
 And so remayn iiiij marks
 w^t vses Wiche iiiij marks we must bestow vpon the Gabell ende of
 the cherche & a porche w^t muche more

[No. 132.]

1547

Shelley The true certyfyate of Leonard Thomson & John
 Cokke Cherchewards there
 Sale ffirst we p^rsent that we haue sold ii peyer }
 of Shalys p^rce } iij^l viij^s

Whereof

Implements We haue payd for makynge of a Bryge XL^s
 w^tvses It for repaçon of the Stepyll XX^s

[No. 133.]

1547

Kyrketon als }
 Shotteley } The true certyfyate of John Stratton gent and Thomas
 Savez

ffyrst we p^rsente for truthe that we haue solde w^t }
 Sale the consente of thole pyshe thre score vn^cs of } XXviij^l
 plate the S^me

Impleymēts Where of we haue payde for mendinge of }
 w^t thuse₃ o^r Churchē } xli

Itm to the poore people ix^{li} vi^s viij^d
 Itm to the highe wayes x m^rcs
 Itm pd to diurse men debte w^{ch} was owinge for settinge }
 forthe Solders to s^rue the King } xli^s
 The reste remayneth still in o^r hands

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF BENHALL, Co. Suffolk, has been compiled by Mr. H. W. Aldred from ancient Court Rolls, Grants, and other Records, and published by him in a small vol. of some 23 pages. It is a useful contribution to the history of the county, and gives many interesting facts affecting the rights of the Lord of the Manor. We notice the name "Hulver-house," used as the designation of a portion of the Farnham estate.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XII.

12. October 1652. Assembly.

"Its ordered that the othe of the wardens of the foundaçon (as lately hathe bein) soe for the future shall be taken intended and reputed onely to binde to the generall intent of upholding of the foundaçon and maintaining of the poore people therein in the most orderly manner that may be wth conveniency all though the circumstances may vary by occasion and succession of times.

"Ordered that a court shall be holden at Ulveston hall when M^r Bayliffs and the wardens shall think meete and that M^r Recorder and M^r Robt. Clarke shall goe thither and they shall or one of them as Steward shall hold the same Court.

"Ordered that Bourn bridge shall be repayred or that pt thereof that belongeth to the Towne and that a rate shall be made according to the statute by the justics"

15. November 1652. Great Court.

"Whereas Complaint hathe been made against James Cooper. W^m Baker. Sam^l Tovell and Rich. Weekes for that they being forrainers and noe free men of this Towne and nevertheless doe hold free trade in open Shopp as free men of this Towne. And the said Sam^l Tovell having at this Court appeared and desired favour of this Towne. This Court dothe order that he shall have time to make proofs of his service of M^r Benham or other freeman of this Towne as Apprentise at next Court to be holden for this Towne. The other three pties are referred by the Court to M^r Bayliffs to pceede wth according to advice of Councell.

"Ordered that M^r Trewlove being now in Court and desiring to hold the Towne house for a yere to comme ending at Mic: next for the rent of 30^{li} at suche covenants and agreem^{ts} as shall be thought meete by the Assembly. Its ordered accordingly,

"Tenn Pounds thoughte meete by the Assembly to be granted to M^r Robt. Manning for his labour and care for the supply of the lecture in the Tower Church since M^r Lawrence his death is ordered by this Court to be paid him accordingly by the late Treasurer."

5. January 1652. Assembly.

"Its ordered that the cause wth Gaudy as touching the forraine fines shall be tried at the Barr at Westminster if it may be and that a motion this terme shall be made for that ende. And its ordered that it shall be moved at the greate Court to send suche as they shall think meete to attend the businesse and likewise the same psons shall attend at the hearing of the cause in the Chancery concerning Curtis."

11. January 1652.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr. Hayles Nich: Cooke Robt. Clarke Robt. Sparham Matthew Windes shall take into their consideration to provide witnesses for the Case between Gaudy and Sparham."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

THE GREY FRIARS AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—The following extract as to the proposed local action with regard to the remains of the crypt of this monastery may interest your readers. It appeared in the Yarmouth newspapers and the *Norfolk Chronicle* on the 11th inst.

"We are glad to be able to record that owing to the spirited action of the 'Tolhouse Trustees' (that body now consisting of the Mayor, the Vicar, E. P. Youell, R. H. Inglis Palgrave, S. Nightingale, H. E. Buxton, C. S. Orde, E. W. Worlledge, and F. Danby-Palmer, Esqrs.), this venerable relic, situate in Row 91½, is likely not only to be preserved, but to be restored, for the benefit of the townsfolk.

The order of the Grey Friars appears to have been established in our borough by Sir William Gerbrigge, Knt., Bailiff in 1271, and their monastery is known to have extended from the river on the west to beyond Middlegate-street on the east, and from Row 83 on the north to Row 96 on the south. At the dissolution these possessions were granted to the Lord Cromwell, and subsequently they passed into the hands of the Corporation, which body sold them in the year 1675, to Mr. John Woodruffe, for the purpose of raising money for the maintenance of the Haven and Piers and for payment of the Corporation debt.

Queen-street now runs through the site of the 'Grey Friars,' and this crypt (the sole remains of its buildings) was in the possession of the late Thomas Proctor Burroughs, Esq., F.S.A., at the time of his decease, from his representatives it has now been purchased, and the Tolhouse Trustees will be glad of the assistance of any gentlemen who can aid them in their endeavour to restore it, for which purpose funds are urgently required.

It has been suggested that the present is a suitable time to form a Society for the protection and preservation of all ancient buildings in the town, and those persons who concur in this idea will much oblige by sending (with any special views they may have on the subject) their names to Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave and Mr. F. Danby-Palmer."

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

QUERIES.

THOMAS MIXER.—Having seen in the April number of the *East Anglian* (p. 57), an extract relating to Cardinal Wolsey, and referring to a Mr. Thomas Mixer, I should be greatly obliged if you would inform me from what source the information was obtained? The reason for

asking this is that we are a very small family, and finding there was one of the name in Ipswich so many years ago, should much like to trace out his descendants.

7, Keith Grove, Uxbridge Road, N.

ANNE MIXER.

HULLER.—Mr. William Fenner, late minister of *Rockford* in *Essex*, has in his *Continuation of Christ's Alarm to Drowsie Saints*, printed posthumously in 1657, p. 57, the following—

"This is the reason of the vanity of our minds, and the hardness of our hearts, and that so little good is done by preaching among us, because people do not watch. When you sow your corn, you set hullers to drive away the fowls: so why doe you not set up hullers, a watch over your own hearts, that so if temptations come to pick away the Word, and the benefit of it, you may resist them?"

No dictionaries within my reach acknowledge this word *huller*, but Forby gives *hulver* as the East Anglian equivalent for *holly*, and the word occurs as *hulver* in the "*Prompt. Parvolorum*." Can the meaning here be a holly-bush or other sprig of thick ever-green? The sense of the passage admits of some width of possibilities, and I should be glad to hear if the word has been noticed elsewhere.

CECIL DEEDES.

ROBERT EXELBY, PRIOR OF NEWSTEAD AND OF FINESHEVED.—Died *circa* 1502. Bridges (*History of Northamptonshire*, vol. ii, page 308) in a list of the priors of Finesheved, says "that a vacancy occurring on the death of Simon Bulwick in 1502, the Convent elected Robert Stokys who was afterwards set aside by the Bishop [of Lincoln?] and Robert Exelby, Prior of Newstead near Stanford [Stamford] was appointed to the government of the house; he died the same year." The above particulars appear to have been derived from the Register of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln.

ROBERT EXELBY, Rector of Sawtry All Saints, Co. Hunts., died in 1558-9. According to a MS in Pub. Rec. Off. he paid the Composition for first fruits of the rectory of "Sawtry Bunnys" in 5 Edw. vi (1551), which would no doubt be about the date of his appointment. It appears, however, that he had previously held the adjacent living of Coppingford, or had been in some way connected with it, for in Feb. 1541 he is a witness to the will of Wm. Johnson, of Copmanford; in August 1542 witnesses the will of John Parker, parson of Copmanford; in 1545 John Stene of the same place, husbandman, in his will calls him "my Curate Sir Robert Exelby," while in the will of William Slade, of Copmanford, in 1557 (which date it will be observed is *after* his appointment to Sawtry) he is styled "Parson of Copmanford." Both these benefices are in the diocese of Ely. Query did he at one time hold both the livings? His will was proved in 1559

in P.C.C. (Chayney 7), in it he is described as "late parson of All Hallows in Sawtry," and desires to be buried in the Chancel of that Church: he left a daughter Katherine. His brother George died shortly before him. (Will proved at Stilton, 6 Apl. 1559. Peterborough Reg :) There were also other brothers, Thomas, John and Miles, and a sister Margaret. I should be obliged to any of your readers who could give me any further notes about these two Roberts. I wish to know in what way they were related. To which of the Universities and Colleges did they belong? The wills and registers at Ely and Lincoln would probably add to the above facts. Any information would be esteemed a favor.

24, Park Road, South,
Birkenhead.

H. D. ESHELBY.

DEFEDGE.—Information is desired as to the parentage of John Defedge, of St. Michael at Coslany, Norwich, Currier, who died in 1802, aged 67. He was married in 1756, at St. Michael at Coslany Church, to Anne Sparrow (died 1788) and their children were baptized there. According to family tradition he was descended from Huguenot ancestors.

Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

A NORFOLK SAYING.—I am not aware that the following is on record, I have only once heard it:—

"The Kimberley Oaks against the Holkham purse."

—Of course the allusion is obvious, but there may be some particulars in connection with the saying unknown to me and other East Anglian readers.—Did the phrase originate in a parliamentary contest?

C. C. C.

REPLY.

NORFOLK 'WILES' AND SUFFOLK 'STILES,' p. 107.—Norfolk has the character for being a peculiarly litigious county, hence perhaps the expression "Norfolk full of Wiles." It seems that Suffolk is almost on a par with Norfolk in this respect, it is certainly classed with Norfolk (and Norwich) as a place in which at one time "great tranquility reigned, little trouble or vexation was made by untrue or foreign suits, and now so it is that in the said City and Counties there be four score attorneys or more . . . The King . . . ordained and established . . . there shall be but six common attorneys in the said County of Norfolk, six in the said county and two in the said City of Norwich." (33 Hen. VI, c. 7.) In subsequent times, City and Counties shewed a partiality for moving the arm of the law as town and county Records attest, and Norfolk may have made a very good 'first.' This may have something to do with the rhyme. Of the pre-ponderance of Suffolk "styles" we can offer no decided opinion.

GLIMPSES OF A NORWICH EXPEDITION IN 1634-5.—PART II.

f. 348.

A Briefe Description of a Journey made into the Western Counties.

"To finish a worke begun, that is no way dangerous to the vndertaker or p̄iudiciall to others, especially there where faire meenes, and iust opportunity present themselves, hath euer bene reputed an act of discretion, and fortitude.

"This moued the Lieutennt although alone by him selfe to bring vp the Reere of the worke intended, & to round in the residue of this famous Island w^{ch} hee (wth the Societie of a Captaine & an Ensigne) the Last Summer left out: To accomplish w^{ch} he mounts on Thursday the 4 of August 1635, wth his trauellling Accoutrem^{ts}, & openeth his Journey, wth the cheife Maritime Towne of his owne Country, & shakes hands wth her then, and there

Yermouth
Louingland
in Suffolk.

"Entring the next upon a Louing peece of Land passing ouer (w^{ch} he could not passe by) the rich and pleasant Scytuation of a generous Knight his owne Country's high Sheriff that yeere, nor his rare & delightfull waters, wth out some small stay, which pleasant sporting rarities, should I goe about to set forth, I had need of a Boat of Art, & Oares of Nature to help me to pencill them to the Life, w^{ch} being soe neere, and well knowne needs not my description.

Waueney

"Well, in an houre I had a full contentiue satiety of the sweet, & pleasant richnesse of them, and so hastened to Sould ouer Mutford Bridge, under w^{ch} glides a little River, declining Leystoffe (in respect of the poore Inhabitants, & the then present visitation of Sicknesse) through Pakefield, where I purposed a small season to haue visited their honest Boone Parson, but that his absence at that time frustrated my intents, and purposes.

Mr. Boone

Kissingland
Hauen

"On therefore I iog'd, and by the way was almost plung'd in a small Creeke, but that I had a good confidence it was christned, wth a name that afforded Strangers better lucke; wth this resolution I adventur'd, & escaped this small Inlet out of Neptune's bosome."

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XII.

(VOL. I. N.S. p. 185).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,134.—Continued.*

HARHULL.	HEARD, Seckford Hall.
HARNIES.	HEARING, Eye, &c.
HARFEDON, or HARFDEN.	HEATH.
HARPELEY.	HEBER.
HARPER.	HEGESETE.
HARRINGTON, Lord.	HEIGHAM, HIGHAM.
HARRISON, Thorpe Morieux—Bury.	HELGAY.
HARSANT.	HELION, HELYON.
HARSICK.	HELMES.
HART.	HELPESTONE.
HARTCUP.	HEMENHALL, HEMENHALE.
HARTOPP.	HEMGRAVE.
HARVEY, Bury &c.—Cockfield, Law-	HEMINGFORD.
shall &c.—Wickham Skeith and	HEMPSON.
Stoke Ash—Leiston—Stradbrook	HEMSTED.
—Bedingfield—Norwich—Oulton	HEMSWORTH.
—Wordwell and Hadleigh.	HENCHMAN.
HARWOOD, Newmarket.	HENDY, Ufford.
HASELL, Sudbury.	HENEAGE.
HASTED.	HENGHAM.
HASTINGS.	HENLEY.
HATLEY.	HENNIKER.
HAUGHFEN.	HENSLOW.
HAUKER.	HEPWORTH.
HAVENS.	HERBERT, Little Glemham.
HAVERHILL.	HERING, Mendham.
HAVERS.	HERLAWE.
HAWES, Brandeston &c.—Framling-	HERNE.
ham—Stowmarket, &c.—Wal-	HERST.
sham-le-Willows.	HERTESMERE.
HAWKEDON.	HERVEY, Ickworth, &c. HERVEUS
HAWSTED.	BITURICENSIS. HARVEY.
HAWYS, Akenham and Framlingham.	HERVEY, Boxtead.
	HESILEIGE.
<i>Add. MSS. 19,135.</i>	HETHE, Mildenhall—Hengrave—
HAY DRUMMOND.	Saxham, &c.
HAYE.	HETHERSET.
HAYES, Ubbeston.	HEVENINGHAM.
HAYLE.	HEWETT.
HAYNES, Elmset—Stutton.	HEYMAN Bart.
HAYWARD, Sir John	HEYNES.
HEAD.	HEYSENILYN.

HEYWARD.	HINCKLEY.
HICKLING.	HINGESTON.
HICKMAN.	HIRNE, HYRNE.
HICKS.	HITCH.
HIGHGATE.	HITCHMAN.
HIGHAM, Cooling.	HOARE.
HIGHMOOR.	HOBART, HOBERT.
HIKELIN.	HOCKLEY.
HILDERCLEY.	HODEBOVILLE.
HILDERSHAM.	HODGES.
HILL, Bury, Buxhall.	HODIERNE, or ODIERNE.
HILTON.	HODILOU.

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE TO SIR CHRISTOPHER CALTHORPE.
—Among some old papers we have alighted upon the following copy of a letter from Sir Roger L'Estrange to Sir Christopher Calthorpe found amongst Dr. Moore's (Bp. of Ely's) papers, and copied by Mr. Baker into the 36th vol. of his MSS. given to the Public Library at Cambridge. Both the letter and the footnote may be of interest to readers of the *East Anglian*.

"Sir,

"The late departure of my daughter from the Church of England to the Church of Rome wounds the very heart of me, for I do solemnly protest in the presence of Alm. God that I know nothing of it. And for your further satisfaction I take the freedom to assure you upon the faith of a man of hon^r & conscience that as I was born & brought up in the communⁿ of the Church of England so I have been true to it ever since, with a firm resolutⁿ with God's assistance to continue in the same unto my life's end.

"Now in case it shall please God in his Providence to suffer this scandal to revive upon my memory when I am dead & gone make use I pray you of this paper in my justification, which I deliver as a sacred truth, so help me God.

(Signed) Roger L'Estrange."

Feb^y 16. 1702²/₈

M. The Letter was attested by two witnesses.

"*The Royal Nursing Father* a Sermon 29 May 1680 dedicated to Sir Christopher Calthorpe by Cha^s Robotham R^r of Fakenham. *Vide* the grounds of Sir Christ^r Calthorpe's Petition to the House of Commons on his losing the election for Norfolk in 1680. A MS. in Brit. Mus. *vide* inter MSS. *Stripes Genealog^y; Calthorpesorum*. No. 1110. 33. 1154. 8. 64."

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. IX.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq; ad Annum 1455.

Q

Nulla habet.

R

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Reade	de	Nacton	31
Johannis	Russe	de	Heringfleete	32
Johannis	Runtinge	de	Chedeston	34
Willim̄i	Rondolfe	de	Halisworthe	36
Johannis	Roberde	de		38
Thome	Reve	de	Ufforde	39
Galfridi	Russell	de	Beccles	40
Richardi	Rolfe	de	Oreforde	48
Elizabethe	Roberte	de	Gippivico	51
Roberti	Rowse	de		eod
Johannis	Raydon	de	Beddingham	56
Margaretæ	Reydon	de	Baddinghā	69
Agnets	Runting	de	Sudborne	71
Richardi	Rendleshā	de	Gippivico	eod
Willim̄i	Reydon	de		75
Roberti	Rydd	de		82
Symonis	Riuer	de	Harksteade	115
Alicie	Reeve	de	Blundeston	128
Hugonis	Revishall	de	Bungay	143
Symonis	Reve	de	ffressingfilde	146
Thome	Rottowe	de	Kirklie	159
Thome	Ralmedue	de		160
Katherine	Russell	de	Tunstall	164
Johannis	Reve	de	Ottlie	165
Richi	Russell	de	Ubbeston	eod
Edmundi	Rope	de	Wickham	eod
Roberti	Rigg	de	Needham	175
Johannis	Reade	de	Clempin	179
Johannis	Russell	de	Westerfilde	188
Willim̄i	Ruste	de	Ixworthe	189
Willim̄i	Raminge	de	Walberswicke	190
Willim̄i	Ringbell	de	Neylande	198
Henrici	Rooke	de	Hallisworthe	200
Willim̄i	Reydon	de	Raydon	201

S

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Richardi	Stewardson	de	Gunton	1
Baldwyn	Scott	de		3
Johannis	Symbolde	de	Kellishall	eod
Emme	Scott	de		eod
Symonis	Stubberde	de	Lowes	6
Thome	Sigoe	de	Beccles	8
Thome	Sebrichte	de	Stratforde	10
Johannis	Sewall	de	Gippivico	15
Stephani	Smithe	de	Eston	23
Andree	Streete	de	Harksteade	29
Symonis	Sterfe	de	Weybrede	31
Johannis	Sawer	de	Sileham	eod
Johannis	Shotmer	de	Pakefilde	32
Johannis	Sparrowe	de		35
Roberti	Sparrowe	de	Needham	36
Nicholai	Stamperde	de	Hallisworthe	37
Osberti	Soste	de	Hensteade	44
Willimi	Shunham	de	Weybred	48
Hugonis	Shorte	de	Boyton	eod
Matthei	Stanson	de	Holbrooke	51
	Sperman	de	Kirkton	53
Juliane	Skymer	de		55
Willimi	Smithe	de	Bungay	57
Margarete	Spicer	de	Wickham	63
Agnets	Swayne	de		eod
Willimi	Salterne	de	Sudborne	64
Radulphi	Scott	de	Thorpe	69
Willimi	Seman	de	Cretingham	eod
Alicie	Smithe	de	Saxmundhā	71
Phillippi	Sutton	de	Northale	72
Thome	Smithe	de	Trimlie	74
Willimi	Sparhawke	de	Snappe	75
Richi	Sydale	de	Beccles	84
Agnets	Scrivener	de	Brāforde	85
Johannis	Syblie	de	Beccles	eod
Johannis	Sadleboll	de	Baddingham	102
Johannis	Seman	de	Blithburge	eod
Isabellæ	Springolde	de		104
Willimi	Siluester	de	Gippivico	106
Johannis	Spiche	de	Kenton	113
Johannis	Serle	de	Hollislie	115
Johannis	Seman	de	Blithburge	117
Thome	Smithe	de	Kessinglande	123

(To be continued.)

In the past six months issues of the leading antiquarian magazines will be found the following items of East Anglian interest:—

The Antiquary (Elliot Stock) has articles and notes on "The Pedlar of Swaffham," archæological discoveries at Thetford, Colchester, and elsewhere, privileges of East Anglian towns, &c. We turned from the Index to Vol. xv. to discover what Mr. Walford D. Selby had written on the Norfolk *Broads*, which we found to be a misprint for the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's vol. i. of *Norfolk Records*, which Mr. Selby has recently compiled. This half yearly volume presents a goodly store of interesting matter, equal in all respects to those previously published. We observe the interesting reports of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society meetings are specially full and valuable.

Walford's Antiquarian (G. Redway) has greatly improved under the editorship of Mr. G. W. Redway, F.R.HIST.S., and offers several new and attractive features.

The Reliquary (Bemrose & Sons) has two admirable papers by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer on The Friar-Preachers of Ipswich and Great Yarmouth. The Rev. Dr. Cox's editorship is a guarantee for excellence in respect of the general contents, which is of a high order. The illustrations are very good, and render this Quarterly specially attractive.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register (Boston: The Society's House) is well-known and deservedly valued on both sides of the Atlantic. It is more than usually interesting to East Anglian readers. We may particularize the articles on the genealogy of Robert Ware, of Dedham, and Professor William Allen's laborious researches with respect to the Rev. John Allen, the first minister of Dedham. The Rev. Dr. Raven gives an excerpta paper from the Parish Account Books of Weybread, Suffolk; its connection with New England appears to rest on a solitary 'Brief' entry relating to Virginia. Mr. H. F. Waters' "Genealogical Gleanings in England" cannot be too highly commended. The pedigree of John Rogers, of Chelmsford, and the account of the family is a splendid piece of work occupying thirty pages. In the July part, pp. 282-4, our esteemed correspondent, J. J. Muskett, Esq., now we regret to say a resident in South Africa, contributes a valuable pedigree of Ward, of Suffolk and America; also of the Waite connection, enriched with full notes of the kind so much appreciated by our subscribers in like pedigrees from time to time printed in the *East Anglian*. We may mention that this is the family of the famous Samuel Ward ('Watch Ward') the Ipswich Town preacher, an able memoir of whose son, Nathaniel Ward "an Ytter Barrester," was some time ago written by Mr. John Ward Dean, A.M., the respected Editor of the *Register*.

CAIUS COLLEGE ADMISSIONS.—The publication of the complete Register of these Admissions from March 1558 to Jan. 1678-9 (Cam-

bridge: C. J. Clay and Sons), under the editorship of Dr. J. Venn and S. C. Venn seems to be a sufficient reason for the discontinuance of the printing of these Admissions in our pages. The last portion, which appeared in the May No. (pp. 72, 73), comes down to the close of 1594, leaving more than two-thirds still to be printed. It remains with our subscribers to say if they wish the entries relating to Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, to be continued. The volume has the advantage of a useful index of names, while Dr. Venn furnishes a capital introduction. Biographical and genealogical students will not be slow to take advantage of such an admirable compilation.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXI.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 134.]

ii^{jo} Novembris 1547

Snape The true certefycate of Thom^s Knapytt and Thom^s Browne churchwardens there
 Sale ffirste we certefye y^t wylliam Ryvett and Wylliam Gyblett of Snape did selle one payre of chalys to the s^{me} of } iiij^h viij^s.
 All w^{ch} money remayneth in wylliam Ryvetts hands

[No. 135.]

ii^{jo} novembris 1547.

Sohf Comits The true certefycate of Robert harman and Wylliam ffassebrowne Churchwardens there /
 ffyrste we certify for truthe that we w^t the consente of }
 Morgage thole towne haue layede to morgage to M^r hason of } iiij^h
 the saide Towne one payre of chalys w^t a sylu^r paxe }
 and a pixe the S^{me} of

Whereof

Employments we payde towards settinge ffurthe of one Soldes } XL^s
 w^t thusez to s^{ue} the Kynge }
 Itm we haue bestowed vpon o^r church 2 XL^s

[136.]

iiij^{to} Nouembris 1547.

Soterley The true certifycate of Thom^s Derynge & Thomas Ellys church wardens there.
 we certifye for truthe y^t John Goldspynke Ri² fferbye and
 Sale Wylliam Gyrlinge of thsame Towne hathe solde y^e xxxviij^{te} yere of Kinge henrye viijth wth the consente of thole pyshe a pyxe; a monestarye wayeing 22 xix^{te} vn^s at iiij^s viij^d the vn^s to xpofer playte; Esque; Amountinge to the S^{me} of—
 ffor the wyche we haue a bille obliga^rie v^{ll} viij^s ij^d

[No. 137.]

iii^{jo} Nou.....br An^o RR Edwardi p^rmo
 Sotherton. A trewe c^rtifycat maid by y^e church wardens of Sotherton.
 Thomas Dauy & John Noone

Itm̄ y^t we haue solde a paire of chalecs of xij ounces for iii^s an
 ounces the hole Some y^rof XLVII^s

Itm̄ y^t we haue sold a cope for v^s x^d

Itm̄ y^t we haue sold a westment for ij^s viij^d

Itm̄ for ij olde westments xij^d

Itm̄ a vaylle clothe ij^s ij^d

Itm̄ for a broken hande bell viij^d

Itm̄ for an Ault^r cloth xvij^d

Ma yt all y^e money for thes thyngs afore wrytten remayneth in our
 hands.

[No. 138.]

iii^{jo} Nouem̄br A^o Dñi 1547
 S^ci Jacobi The certyficat of Thom^s Grene & Rycherd ffox
 de Sowthel^hm chercwardens there

We certyfy that we haue sold w^t the consent } v Marks
 Sold of the pisch a peyer of Chalys the p^rce
 Whereof

Imploment We haue bestowyed vpon a pulpett p^rce x^s
 w^t vses It we haue payd to the settingforth of Souldegers XLV^s iiiij

[No. 139.]

iii^{jo} Nouembris 1547
 Southelm^hm The true certefycate of Wyllyam hellwys and
 S^c petre Robt Rowse churchwardens there

We certifye y^t we haue solde w^t the consente of thole pyshe
 to Mr John Tasboroughe so moche plate as amounteth to
 the wayte of v^{li} & half & ij testors at iiij^s viij^d one vnce ffor
 whiche we haue receyued no money as yet

(To be continued.)

TOURISTS' GUIDE TO SUFFOLK.—There has lately been added to the useful series of county guides published by Mr. Stanford, of Charing Cross, S.W., a volume dealing with Suffolk. It is compiled by Dr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., &c., Curator of the Ipswich Museum, and is a good specimen of what such a book should be. Occasionally, however, statements which have from time to time been loosely made by others without any real authority, are here repeated. We would instance the mention of Cardinal Wolsey being born in a house occupying the lower corner of the entrance to St. Nicholas' Churchyard in Ipswich, and Thomas Eldred, the companion of Cavendish in his circumnavigation of the world, being buried in St. Clement's Church. Bilney, the martyr,

was most certainly not burnt at Ipswich as stated at p. 133, but at Norwich. The statement as to the date of the entry of the burial of the witch, Grace Pett in the St. Clement's Ipswich Register, Dr. Taylor will find, needs verification. Here and there the more important facts as to parochial antiquities are omitted, while minor details are given. A Suffolk Guide of this character has long been wanted, and this unpretentious little volume goes far towards supplying the deficiency, and is sure of being welcomed. The general arrangement of the book leaves nothing to be desired. The map is one of those admirable productions familiar to all acquainted with this series, giving the exact position of sites of Roman remains, earthworks, and other like situations, with remarkable clearness.

THE ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK (Vol. II, N.S., p. 115).—The name, "Christopher Jug," which appears in the lists of Norfolk Knights, is surely intended for Christopher Jay of this city (Sheriff 1653, Mayor 1657, M.P. 1661—1677). Owing to the peculiar way in which he signed his name he has sometimes been handed down to posterity as "Christo. Fay" (e.g. Hist. MSS. Comm? 10th Report, part 4, pp. 221 and 222). How his surname became distorted into "Jug" this deponent knoweth not.

Norwich.

G. B. JAY.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XIII.

11. January 1652

Great Court.

"Ordered that Mr John Brandling and Mr Robt Manning shall goe up to London this terme and attend for this towne concerning the case in controversy betweene the Towne and Curtis of Bramford and likewise to goe to Councell as touchinge the matter betweene George Gaudy and Rob Sparham to gether with Mr Hanby and to doe therein as they shall thinke mete And further that suche evidences bookes and writings shall be caried up to London as touchinge the said causes as shall be thoughte meete by Mr Bayliffs. And its ordered that Mr Jacob Caley shall likewise goe up to London this terme to attend the said severall matters and serve in the ordering of the same. And that all there chardges shalbe borne by the Towne.

20. January 1652.

Assembly.

"Att this assembly it is ordered that the cause betweene Gaudy & Robt Sparham & Mathewe Wynde shalbe Referred wholly to Mr Recorder and the Towne Councell and such Councell as Mr Recorder hath Retayned to doe as to them shall seeme meete.

"Ordered that George Coppinge & Gilbert Linchfield Chamberlyns of the Towne of Ipsw^{ch} shall paie unto Mr Robt Maninge the some of

Tenn Pounds for e towards his Journy to London he giuinge an accomte to the Towne

"Att this assembly it is ordered that Thomas Burroughs e Thomas Gladwin bond ffor the paiem^t of ffortie Pounds the ffye and twentieth daye of Julie next shalbe taken to M^r Beniamyn Butter in pt of W^m Gladwins yeers Rent due att Michaelmis last past And allsoe that Thomas Gladwin e John Goodwin bond shalbe taken to M^r Butter for the paiem^t of 20^{li} the same daie w^{ch} shalbe in full for the sd Willm Gladwins yeares Rente endinge at Michaelmis last paieinge fortie shillings charges And that Robt Clarke shall uppon sealinge of the bonds aboue sd e paieinge the 40^s to give Gladwin A discharge for his yeares Rente endinge att Michaelmis last and allsoe to giue A discharge to Storie."

28 February 1652.

Assembly.

"It is ordered that A letter be forth wth written by M^r Bayliffs to M^r Recorder to speake wth M^r Marshall e to desire him in the name of the Towne to accept the place of the Lecturer now at o^r Lady next.

"It is ordered that M^r John Hawes Willm Hawes e ffr: Hawes be written unto to be att y^e next assembly on ys daye sevensnight e to desire them to bringe all y^e wrightings e paps that concerne the Towne that were in ther fathers hand att his decease e alsoe an account of what money they haue that belongs to y^e towne."

7. March 1652.

Assembly.

"It is ordered that M^r Hamby do Reteayne one of the Towne Councell to goe alonge wth him to Woodbrige uppon y^e writt of Enquiry for Gaudy e his wife agt M^r Wyndes e M^r Sparham e that he carry wth him suche wittnesses as are requested e ther chardges shalbe allowed.

It is ordered that the some of money now in M^r Butters hand w^{ch} was for buyinge of roles for the poore be paide into M^r Wallis hand beinge Treasurer for y^e hospitall And what that money shall fall short of xxii it is to be made upp by M^r Wallis And that M^r Wallis doe paye y^e said xxii to Willm Cole the keep of ye hospitall e to take A bond for it wth out any condicon w^{ch} said xxii is for encrease of the stock for y^e hospitall.

It is ordered that M^r Bayliffes M^r Aldus M^r ffisher M^r Dunkon M^r Hayles M^r Caley M^r Ives M^r Isaacke Day theld: e M^r Denny or the major pte of them be desired to goe view stoake mill e bankes e to consider of breach of covenant e to make such agreem^t wth Gladwin e his suertie about leavage y^e mill e about allowance for breach of covenant as they shall think Requisite."

14. April 1653.

Assembly.

"This day M^r Marshall camme to the assembly and delivered to the assembly his positive answere of acceptance of the place of being Lecturer for this Towne in the place of M^r Lawrence deceased onely he desired somme small time to breake off from finchefeild wth the best

convenience untill w^{ch} time he desired not to be reputed as charged wth the providing for the lecture in this Towne yet he said that he would settle here before the summer be over and if may be wth in a month or fortnight if he can And this Assembly returned answer that they were satisfied with the answer and did rest thereupon."

28 April. 1653.

Great Court.

"Att this Court it is ordered that the Marshes hereafter named leatten to thes seſſall psons hereunder named shalbe seized And A Reentry made for non-paiement of there Rents & non-pformance of their Covenants.

That is to saie the marshe fformerlie leate to Mr Henry Chaplyn

The Marsh leate to Mr John Alderman

The Marshe called the Drowne Marshe leate to Mr Cage

The Marshe leate to Mr Aldgate

The Marshe leate to Mr Cage next the Causy & waie nowe in Richard Trewlounes occupaçon

The marshe leate to Mr Cage next the Channell

The marshe leate to Mr Nicholas Phillipps

The marshe leate to Mr W^m Moyse nowe in Cantings occupaçon And that the Chamberlyns ffor the time beinge & Robt Clarke or any twoe of them shall make forth wth An Entrie into the said Marshes & make seizure therof And they shall haue A letter of Atturmy under the towne Seale with towne seale at some petticourte.

"Att this Court it is ordered that Willm Gladwin & his suerties shalbe sued for non paiem^t of his Rent & pformance of his Covenants & Mr Hamby shalbe Atturmy for the Towne.

"Allsoe it is ordered that Mr Bailiffs ffor the time beinge shall receive of Sr Thomas Bedingfeild knight & Robt Lowther Esqr Executors of the last will & testam^t of Anthony Bedingfeild Esqr the sume of One hundred Powndes given by the sd will to the Bailiffs of the Towne to be distributed to the poore of the seſſall parishes in Ipsw^{ch} And that there shalbe an acquittance sealed for the same under the Comon seale of the towne att some petticourt.

"Allsoe whereas att this Court Mr Robt Sparrowe whoe was fformerlie chosen into the office of one of the Comon Councill of this Towne by Mr Henry Whitinge made Request to be discharged of the sd office for A fyne And the same beinge moved to the Court it was ordered that he should not be admitted to a fyne."

2 May 1653.

Assembly.

"Att the meetinge there holden the psons hereunder named are appoynted Surveyors of the seſſall waies wth in the Towne.

Mr Thomas Wright

Henrie ffyn, thelder

Thomas Clifford

John Denton

} Eastward.

Mr Willm Carewe otherwise Cooke James Cherry Henry Gosnold John Parker Stephen Coppinge	}	Westward.
Mr John Humfrie Auther Gislingham Thomas Meadowe Robt Cole	}	Northward.
M ^r Isaack Day thelder Mathewe Chettleborowe Thomas Carter James Cantinge	}	Southward.

"Att this Meetinge M^r Marshall did accepte of the place of Publike lecturer to begin att Midsomer next.

"Att this meetinge it is agreed that the Roules & books concerninge the manner of Ulveston & Sackvills shalbe drawne upp & made pfect att the charge of this Towne by Robt Clarke."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

OLD TRADE SIGNS, pp. 114, 115.—It is not merely that a single county is able to produce a volume entirely devoted to the subject of Trade Signs, but in a thick sumptuous 4to. volume issued by Messrs. Field and Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, in the artistic style which has made the firm famous, *The Signs of Old Lombard Street*, one distinct locality, receive able treatment at the hands of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., whose work is embellished with no less than sixty whole page illustrations and a plan of the old street. Lombard Street has for a very long period been the *locale* of goldsmiths and bankers, and every house with its sign and its known occupants are fully described, with any ascertained facts of an interesting nature. Alluding to the sign of "The Artichoke" which existed in duplicate in Old Lombard Street, we notice the mention of an observance in Essex of a custom which has greatly revived in our day, it is here set out in an advertisement in *The Post Boy*, for Aug. 5, 1710, calling a meeting of "gentlemen who had been educated at Bishop's Stortford School, at Mr. Dillingham's a woollen drapers at the ARTICHOKE in Lombard Street." The signs which were originally designed to convey to the passer by the calling of the occupant, became clearly inappropriate as the business carried on changed hands. Nothing can be more so than the retention of the sign of the *Artichoke* for calling attention to the wares of a woollen draper!

Writing on the subject of house signs, can any reader of the *East Anglian* say if the sign of *The Merlin's Cave*, used as an inn sign at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., and in two instances in London, is to be found in the Eastern Counties, or indeed in any other part of England?

QUERIES.

WILLIAM JAY OF BATH.—Can any of your West of England readers say whether this well-known divine was connected, by descent, with the county of Norfolk?

I am inclined to think he was, but I should be glad to have the opinion of some one better acquainted with his ancestry.

Norwich.

G. B. JAY.

ISHAM FAMILY, CO. NORTHAMPTON AND SUFFOLK.—Augustine Isham, one of the members of this family connected with Suffolk, was baptized at Lamport, co. Northampton, 25 April, 1593. He was second son of Richard, fifth son of John Isham, of Lamport, and was living in 1621, being appointed with his brother Thomas executor of his mother's will, dated 24 Nov., proved at Northampton 12 Dec., 1621. Richard, his father, was buried at Lamport, 31 May, 1618, and Barbara, his mother, 29 Nov., 1621. I have a rough note to the effect that "Austyn Isham, a scholar of Christ Coll., Camb.," was recommended to the parsonage of Dalham, but whether he ever went there or not, I have not ascertained. There is a very beautiful letter of his still existing, in which he intercedes, in a passing family dispute, with the head of his house, Sir John Isham, on behalf of his elder brother Thomas, who seems to have got into hot water. This letter is dated from Poslingford, in Suffolk, 15 May, but unfortunately the year is either omitted or torn off. Besides this, there are three other letters, also existing, on the subject, one, dated 1623, from Sir John to Thomas Shrimpton, apparently a lawyer; the second, 23 Sept., 1623, from Thomas Shrimpton to Sir John, saying that Mr. Isham has come to terms; the third from Mr. Robert Tanfield to Sir John, 8 Jan'y 1623-4, just mentioning the dispute. I conclude, therefore, that Augustine Isham must have been at Poslingford during the year 1623.

Bridges in his *History of Northamptonshire* gives an interesting plate of Northamptonshire tokens; amongst them there is one (No. 11) with the following inscription:—

O. GARDENAR . ISHAM . IN = The Grocer's Arms.

R. IXWORTH . GROCER . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

—From this I gather that it is possible there may have been a very junior branch of the family settled in Suffolk, somewhere about Poslingford or Ixworth, for I imagine Ixworth in Suffolk to be meant. What

more is known of Augustine or Gardenar Isham, and what can the registers of the parishes named tell? I should be very grateful for information.

Elizabeth Isham (b. 29 August, 1578), eldest daughter of Thomas Isham, and sister of Sir John, of Lamport, knight and first baronet, married first at Lamport, 25 May, 1601, Sir Anthony Denton; and second as his second wife Sir Paul D'Ewes, of Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk. I believe there is a monumental inscription to her husband. Does it still exist?

Susanna, next sister to the above (b. 19 March, 1580-1), married at Lamport, 16 Feb., 1607-8, Sir Martin Stutville, of Dulham, co. Suffolk. When did these sisters die, and what descendants did they leave? They would be first cousins to Augustine Isham, and this connection may possibly have led to the latter's settling in the same county.

Arthur Isham, of Halstead, co. Essex, is described as the only surviving son of Gregory Isham, of Barby, co. Northampton, in 1673, neither I believe left issue. His sister Anne, widow of Sir Sidney Montague, married as her third husband, Anthony Luther (d. 1665, aged 77), of Kelvedon Hatch, co. Essex. She died Dec., 1676.

*S. Michael and All Angels,
Northampton.*

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A.

AGNES STRICKLAND (Vol. II, N.S., p. 94).—The surname of this authoress is occasionally rendered Strickland. Which is correct?
Norwich. G. B. J.

[The name throughout Miss Strickland's interesting life of her sister is spelt *Strickland*; no mention is there made of any other mode of spelling. We must own to having unwittingly adopted the Strickland rendering, thereby drawing from a valued correspondent the remark that we were over strict!—ED.]

THE MORAVIANS IN EAST ANGLIA.—Others beside myself would I daresay be glad to receive some information respecting the establishment and growth of the Moravian community in East Anglia. Copies of a number of very interesting lithographic sketches of the preaching places used by the Moravian brethren in Western England, with historical sketches, are now being issued by E. M. C., Upper Wortley, Leeds, who has I believe already published similar groups of these buildings in Yorkshire, Northampton, and Bedford. I may be wrong, but I fancy there was no particular settlement in the Eastern Counties. I find however, quite incidentally, that the brethren had a boarding school for boys at Broadoak in Essex, previous to the year 1745, when it was removed to Buttermere in Wiltshire.

C. C. C.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS (Vol. II, N.S., p. 109).—One of the "grandfather clocks" in my house bears on its handsome brass dial the name "Robt. Grinling. Yarmouth." It has centre seconds hand and day of the month indicator. The tone of the bell is remarkably sweet and clear. About what date did the maker flourish?

Norwich.

G. B. J.

ERRATA—Brass-faced Clocks, p. 109, line 27, For "Puxton" read *Paxton*.
 ,, 40, For "Broune" read *Browne*.

REPLIES.

PATRICK BRONTE IN ESSEX, p. 108.—The scene of Patrick Brontë's Curacy was Wethersfield near Braintree. The church is the burial place of the Wentworth's, and contains recumbent marble effigies of two of the family.

A NORFOLK SAYING—KIMBERLEY OAKS *v.* HOLKHAM PURSE.—The families of Holkham (Coke) and Kimberley (Wodehouse) contested this county on several occasions, and the following extract from the Supplement to the Poll Book of 1533, points to the fate of the "*Kimberley Oaks*"—

"July 12 to July 20, 1802.

Thomas William Coke Esq. ...	4,317
Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart. ...	3,612
Hon. John Wodehouse ...	3,517

[The Poll continued eight days.]

—At this election, the total number of voters polled amounted to 7,251, being 1,719 more than voted in the sharp contest of 1768 (but of the 7,251, 478 were afterwards scrutinized and disallowed. At this election the perhaps unparalleled circumstance occurred of two persons voting in succession for one freehold, which took place by the death of the first voter, who was father of the second.

Nov. 13 to Nov. 19, 1806.

Right Hon. Wm. Windham ...	* 3,722
Thomas William Coke, Esq. ...	4,118
Hon. John Wodehouse ...	3,365

[The Poll continued six days.]

N.B.—This election was declared void under the Treating Act.

After these "events," the late Mr. Thos. W. Coke (afterwards created Earl of Leicester) virtually commanded the representation of Norfolk until the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

THOMAS MIXER, p. 126.—The only information I can give your correspondent is that in Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, under the date 3 Hen. VII, Thomas Mixer is mentioned in connection with Thomas Cady, as churchwarden at S. Mary-at-Elms in Ipswich. 7 Hen. VII. there is a grant of common soil to him. 10 Hen. VII. he is acquitted from being elected chamberlain upon certain conditions therein named, and, 13 Hen. VII. he is elected into the number of the "twenty-four."

H. C. CASLEY.

NORFOLK 'WILES' AND SUFFOLK 'STILES,' pp. 107, 128.—In "The Life of Thomas Tusser written by himself," given in the old *Suffolk Garland*, p. 257, Tusser, after praising Suffolk, and Ipswich in particular (p. 262), where he writes of his first wife.

"There left good wife, this present life"

says :

"For Norfolk wiles, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe, by wiving so
That out to thee (Suffolk) I see for me,
No way to creep," etc.

—From which it would seem that "Norfolk wiles" was an expression, known, and used in his time (A.D. 1515—1580). On the same page of the *Suffolk Garland* in a foot-note there is the following (by Tusser) :—

"All these doth enclosure bring,
Experience teacheth no less,
I speak not, to boast of the thing,
But only a truth to express,
Example if doubt ye do make,
By Suffolk and Essex go take.
More plenty of mutton, and beef,
Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,
More wealth anywhere, to be brief,
More people, more handsome and prest, (?)
Where find ye? (go search any coast,)
Than there where enclosure is most."

One would suppose from this that Suffolk and Essex were at that time more enclosed than most counties, which would of course account for more stiles being there than in places where there was less cultivation, and therefore more waste land; though certainly *now*, as compared with other agricultural counties, Suffolk has, especially in parts, a greater extent of furze and ling covered warrens and heath lands. No doubt since Tusser's day other counties have become quite as much, if not more, enclosed than Suffolk or Essex.

"Essex stiles, Kentish miles,
Suffolk wiles, many men beguiles."

Suffolk Garland, p. 404.

and

"Essex stiles Kentish miles Norfolk wiles."

Walford's Mag : Jan : 1887, p. 17.

are two other versions of the same saying, as the one given by "E. A." on p. 107.

FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH.

A "WEEPING CROSS."

There are three spots in England which are known by the name of *Weeping Cross*, into the meaning of which term—at present unknown, I believe, to our archæological dictionaries—I now propose to inquire; and shall be thankful for the communication of any facts which may have escaped my notice, in reference to this subject.

By a "Weeping Cross," I do not understand any object supposed to be miraculously gifted with the power of shedding tears, as the blood of S. Januarius is supposed to be miraculously gifted with the power of liquefying. I believe the name was thought of some long time before the Reformation; and consider that as a walking-stick is a stick for walking, and a riding-horse a horse for riding, so a weeping cross is, or was, a cross for weeping.

Of the three places in England which now are locally known by the name of "Weeping Cross," one is said to be in Shropshire.

With regard to a second one, I am indebted to Mr. J. T. de Mazzinghi, of the William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford, for kindly referring me to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1841, where is found (p. 151) a sketch of a Cross, believed by the correspondent, "Plantagenet," to be a "Weeping Cross." It is in the churchyard at Ripley, co. York, close to one of the church paths, and not far from the nave door. It has been built on the level ground with a circular base containing some *ten* curvilinear concavities, their lower part about eight inches from the ground; and so fashioned as in all probability to have been intended for persons kneeling. Upon the base is placed a cylindro-spheric pedestal with a socket, which contained the foot of the Cross or Crucifix, now interred as is probable, near by.

"Weeping Cross" in Staffordshire—now the name of the residence of Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P., about three quarters of a mile from the river Penk—is in the parish of Baswich, within the ancient limits of the great Cannock Forest.

The names of some places, as old Fuller shows, have easily lent themselves to the makers of proverbs: e.g. "He is a representative of Barkshire" (with a cough), "He was born at Little Wittham;" "It is time to go to Bedfordshire;" "He is on the high way to Needham," etc. Of equal or greater antiquity is the phrase that such and such a person, in his ill-luck, is sure "TO COME HOME BY WEEPING CROSS." The saying is certainly as old as (and probably much older than) the time of the learned naturalist and traveller J. Ray, F.R.S., who has it in his *Collection of English Proverbs* 1670: and *more suo* appends this interesting note thereto:—"This 'Weeping Cross' which gave occasion to this phrase, is about two miles distant from the town of Stafford."

The author does not say that he had seen the cross, but does not doubt the fact that such a cross was to be seen "about two miles from the Town of Stafford;" and in illustration of the purport of the phrase

he quotes the Italian proverb—" *Far come la secchia che scende ridendo e monta piangendo*," or "Quick as the bucket that descends laughing, and rises weeping." It is also certain that a spot exists at present (as already stated) "about two miles from the town of Stafford," in the parish of Baswich, called "Weeping Cross," although no cross remains.

It would, doubtless, be interesting to the local antiquary to ascertain the spot where this Baswich Cross stood—probably not a hopeless inquiry.

It would, however, I suppose, be of more general interest to determine of what sort a "Weeping Cross" was? For as I have said, the term seems to be nearly unknown.

The following is an attempt to approach a solution of the questions—1. What was a "Weeping Cross"? 2. Where was it placed?

From the sixth century of our era there have been two kinds of crosses, one sort plain, the other bearing a human figure, i.e. Crosses and Crucifixes. In pre-Reformation times crosses abounded in all our churches; perhaps there was not a fabric without a Rood or Figure of our Lord upon the Cross, with a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary on one side, and a figure of S. John Apostle on the other—all placed upon the western crest of the rood screen. There were also crosses and crucifixes in churchyards, and at the roadsides in every part of England—many of which of hoary antiquity happily remain in every part of the county of Cornwall and some elsewhere.

The whole of the crosses fall into two classes, viz.—1. Crosses, pure and simple, like the Inverary Cross without any figure of a lamb or any human figure: and, 2. Crucifixes.

About one dozen crucifixes, having the figure of our Lord in low relief, remain to this day in Cornwall: viz., at Advent, Callington, Chyowne S. Burian, Egloshayle, Feock, Gulval, Lennoek, Madron, S. Buryan, S. Erth, Sancreed.

The only ancient cross with any figure, even in low relief, i.e., a crucifix that I know of in Scotland, is Maclean's Cross, Iona.

In England in the 15th century a fraternity existed for the purpose of erecting crosses. Some of these probably were wayside crosses, which were of various descriptions. Some were habitable, like that at Wymondham; some inhabited like that at Eye, at least occasionally: some were mere Market Crosses, like those once to be seen at Ipswich, Bungay, and Chichester, being designed to give as it were the sanction of the Church to the transactions of the Market.

That there were also Wayside Crosses of a more strictly devotional kind, intended to move the heart and the affections by the vivid portrayal of the Redeemer of the world in the agony of crucifixion, there seems to me very little room to doubt.

Within our churches a representation of Our Lady of Piety (*a Pietà*) either in fresco, glass or statuary was before the Reformation one of the sights most frequently to be seen. And outside churches, the crucifixes of Cornwall, so ancient in their rude design, are an unquestion-

able evidence of the nurture of the same tender, loving, and pitiful feelings in people generally. That people would be encouraged to respect, and make their orisons at such crosses is to be expected. Human nature has always chosen special places for the manifestation of the deepest emotions. "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept." "She goeth unto the grave to weep there." To this day a well-known part of the ancient wall of the Temple in Jerusalem is the place where, as of old, week by week, the harrowing wailing of the Jews is heard. It was then in accordance with the promptings of human nature and Jewish precedents, that Christians of the Middle Ages, were encouraged to lift up their voice *and weep*, on special occasions and at special spots. One of these occasions was when a dead body was being carried out to burial—the place of resting the body being a Wayside Cross, as is to be inferred from the following extracts from the injunctions and articles of inquiry issued by reforming ecclesiastics who were strangely desirous to abolish every form of praying for the departed. In Grindal's Injunctions we read*—"Item. That no person or persons whatsoever . . . shall say *De profundis* for the dead, or rest at any Cross in carrying any corpse to burying." In Marmaduke Middleton's Injunctions for his Diocese (S. David's), A.D. 1583, we read, "First, that there be no Crosses of wood made & erected in sundrie places, where thei vse to rest with the corpses . . . Item, that there be no praiers made for the dead, either in the house, or vpon the waie, or elsewhere." Again in Barnabie Potter's Articles of Inquiry for his Diocese (Carlisle), A.D. 1629, it is asked: "Whether bee there any . . . praying for the dead at Crosses, or places where Crosses haue bene, in the Way to the Church."

In this country, at that time, some crosses were more highly esteemed than others, as is still the case in some parts of the Continent. For instance the Breton swain will sing—

"Doves must have their close warm nest,
Corsets must have the tomb for rest;
Souls to Paradise must depart—
And I, my love, must to thy heart.

Every Monday at dawn of day
I'll on my knees to the Cross by the Way;
At the new Cross by the Way I'll bend,
In thy honour, my gentle friend†!"

On the occasion of carrying a dead body forth to burial, human nature would be expected then to give the go-by to the Market Cross, to the bare plain cross, however gracefully designed, and arrange that the bearers should rest the body of the loved one before the blessed crucifix, by the wayside; that the mourners, overwhelmed with grief, might there give vent to the pent up feelings of their hearts, with tears imploring mercy on the dead before the arms of the "Weeping Cross."

* Parker Soc. Publ. Grindal's Remains, p. 140.

† Tom Taylor's Ballads and Songs of Brittany, p. 203.

Two other conjectures regarding the origin of the name "Weeping Cross" have been made: viz. that given in connexion with the cross-base at Ripley, by "Plantagenet," who supposed such crosses to be the places of public penance for that class of penitents required to perform penance in the open air. No authority to this effect has been produced. Mr. Pennant, however—as I am obligingly informed by my learned correspondent, Mr. J. T. de Mazzinghi—seems in his *History of the Parishes of Holywell and Whiteford*, to have been the first to suppose that "Weeping Crosses" were so called because penances were finished before them. This author does not, indeed, seem clear on the point. For, says Mr. Mazzinghi, in his *Journey from Chester to London*, p. 106, he takes a different view, writing: "A little further is 'Weeping Cross,' so styled from its vicinity to the ancient place of execution." "It is true," adds Mr. Mazzinghi, "that the baronial gallows stood at the foot of the hill on the Stafford side. A field there, is still called the gallows' leasow." I venture to submit one and the same objection to both these conjectures, viz. that the acts they suppose to have taken place at "Weeping Crosses" were of a punitive description; and not very likely, to my mind, to have given a name, popular or unpopular, to a well-known object:—the cross at which the punishment was exacted. Mankind like to be reminded as little as possible of punishments of any sort.

From the birth of Christianity to the time of the English Reformation there had never been any break in the habit of praying for the faithful departed. And to this day there exists in Corwen churchyard an ancient kneeling-stone one foot high, two feet nine inches wide, with two cavities in the middle for the two knees of a kneeler. This Corwen stone confirms in an interesting way the supposed and probable use of the cavities in the base of the Cross at Ripley.

I submit, therefore, the above considerations to my fellow antiquaries as the best answer I on my part can give to the inquiry: "what was a Weeping Cross, and where was it placed?" I suppose that any popular crucifix by the wayside—either on the road or in the churchyard—was popularly called a "Weeping Cross," if people were in the habit thereof of resting their dead on the way to burial, and kneeling there to make their prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears—

"For oft the cross near some lone chapel stood,
Beside the Font, or in the public way;
That whoso list, might there kneel down & pray
To Him once crucified."

Yaxley Vicarage.

W. H. SEWELL.

ESSEX. *Durrant's County Handbook*.—While not unmindful of the several useful topographical works relating to Essex, we have no hesitation in saying that the handbook published by Messrs. Edmund Durrant & Co., of Chelmsford, and written by Mr. Miller Christy, is decidedly in advance of any similar work which has yet appeared with reference to the county. It is not merely a trustworthy Guide to objects

of interest, compiled for the exclusive use of the tourist, but it is a book which the general reader may take up with advantage, and one which the antiquary will value. It differs from the ordinary Tourists' Guide, inasmuch as the arrangement is alphabetical, for as Mr. Christy truly says, few persons ever find themselves able (and we should add, willing), to follow the routes usually laid down. This plan, together with a suitable "Introduction," is made to serve the purpose of an Index. A large folding map of the county and two plans of (1) Colchester, (2) Epping Forest, add greatly to the usefulness of this serviceable handbook.

MONUMENTAL TABLETS IN ELMSTEAD CHURCH, ESSEX.—The two following tablets on the East wall of Elmstead Church, are, I think, worthy of preservation; they may disappear when the church undergoes the process of restoration.

Here lieth the boody of William Martin. The Sunn of Thomas Martin who died the 30 day of January in the yeare of our Lord 1664—as carefull Mothers do to sleep laye their babes—that would to long the wantons' playe—So to preuent my youth approaches harme—Nature my nourse had me to bead betimes—

In Christo uiuo, morior, Viuamq̃ Futuro:—Do sordes Mundo; Cœteraq̃ Christe tibi:—*Here lieth the boody of Mr Thomas Martin—Rector of Alresford & Vicker of Elemsted, who—Departed this Life, the 29 day of January, —In the yeare of our Lord 1672.*

This Mr. Thomas Martin was probably an ancestor of Matthew Martin, who bought Alresford Hall in 1720.

East Bergholt.

H. A. W.

SUFFOLK GENEALOGY.—The present year's issue of Dr. Jackson Howard's valuable *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (London: Mitchell and Hughes) contains copies of Monumental Inscriptions, illustrated by coats of arms from Suffolk Churches, relating to the Cullum family, besides Register extracts, contributed by G. Milner-Gibson Cullum, Esq. The Rev. W. E. Layton, to whom we are now greatly indebted for the useful Calendars of Ipswich Wills appearing in the *East Anglian* month by month, contributes an interesting series of Bacon Wills from the Ipswich Registry.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. Henry Gray, the well-known antiquarian bookseller of Leicester Square, W.C., has just issued the first of a new series of catalogues, "Gray's Manual for the Topographical Collector and the Genealogist," which is to appear monthly. Arranged under the several counties we find *Notabilia*, which is worth preserving.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. X.—*Continued.*

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq3 ad Annum 1455.

S—Continued.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Sparrowe	de	Beccles	124
Gualteri	Shride	de	Gippivico	125
Galfridi	Smithe	de	Blithburghe	128
Thome	Seaman	de	Stradbrooke	130
Beatrix	Silveron	de	Beccles	131
Johannis	Spicer	de	Woodbridge	136
Gualteri	Swift	de	Thredeston	137
Johannis	Sericke	de	Buttlie	141
Thome	Smithe	de	Chattisham	eod
Williā	Sampson	de	Wissett	144
Thome	Seman	de	Barnby	147
Thome	Smithe	de	Trimlie	148
Juliane	Skymmer	de		151
Johannis	Salter	de	Ufforde	154
Marione	Shalforde	de	Beccles	156
Thome	Spatchett	de	Rumburghe	159
Galfridi	Salwis	de	Bramforde	160
Johannis	Smithe	de	Chatfild	eod
Rogeri	Smallathe	de	Ufforde	161
Richi	Shyle	de	Westleton	162
Henrici	Smithe	de	Pakefild	163
Richi	Skutt	de	Beccles	eod
Richardi	Symonde	de	Halisworthe	171
Joane	Smithe	de	Northales	173
Thome	Sparrowe	de	Ashe	180
Johannis	Sherman	de		eod
Johannis	Sexteyne	de	Halisworthe	183
Johannis	Salter	de	Buxhall	191
Alexandri	Shute	de	Northales	193
Johannis	Saver	de		eod
Symonis	Suter	de	Loestofte	195
Richi	Spede	de	Stanton	196
Andree	Schoboth	de	Loestofte	197
Matilde	Sager	de	Sudbury	198
Williā	Spynnies	de	ffakenham	eod
Johannis	Shorte	de	Glemham	201
Johannis	Spencer	de		202
Joane	Samson	de		eod
Williā	Sergante	de	Ilk vicarius	eod

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Thome	Smithe	de	Ringfilde	eod
Margarete	Stubb	de	Beccles	202
Williāi	Smithe	de	Eyke	eod
Richardi	Spynny	de	Winston	203
Roberti	Sparke	de		eod

T

Henrici	Tilemaker	de	Gippivico	19
Roberti	Tolie	de	Clempton	25
Johannis	Tirrolde	de	Barnbie	33
Richardi	Tolyne	de	Pakefilde	39
Morgane	Turkes	de	Fordlie	53
Johannis	Turkes	de	Fordlie	eod
Thome	Tylie	de	Levington	63
Roberti	Tooke	de		65
Roberti	Tharmod	de	Gippivico	66
Williāi	Trenchmere	de	Kessinglande	67
Anne	Taverner	de	Hendlie	68
Roberti	Turke	de	Northales	70
Thome	Thurston	de	Brundishe	72
Johannis	Tangham	de	Hendlie	80
Johannis	Tyler	de	Gippivico	81
Williāi	Tuddenham	de	Southtowne	82
Roberti	Talbott	de		84
Williāi	Thorpe	de	Stonham	87
Johannis	Tyde	de	Midleton	88
Johannis	Thome	de	Wantesden	89
Katherine	Tydd	de	frostenden	100
Roberti	Thurston	de	Kessinglande	104
Johannis	Talbott	de	Lynsteade	109
Roberti	Thorne	de		111
Katherinæ	Tyndall	de	Gippivico	119
Henrici	Tollie	de	Crasfilde	121
Johannis	Thorne	de	Stonham	122
Johannis	Thorne	de	Woodbridge	129
Thome	Thebenham	de	Mettingham	130
Johannis	Thorne	de	Woodbridge	eod
Johannis	Towse	de	Bealingham	131
Johannis	Thorrington	de	Mettingham	eod
Thome	Toll	de	Wilbie	154
Adam	Thorpe	de	Gippivico	158
Johannis	Tyman señ	de	Southoulde	166
Johannis	Tulty	de	Westleton	eod
Richi	Tracie	de	Stradbrooke	172
Richardi	Toogoode	de	Kessinglande	176

	<i>Name of Testator.</i>		<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Joane	Toogood	de	Kessinglande	eod
Joane	Turner	de	Gippivico	eod
Thome	Tolly	de	Chaffilde	177
Thome	Trenchmer	de	Pakfilde	203
U				
Williāmi	Vawee	de	Beccles	49
Roberti	Valram	de	Muttforde	101
Johannis	Ufflett	de	Ilk St Margarete	121
Williāmi	Vylde	de	Redsham	eod

(To be continued.)

THE QUAKERS IN EAST ANGLIA, 1659—1666.—Among a number of old tracts written in the interests of the people known as Quakers, and published between the years 1659—1666, a period which witnessed the incarceration of no small number of such as embraced the peculiar tenets of the "Friends," are the following references to events of East Anglian interest connected with this religious body.

One of these tracts "AN ALARUM OF TRUTH SOUNDED FORTH TO THE NATIONS, written by a Friend to Truth called HENRY FELL," is written "from *Thetford* in *Norfolk* the place of my Imprisonment the 5th month in the year 1660."

Another :—"SOME PRISON MEDITATIONS OF AN HUMBLE HEART, By a Sufferer for the Truth in the common Goal of Edmondsbury, whose earthen vessel bears the name of WILLIAM BENNET"—was written in the year 1665, and printed the following year.

Perhaps the most important of the tracts bound up in this volume is that which bears on its title page :—"These several | PAPERS | was sent to the | PARLIAMENT | The twentieth day of the fifth Moneth 1659. Being | above seven thousand of the Names of the | HAND-MAIDS | and DAUGHTERS | of the | LORD, | and such as feels the oppression of Tithes, in the names of many more of the said HANDMAIDS and DAUGHTERS of the LORD, who wit | ness against the oppression of Tithes and | other things as followeth." The lists of names are given under the several counties. That which includes those of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, is very long, containing between five and six hundred names, some of which are still familiar. The "To THE Reader" is signed "*Mary Foster*."

A printed broadside entitled—

"AN EPISTLE OF PEACE AND GOOD-WILL
unto all the Children of the Lord, against
this Suffering Time."

—is written from "*Ipswich Town Goal, this 28th of the third Month, 1664,*" and signed, "*JOHN CROOK*." At the foot is printed :—

"Let this be read in the pure Fear of the Lord
in the Assemblies of the First-born."

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 140.]

iii^{to} die Novembris A^o RR Edwardi Sexti p^{mo}
 Sowthcove A trew certyficat of James Hanse & Roger Spyce
 Chyrchewardens of the Township of Sowthcoue
 plate solde In p^{ms} one crosse of Sylver & gylte wth a paxe solde by
 Thom^{as} slathe & Robt mortlocke churchwardens in A^o H.
 viij^{to} xxxvj^{to} ————— viijth

Whereof taken owte of the chyrche by theves —vjth x^s
 and allso bestowede in the Settyng forthe of a Souldeor xxx^s

Remayne nothing

Solde. Itm solde one payer of chalys Syluer and gylte xlvi^s viij^d

Remayne. wiche remaynet in the Costodye of the Township.

The rest of o^r Jowells as bells plate & other ornaments }
 remayneth in the Costodye of the Township }

[No. 141.]

Southwold The certyficat of Thom^{as} Godbold & Roberd

Dey Cherchewardens there

ffyrst we p^{sent} that the forseid Cherchewardens wth the
 consēt of the hole town hathe sold a payer of Shalys p^{ce} XL^s

It we haue sold a Coope and a vestement p^{ce} v^{li}

Whereof

We haue payd to the settyng forthe of vii Soldgers

abelly harness at iij seu^{al} tymes x^{li}It we haue bestowyd vpon o^r townehouse xx^s

[No. 142.]

Southwold iii^{to} die Nouembris Anno RR^{is} Edwardi vj^{to} p^{mo}

A certicat made by the church wardeynes of Southwold Thomas

Jentylman & Will^m wrightSale In p^{ms} the township of Southwold hath sold ij Crossis of syluyr & gylteItm sold iii pair of chalcys of silf & pceth gylte

Itm a pyxte of silf & gylte

Itm a crysmatory of syluyr & gylte

Itm ii paxes of Syluyr & gylte

Itm a litill syluyr belle

{ Whereof pceth was sold for iij^s iij^d an vnce and pcell therof sold
 for iij^s viij^d the vnce which amowntith in all to the some v score
 & ten pound

employments. Jtm the said township hath bistowyd the said mony in
 the wallyng of their marssh. in costs & chargs upon the havyn.
 And upon ther bulwerks of Gnnys. powder. & shotte for the
 defense & safegard of the town. & xl^{li} aboute the som abouesaid.

[No. 143.]

1547

Sprowton The true certyficat of Roberd Gardeß & Wyllm Reurs
cherchewards there
Sale ffyrst we p'sent that we haue sold a payer of } iiij^{li} ii^s
Shalys & a pax
Implements Whereof we haue payd for a new front xx^s
w^t vs^s It for whytyng of the Cherche & the repacōn of the
porsch x^s
And the rest remayn.

[No. 144.]

An Invita..... the churche goods of Stanway made the
xviijth day of September in the sixt yere of the R...ne of o^r sou^raigne
lorde Edward the sixt by the grace of god Kyng of englande fraunce
& ierlande def...nder of the fath & in yerth next vnder god of the church
of englande & also of ireland y^e sup^rme heid.
Imprimis two chalises w^t patenes of sylu^r, the one in the keypyng of
Wyll^am Mott Bale of Colchester wayng xiiij^vnces, the other in the hands
of John Pilgram of the said Stanway wayng viij^vnces. Also vj bells
iiij at the one church & iij at the other whereof ij of them y^t was at the
church of Stanway halle Wyll^am Bonh^am lord of the said Stanway solde
vnto Wyll^am Redman of Colchester, one of them wayng iiij^c wayght,
the other iiij^c the price xvi^s the hundred. Also the said Wyll^am Bonh^am
reved the leid offe the Church at Stanway halle & sold it at a lompe
vnto the said Wyll^am Redman as moch as george foster of Byrche,
gentilman did gyue vnto the said Wyll^am Redmā for the said leid iij
marks & a geldyng as apereth by a byll written by the said george foster
esquier. Also their belonged to the churches of Stanway viij vestments
w^t their albes & iij copes which the said Wyll^am Bonh^am did take from
the said churches.

Stocks belongyng to the church at Stanway streit.
John george of Copforde hath a stocke y^e price viij^s
If the same John george hath ix shepe y^e price ix^s
Robert Peper of stanway hath ij stocks y^e price vi^s
John Pilgram of Stanway hath ij stocks y^e price xvi^s
Thom^as Whityng of copforde ij stocks price xvi^s
James Rampton of Stanway vi shepe vi^s

Obit stocks delyu^red to Rainalde Holyngworth gentit
John Stow senior of copforde xvi^s
Benson senior, of fordham xxiiij^s
Robert Ardelay of lytyll horselay xxiiij^s
John Cofelde of fordham xxvj^s viij^d
James Rampton of fordham x^s
Thomas Whityng of copforde vi^s viij^d

Thomas Warton of copforde x^s

James Rampton of Stanway vj^s viij^d

John pylgram of the said stanway vi^s viij^d

M^{dm} to remayne for dyvine s^uice the least chalix & the rest to be kept
in the hands of John Pilgrym & Robt ffenn

Oxynford

John Seynteler John Tey

(To be continued.)

THE TOLHOUSE AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—“*The Tolhouse Restored*,” by Mr. F. Danby Palmer, is the title of a companion work to that published by the same gentleman in 1884, and noticed in a previous number of the *East Anglian* (Vol. i, N.S., p. 45). It tells its own tale of “something attempted, something done,” and we are bound to say the end has crowned a very praiseworthy work of restoration and renovation, admirably conceived and judiciously carried out. It is next to impossible to imagine a more thorough, and at the same time, more satisfactory restoration of an ancient building. The interesting features of the old work as they have from time to time been disclosed have been faithfully preserved, and followed where necessary. The change that has passed over the restored Tolhouse, as it has for many years presented itself to the eye, is very marked. We would instance the opening out to view of the early Gothic Arch over the so-called “Hold,” (which has been restored in such a manner as to leave us in no doubt as to the use once made of the basement,) and immediately above the series of 13th century arches, resting upon corbels of an elegant design. The “Great Hall” displays considerable architectural skill in its treatment and shows its goodly proportions to perfection. Altogether the restored Tolhouse is a building upon which Yarmouth may justly pride itself. Mr. Danby Palmer is to be congratulated upon the completion of a design in which he has personally taken so deep an interest, and which his published accounts have done so much to develope and further. The full page lithographic illustration from drawings by Mr. Henry Ottley, of the interior and exterior of the building, as also of the architectural details, are first-rate representations. There are besides several plates of arms, &c., which now appear in the reinstated windows, and are described in the text.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XIV.

29. June 1653.

Assembly.

“Att this meetinge it is agreed that a Letter shalbe sent to M^r Edmund Humfry from M^r Bailiffs by A Sergiant desiringe him to come e dwell in the Town e to execute his place of A Portman in regard that

some of the Portmen are nowe called to serve in another place or ells to Returne an answer in writinge.

"Att this meetinge it is agreed that Mr Wright shall take care & place in ffyve chaldron of sea Coles into Mr Marshalls house att the charge of the Towne and Mr Daye to laie in twoe loades of Wood likewise.

"Att this meetinge it is agreed that Mr Isaack Daye thelder & Mr Simon Cumberland shall take care to pvide ffive carts wth alle Teames & one dragg wth A good Teame to goe to finchfield att the cost & charges of this Towne & for to fetch Mr Marshalls goods & allsoe to pvide a Coach for the bringinge of him & his ffamilie if they shall see fitt.

13 July 1653.

Assembly.

"Mr Isaack Day thelder Mr Miles Wallis Mr Richard Girlinge are desired to take care to finde out wittneses in the cause agt Weston agt the time of executinge of the said Commision att the Charge of this Towne.

"Att this meeting it is agreed that the pambulacon of this Towne shalbe Ridd this So^mer att such time as Mr Bailiffs shall appoynt."

18. July 1653.

Assembly.

"Ordered that the house called the Stone House shalbe sould to Rich: Wilkenson for 30^{li} the Conveyance to be sealed att some petticourt & Mr Beniamyn Butter to be as an Attorney to deliver state & seizin therof to the said Richard.

"Ordered that Edward Risborough shall haue the house called the Gaole for x^{li} a yeaere givinge securitie & he is not to take of any prisoner any fee by waie of garnish and to sell a quarter of beere to the poore prisoners for A penny.

"Whereas Mr Humphrey hathe by his letter desired to be discharged of his service in the place of a Portman This Court dothe not think meete to discharge him and they do order the same be Signified to him by Mr Bayliffs and this Court doe desire that the said Mr Edmond Humfrey shall come wth all convenient speed to Enhabit wth in this Towne & to occupie his Place of Portman."

8. September 1653.

Great Court.

"Bayliffs

Mr John Aldus

Mr Manuel Sorrell

Coroner

Edm: Morgan

Thomas Ives

Treasurer

Beniamyn Butter

Claviger

Nathaniel Bacon

Richard Denney

Rich: Shephard

Town Clerk

Nathaniel Bacon

Chamberlains

John Stebbings

Henry Cosens."

22 September 1653. Great Court.

[J: Stebbings was discharged from serving as Chamberlain by payment of 20 nobles, & Peter Cole was elected instead and ordered to serve, although wishing to be relieved.]

29 September 1653. Great Court.

"Ordered that it shall be referred to the Bailiffs of the yere ensewinge together wth the Wardens of the ffoundaçon of Mr Tolies hospitall to agree wth Anto Blomfield as touchinge the seisure of lands by him holden of the mañ of Ulveston Hall and uppon pformance of suche agreem^t this Court dothe order that restitution shall be made."

10. October 1653. Assembly.

"Ordered that the psons hereafter named shall be A Committee to conclude and draw upp agreem^{ts} for a lease to Robt Clarke of that pcell of Marshe betwene the ffresh water and the little bridge nigh Stoke mill according to the order of the Greate Court 22. April 1651. viz: Mr Bayliffs Recorder Mr Pupplet Mr Day señ: Mr Butter Mr Brandling Mr Hailes Mr Gray Mr Deny or the maior pt of them And these are to meete uppon Wednesday next in the afternoone at Mr Baylif Aldus his house.

"Att this Assembly it is agreed that Thomas Barker shalbe keep of St Leonards hospitall in Peters pish during the townes pleasure under such Covenants Articles & agreem^{ts} as other Keeps of the said hospitall heretofore did usually enter into.

"Att this Assembly the Assize of beer brewed wthin this Towne is given and sett by Mr Bayliffes & the Rest of the Justices of Peace for the Towne p̄sent to the Beerbrewers of this Towne for the yeere now to come as followeth That is to saie the best beere att xij^s A barrell And the midle beere att xj^s A Barrell.

"Att this assembly it is ordered that Edward Pynborough shall haue paid to him ffortie shillings for his charges in carrying of sefall prisoners to Bury assizes by the late Chamberlynes."

20. October 1653. Assembly.

"Att this Assemblye Robt Clarke did submit himselfe to the great Court for the Reede marsh fformerlie leatt to him And that this assemblye not wth standinge anie such grant to him by the great Court shall haue power to leatt the same Reed Marsh to anie pson whatsoever."

3 November 1653. Great Court.

"Ordered that the Suite commenced by Partriche against Gilbert Linkfield for a distresse taken by him as Chamberlin for this Towne shall be defended at the charge of this Towne and by advise of the Coñon Councill of the same."

9 January 1653. Assembly.

"Ordered by the Portmen that Samuell Stebbinge sonne of John Stebbinge shall haue the benefit of Mr Martins gift as Scoller in the

Universitie And to begin aft^r o^r ladie next in the Roome of John Brawler duringe the Portmens pleasure.

"And ordered that John Brawler shall haue the benefitt of the sd gift untill o^r ladie next."

16. January 1653. Great Court.

"Ordered that the Towne ffarme of ffalkenham w^{ch} commeth out of lease at Mic next shall be demised to Nathan^l Day uppon such condiçions and Covenants as the Common Councill of the Town shall thynk meete and this shall be for the terme of Eleven yeres.

"Ordered that Stoke Mill shall be demised by the Common Councill of this Towne for such time rent and Covenants and to suche psons as shall be thought meete and the same to report back to this Court and that they shall haue power to Content and agree wth the Miller of Handford Mill for a new lease for such rent terme and Covenants as by the said Councill shall be thought meete by them.

"It is ordered at this Court by the consent of all that the deed of ingagem^t of Handford Mill w^{ch} formerly was made to M^r Purplet and M^r Phillips and others for their security in the quarter of sick and wounded seamen and soldiers shall be brought in at the next Court and cancelled for that M^r Pupplett and M^r Phillips then Bayliffs and now present haue declared themselves satisfied as touchinge the said quarters."

25. January 1653. Assembly.

"It is ordered that M^r Bacon M^r Denny & M^r Sheppard Clavingers of this Towne or anie two of them shall Receive of M^r ffrancis Hawis thes somes ffoloweinge Remayninge in his hands & belonginge to the Town That is to saie ffyve Powndes of M^r Burrells monie six Powndes thirteene shillings & ffower pence of M^{rs} Alice Bloydes six Powndes due from M^r Tho: Deye to the Towne & by M^r Deye ordered to be paid by the sd ffrancis & fiftie shillings of M^r Rotheridge monies And that the sd M^r Bacon M^r Denny & M^r Sheppard or anie twoe of them shall giue the said ffrancis A discharge for the same And shall allowe the sd ffrancis out of the same monie ffortie shillings for his paynes in lookinge upp the towne writings.

"Ordered that Willm Warner shalbe forthwth sued (att the charge of the Towne) ffor such monies as are due to this towne from him & Edward Garrett for the Rent of lands late M^r Martins."

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH LAKE DWELLINGS, p. 111.—In an interesting article which appears in the June number of the *Westminster Review* (London: Trübner and Co.), the existence of the morasses and meres of past centuries as sites of pile dwellings in the Eastern Counties, is specially noticed. Assuming the conclusions of Drs. Keller and Munro to be correct, that the pre-historic lake dwellers were branches of the great Celtic family, the writer of the article conceives their first access to this country was

gained on the East coast, and that it was in the Eastern Counties pile dwellings were first erected. Yet we are content to remain in almost total ignorance of the early settlements of these people in East Anglia!

QUERIES.

EAST ANGLIAN PERSONAL AND PLACE NAMES.—What race do the following example of names not uncommon in East Anglia indicate? Mann (Manning, Manningtree), Nunn, Humm, Hunnybun, Hunnybell, Hen(ham), Hen(grave), Ben(acre), Ben(hall), Abbs, Mobbs, Gunn, Bugg, Sugg, Catt, Nutt, Kett, Diss, Bunn, Blagg, Prigg. Being of one syllable, and having generally double consonants, they seem to point to one common origin.

H. A. W.

THE BRAZEN KNOCKER AT LINDSELL, CO. ESSEX.—On the front door of a farm-house adjoining the Church at Lindsell, known as the Hall, or *Brazen Head*, is one of those remarkable knockers of ancient date, representing a lion's head, on a circular plate of bronze or other metal, in bold relief, measuring some 15 inches in diameter. The original ring is still retained in the mouth. Morant alludes to it as "a wolf's head of brass, well cast." In a previous number of the *East Anglian* (vol. i. pp. 326, 335) are some notes with reference to a so-called *Haggiday* or *Sanctuary knocker* at St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, and elsewhere. The knocker at Lindsell resembles these. It is, however, without the human head protruding from the lion's jaws, observable in more than one. It seems not unlikely that the Lindsell knocker may have been removed from the Church; if so it must have been at a long distant period, seeing that the term "Brazen Head" has been applied to this particular dwelling for four centuries at least. Can some Essex correspondent say if any tradition as to this knocker remains?

TERMS IN USE AMONG FISHER-FOLK.—MANFARE—SPURLINGE—TUCKE.—Can any readers of *E.A.* give me the meaning of the above words? They occur in the will of Robert Howard, of Dunwich, proved 1555, as follows: "I gyve unto my saide wief my bote called Blake Megge with fyve *manfare* of flewe netts and three *manfare* of *spurlinge* netts. Also I gyve to the said Margarett a *tucke* nette. Also I gyve unto everie of my saide thre daughters two *manfare* of flewe netts and one *manfare* of *spurlinge* netts," etc.—Flewe=fleet, shallow. I have consulted Moor, Forby, Nall, Halliwell-Phillips, and the *Promptorium Pavoulorum*, and none of them make the smallest mention of these words.

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

WALL OPENINGS IN ELMSTEAD CHURCH, ESSEX.—In the lower part of the south wall of the south chapel of Elmstead Church are three openings, looking in character not unlike three piscinas,—of course they

are not,—but what could have been their use? They are not visible outside, at least I could not see any remains of external mouldings which would indicate that they were windows.

H. A. W.

PICTURES DISCOVERED AT ELMSTEAD HALL, ESSEX.—I was told lately by the keeper of Elmstead Hall, that some pictures were found in the wall of a large, now dismantled room. Is it known what they were, and what has become of them?

H. A. W.

REPLIES.

EASTERN COUNTIES HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143.—The list of so called makers of 'Grandfather' Clocks in East Anglia, is likely to become a useful, as well as an interesting compilation. The clocks are to be found in every part of the country, bearing on the dial plate the name of some local clockmaker who was supplied by an eminent firm, such as Mudge, of London. Small towns only a few miles apart are found to have produced these brass-faced clocks, and it is quite possible that in some country places, not more than one or two such clocks bearing a provincial name would be brought out. Grinling, of Yarmouth, and others in the larger towns may possibly have been the means of disposing of a large number of clocks with their name upon the face; it by no means follow they were the actual makers, the probability is they were not.

I beg to send following additional names to list of makers:—

Barrett *Stowmarket*.

James Blancher *Attleburgh*.

Wm. Payne *Yarmouth*. Has figure of Fame.

Giffin Rayment *Bury*.

Robert Sheppard *Eye*.

Edmund Smith *Bury*.

Bury St. Edmund's.

JOHN C. FORD.

THE SURNAME OF 'STRICKLAND,' pp. 142.—For several centuries the name of Strickland was written thus, *de Strykelonde*; but for the last three, the Norman prefix has been omitted, and the name Strickland borne by every member of the family, that of Stricland being unknown to them.

J. M. S.

MORAVIANS IN EAST ANGLIA.—This community had no possessions in East Anglia beyond Broadoak and Ingatestone Hall, which latter place was held for a time by Count Zinzendorf, and Synods were held there. Broadoak was named by Zinzendorf "Lamb's Inn."

E. M. C.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART I.

This was the first Wentworth house established beyond the limits of Yorkshire, the native county of the family, and it was the most uniformly eminent. For although Thomas, Earl of Strafford, of the parent stem of Wentworth-Woodhouse, holds a historical position unapproached by any other member of the family, he was the only one of his own line who rose to eminence in public affairs. On the other hand the Nettlestead house, ennobled almost a century earlier than the Yorkshire house, held from that time until its extinction a prominent position in the kingdom.

The first Wentworth of Nettlestead, was Roger, a younger son of the fourth John Wentworth, of the North Elmsall house. At that early period, 1423, and later, travelling and migration being difficult, Roger Wentworth, of Nettlested, d. 1452, it was the general tendency of families to expand in their native counties; and as this disposition was especially shown in the Wentworths, of whom there were no less than seven houses at one time in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the leap of Roger Wentworth to the distant county of Suffolk calls for explanation. The explanation lies in his marriage with the heiress of Nettlested, a young widow, largely endowed with possessions not only in Suffolk, but in Yorkshire and several other counties. Margery Despenser, the heiress, was of a branch of that great family located in Lincolnshire, where it had by marriage acquired the lands of Gousel in 1295. Sir Philip Despenser, knt., the fourth Sir Philip, last male of his line, married the heiress of Lord Tibetot, of Nettlested, and of this alliance the only issue surviving was the above Margery. She very early became the wife of John Lord Roos, of Hamlake, co. York, a young baron of an illustrious house, whose career was cut short in the French wars; he was but twenty-four years of age when he fell, in 1421, at Bangé near Angers, another account has Rouen. Lord Roos had very liberally endowed his wife with manors (named by Dugdale) in seven different counties, and among these endowments was the Castle of Hamlake, now Helmsley, in the North Riding. It may thus well have happened that Wentworth became acquainted with the young widow in his own county; for Hamlake Castle was within fifty miles of his father's house at North Elmsell. Lady Roos, who continued thus to be named after her second marriage, about two years after her first husband's death lost her father, Sir Philip Despenser; as his sole heir she inherited Nettlested and other estates, and shortly before or after the event re-married with Roger Wentworth, who thus became seated at Nettlestead, and the progenitor of a new line of Wentworths.

His name generally appears with the prefix of knighthood, but it is not evident that he was ever knighted. In the Visitation of 1561 he is simply Roger Wentworth, esquire, as Courthope styles him, and in his will (Testamenta in Registraris Norwicensi, Harl. MS. 10, Brit. Mus.) he

writes of himself as "Ego Rogerus Wentworth, Armig.," naming his eldest son Philip as "miles" and his second son Henry as "armiger." Beyond this Will nothing else regarding him has come down to us, it is dated 5th June, 1452 (he died on the 21st October following), and contains several bequests to the altars of the churches in his neighbourhood, with directions that his body should be laid in the church of the Friars Minors, at Ipswich, where several of the Tibetots, his predecessors at Nettlested, had been interred; the conventual house (of which not a vestige now remains) had been founded by Robert Tibetot, temp. Edw. I.

Lady Roos, again a widow, survived her second husband, Lady Roos, Roger Wentworth, twenty-six years, and was over eighty d. 1478. years of age when she died, 20 April, 1478. Her will is extant; part of it, in English, appears in the "Testamenta Vetusta" of Sir N. H. Nicolas, and in its original Latin form it is given at length in the "History of Queen's College, Cambridge," published 1867, by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. She had liberally endowed the College, and by her Will directed her burial to be in its chapel, dedicated, as was the entire foundation, to St. Margaret and St. Bernard, "on the north side of the choir, under my window of the said Saints," i.e. doubtless, a window which she had contributed to the chapel. Bequests are made to the altars of the churches of St. Botolph, Cambridge, Nettlested, Somersham, Blakenham, and the Friars' Minors, Ipswich. To her grandson and heir, Sir Henry Wentworth (her eldest son, Sir Philip, being dead), she bequeaths twelve dishes (discos), a goblet, and a basin (pelvim concavum), all of silver, under the condition (adopting the translation of Nicholas with slight variation for literary sake), that my said heir shall cause, at his own proper expense, the body of *my* (?his) father Dom. Philip *Wentworth*, knight, to be transferred to the church of Newsam, in Lincolnshire, and a marble stone to be laid over his body, and another marble stone to be laid over the body of *his* mother in the church of the Order of St. Francis (Friars Minors), Ipswich. Here there is some mistake, probably clerical only, but sufficient to perplex the genealogist. Either for Dom. Philip *Wentworth* should be read Dom. Philip *Dispenser*, who was father of the testatrix; or for *my* should have been written *his*. As the words stand it is not clear to whose body the direction refers, nor is it stated whence the transfer is to be made; and the question arises whether Lady Roos refers to her father, or to her son. Newsam (Newsham, or Newhouse) Abbey was founded by Peter Gousel, temp. Hen. II., and there he, and his successors, the Philip Dispensers, were buried. Thus Lady Roos may have desired that her father, the last of his line, should lie with his ancestors, if he did not; or, as seems most probable considering the circumstances of her son's death, it was her intention to direct that his body, wherever after his tragic end it may have been deposited, should finally rest with his maternal ancestors at Newsam. Her grandson, Sir Henry, to whom the directions were given, was there interred.

Sir Philip Wentworth, knt., d. 1464. Roger Wentworth left by his wife, Lady Roos, three sons, viz., Sir Philip, of Nettlested; Henry Wentworth, Esquire, of Codham Hall, Essex, founder of the Wentworth house in that county; and Thomas, a churchman, to whom, as well as to her grandson, Sir Henry, his mother, by her will, bequeathed some articles of silver.

Sir Philip, who married a lady of the great house of Clifford, of Westmoreland, was a distinguished character in the reign of Henry vi. In 1447-8 (when he could not have been more than 23 years of age) he was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and at the same time, and in later parliaments, represented the latter county. He fought for the Red Rose of Lancaster in the Civil War, but his fame has been tarnished by the imputation, that bearing King Henry's standard at the first battle of St. Albans, 1455, he deserted the field. If this be true of him, it seems curious that in the last year of the same king's reign, 1459, he should have been again entrusted with the sheriff's office, and again chosen to represent his county in parliament, as is shown to have been the case. On the accession of the Yorkist king, Edward iv., in 1460, he was attainted; and again fighting for the deposed King Henry, at Hexham, he was taken prisoner and executed,* 18th May, 1464, then about 40 years of age. His place of burial was finally, if the conjecture above be correct, at Newsam Abbey, Co. Lincoln. By his wife, Mary Clifford, who, from the will of Lady Roos, it appears was buried in the church of the Friars Minors, Ipswich, he left one son and one daughter.

Sir Henry Wentworth, the only son of Sir Philip, was about 16 years of age at the death of his father, and in the same year was by act of parliament restored in blood, the effect of his father's attainder being thus removed. Of his early life we have no information. When about 30, in January 1477-8, he was made a Knight of the Bath, on the occasion of the marriage contract between Richard, Duke of York, second son of King Edward iv., and the heiress Anne Mowbray, the prince then five years old and the heiress three. A few months later Sir Henry's grandmother, Lady Roos, died and he was placed in possession of the Nettlested estates. In 1482 he was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; in after years he appears to have been more connected with the county of York than with Suffolk, for he was sheriff of the northern county in 1490, and again in 1492, and in pedigrees he is generally named "of Pontefract," not of Nettlestead. He died in the beginning of 1501, and was buried, as before observed, with his Despenser ancestors at Newsam Abbey, in Lincolnshire, about nine miles north-west of Great Grimsby. His Will—quoted in the "Testamenta Vetusta," shows him to have been possessed of the manors of "Gedney and Gouxill (now Goxhill), which had come down to him from the Gousel

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, Townsend edition, Vol. III., p. 742.

family, the arms of which were always a quartering in the shield of Wentworth, of Nettlestead. Other manors mentioned are Chetham, Syberton, and Kyneston.

Sir Henry was twice married, first to Anne, daughter of Sir John Say, of Broxburn, Hertfordshire (where is his tomb), and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevill, Marquess of Montagu, and widow of Thomas, Lord Scrope, of Masham, and Upsal, co. York. It is from the will (*Testamenta Vetusta*) of the latter lady that the burial place of Sir Henry is known; she directed "that a tomb be made over Sir Henry Wentworth, knight, late my husband, lying in Newsam Abbey, in Lincolnshire, to the value of £20 sterling," but her own interment she directed to be "in the Black Friars in London, beside my lord and husband, Thomas, Lord Scrope, of Upsal and Masham." The six children of Sir Henry were by his first wife; through the marriage of his daughter Margery to Sir John Seymour, he was grandfather to Queen Jane Seymour, and great grandfather to King Edward VI.

WM. L. RUTTON.

(To be continued.)

THE LITTLE DOMESDAY BOOK OF IPSWICH.—The existence of still another "original" copy of this book, making four in all (one being in the British Museum, the two others with the Corporation of Ipswich), has been lately brought to our notice. It is in the possession of a bookseller, who offers to part with it on payment of £80! It is said to have belonged to Paul de Roos, Town Clerk, in A.D. 1340. The bookseller laboured under the impression that it was the original of a later book called the "Dom-Boc" compiled in the 16th century. Is anything known of the history of this particular volume? It has not apparently been hitherto noticed.

ANGLO-ROMAN ARCHEOLOGY.—The most recent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* (London: Elliot Stock), the second part of the Anglo-Roman section, contains, beside the introduction and index to the whole subject, the further record of local discoveries, &c., made in England, Wales, and Scotland, and the very valuable notes on Roman roads and stations. Under *Suffolk*, discoveries are noted at Burgh Castle, Coddtenham, Eye, Great Wrattling, Rougham, Wickham Brooke, and Whittton, near Ipswich. The latter chiefly relates to the tessellated pavement found in a field on the Castle Hills, and now deposited in the Ipswich Museum. In connection with the Roman roads and stations in East Anglia, those in Essex mentioned in the "Itinerary of Antoninus" are dealt with at some length. Under Caister in Norfolk, the reputed *Venta Icenorum* of the ancients, are some interesting notes signed "W. Aldis" (A.D. 1807), in which the writer endeavours to identify several localities in Norfolk and Suffolk as former habitations of the Roman settlers, and he places the *Venta Icenorum* at Elmham. It goes without

saying that the elaborate notes appended to the volume by the editor, Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., are of considerable importance and add much to the value of the interesting contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. This second part of Vol. VII. is the eighth volume of the series. The appearance of the next volume, that on "Literary Curiosities and Notes" will be looked forward to with much interest.

THE ASSISE OF BREAD. THE HORSE-LOAF.

The Assise of Weigunge of breid after the Statute of Wygchester.

FROM *Liber Tertius* of IPSWICH DOMESDAY BOOK.

Ffirste yt doth appere in the Statute of Winchester conteyned in magna carta and that in euery good Towne Citty or Borugh throughout the realme of Inglande there shoulde noe mann^r of p'son nor persons occupie the crafte of Bakinge to bake to sale no mann^r of brede except he or they had byne p'ntise at the same & soe that he or thei should the better understand there Booke & ther weight how thei should keepe ther just & trewe assises And yt is further to be knowene that eu'ye Baker that baketh to sell shall keep his trewe assise And abide three market daies sted fastlye to gether wⁱⁿ vj^d highynges or lowinge in the p'ce of a quarter of wheet & that he nor they channge not ther assises till the third market daye be com and past. And after the iij^{de} market daye be past, thei ought to com to the clark of the market to have ther assises gevene to them againe after the rate as the p'ce of corne higheth or Loweth in the market. And more ou^r that eu'ry Baker shall have his owne ppre mke uppon everye kind of breed that he maketh to sell Soe that eu'ry man may know at his weyinge, his owne fault. But ye must know that the baker shalbe allowed yf his bread be sore bakyn^e. And for the witesse of his past. And for y^t dryinge the first daye & nyght vj^d And ev'ny night after the first night j^d according to the statute And yf he be fer from his milne or his market he should be alowed. And yf the Baker lacke in the weight of his breed he shalbe greuously amersed by the descreSSION of the Clarke of the market for the fyrst defaulte, the seconde and thirde defaulte And yf he make defaulte the forth tyme he shall have his punyshment uppon the pillory, without any favor and redemption And also yf the baker lacke in his weight any more then two shillinges and sixpens in a ffarthinge loffe he shall have the like pounyshment uppon the pillory without fauour And loke that ther be noe Sid loues weyed nor no bread that is more then eight dayes oulde in bakinge. And the Baker shalbe alowed in ev'ry quarter of wheet for furnage iij^d for wood iij^d for ij Jorneye men iij^d ob for ij pages j^d ob for sault ob for yeste ob for candell ob and for his Tye dogge ob besid his branne to his auauntage And ye must order

yo^r assise of all mann^r of bred what greine or corne soev^r yt be afr^r the man^r and forme herafter followinge for that is the treue statut of Wenchester.

When the quarter of whete is Solde for xijd

The farthyng wastel shall weye	vj ^{li}	xij ^s
The ferthyng Symnel shall wey	vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s
The ferthinge whit lofe shall weye	vj ^{li}	xviiij ^s
The o ^b white loffe shall weye	xiiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
The o ^b white lofe shall weye	xx ^{li}	xiiij ^s
The peny whete lofe shall weye	xli ^{li}	viiij ^s
The o ^b lofe of all greynes shall weye	xxvij ^{li}	xij ^s

(known as the penny horsebrede)

When the quarter of whete is sould for xviiij^d

The ferthinge wastell shall weye
 The ferthinge simnell shall weye
 The ferthing white lofe shall weye
 The o^b white lofe shall weye
 The o^b whet loffe shall weye
 The peny white loffe shall weye
 The o^b lofe of all grayns shall weye

Tables likewise follow :—

When the quarter of whete is sould for ii^s, ii^s vjd, iii^s, iii^s vjd, & so on as above, up to xx^s.

At the end of the "Assise of Bread" is the following :—"The peny horselofe shall wey as much as the peny lofe of all man^r of greynes ffurther more yt is enacted by acte of perlemente in the iiij yere of the Reigne of Kynge harrye the iiijth the xxiiijth chapter that none Inholder shall bake noe man^r of bred to sell wthin his house uppon payne of forfeiteur of the trebill valour of all such breed as he baketh to sell as well at the sewte of ptye as at the kynges cort."

It seems probable that the term "horselofe" or "horsebred" owes its origin to the fact that being made "of all man^r of greynes" it was used as horses food, and only eaten by man when better bread could not be procured. Horse-bread although no longer made in England, is still to be found in use in some parts of the continent of Europe.

It would thus appear that an extremely rigorous code of laws restrained the bakers of bread in the exercise of their calling, to the manifest advantage of the consumer. It will be noticed that the weight of the loaves varied with the rise and fall of the price of corn per quarter, whereas now the weight is always the same.

In *Liber Sextus* of the "Great Domesday Book" is the following :—

Liber quintus

"ffor them that use to Sell by Weight or Mesure. And that all psones usyng to by or sell by weight or by mesure shall have ther

weights & mesurys ensealed accordyng to the Standard of o^r so^ldaigne lord the Kyng upon peyn of forfeiture of all suche goodes so weyed and mesured And Impsonment of the trespasour at the first tyme. And at y^e secūde tyme upon payne of forfeiture of the same goodes And the body of the trespasour to stonde upon the pillory. And the thirde tyme upon payne of forfeiture of the same goodes And the body of the trespasour to forswere the Town by the space of a yere and a day. And that no ma^e of pson wⁱn the said Town nor wⁱn the libties of the same use no Rollys in metyng or for strikyng of any maⁿ of corne excepte of otyes upon the forfeiture for eūy defaute xxs."

Among the numerous duties required of the Bailiffs of the Town were *inter alia* :—

- (a) to gett Assise of Bread
- (b) to waye bread.

Commenting on the order of the words "wastell, symnell, ne the ferst coket" in the "Little Domesday Book" (cap. LXXVII. *Of baxtery that trespasyne a yens the syse*), the Editor of the volume in the Rolls Series (Sir Travers Twiss, q.c., D.C.L.), states that it "does not correspond to the quality of the bread. Symnel is supposed to have been bread of the best quality; wastel was inferior to symnell, but superior to cocket bread." However this may be, the order is that adopted in the tables. "Cocket bread is said by Cowel to answer to "the second kind of best bread," and in the list above given is perhaps distinguished as "white bread."

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620. XI.

Tabula testamentorum probat Ab Anno Dm̄ 1444 usq; ad Annum 1455.

Name of Testator.		W		Abode.	Folia.
Johannis	Whitinge	de	Walton		7
Willim̄i	Wynneve	de	Thurlston		0
Johannis	Wynelde	de	Cranisforde		11
Johannis	Woodwarde	de	Helminghām	eod	24
Thome	Wynston	de	Blundeston		14
Thome	Winston	de	Blundeston	eod	
Johannis	Woodwarde	de	Helminghām		17
Johannis	Wall	de	Gippivico		24
Johannis	Woode	de	Eston	eod	
Adami	White	de			33
Willim̄i	Woode	de	Benacre		35
Willim̄i	Woode	de	Newbourne		36
Thome	Whitinge	de	Baudsey		37

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Adami	Warner	de	Trimley	47
Agnets	Warde	de	Boyton	54
Katherinø	Woolman	de		58
Johannis	Weston	de	Gislam	63
Johannis	Watton	de	Gippivico	64
Johannis	Well	de	Baudsey	65
Gualteri	Wrighte	de	Holton	69
Johannis	Wilton	de		76
Rogeri	Warde	de	Helminghā	83
Johannis	Waham	de	Mutforde	86
Johannis	Whightman	de	Siswell	87
Willimī	Wykes	de	Stonham	88
Richardi	Woolwarde	de	Walberswicke	103
Agnets	Warren	de	Kirkton	105
Margaretø	Walford	de	Bliithburgh	114
Johannis	Webber	de	Donvico	eod
Agnets	Wardwicke	de	Gippivico	117
Adami	Wrighte	de	framlingham	118
Richi	Wyarde	de	Loestofte	121
Johannis	Wapounde	de	Pettistree	128
Thome	Woode	de	Soham Comits	132
Willimī	Whitman	de	Tuddenham	133
Johannis	Wallies	de	Tuddenham	137
Johannis	White	de	Mettfildē	141
Symonis	Woodsyde	de	Loestofte	143
Roberti	Walie	de	Worlingworthe	154
Thome	Wardyne	de	Witnesham	157
Roberti	Wrighte	de		158
Willimī	Westwynde	de	Pakefildē	162
Isabellø	Wolfe	de	Theberton	173
Margaretø	Wallies	de	Sysewell	178
Thome	Wegenhall	de	Coddenham	183
Johannis	Wrighte	de	Ashfildē	188
Thome	Warde	de	Weston	189
Willimī	Westbrowne	de	Worlingworthe	194
Willimī	Wrighte	de	Combes	201

X

Nulla habet.

Y

Davidis	Yonge	de	Sprowton	12
Thome	Yermouthē	de	Northales	73

Z

Nulla habet.

THE IPSWICH "LOSE-GATE."—In connection with the ancient gates which enclosed the town of Ipswich, mention is occasionally made of a certain "Lose-Gate," of which no account is given, other than what is contained in Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, where it is stated that "Lose-Gate stood at the ford through the salt water by what was then Mr. Trotman's house." A reference to Speede's plan of the town (A.D. 1610) shews the precise locality and nature of this erection, stretching across the river some way beyond the Old Stoke Water Mill, between the ground occupied by the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary-at-the-Quay.

It never seems to have occurred to any one writing on the history of the town, and specially on its gates and walls, to examine the meaning of so strange and unaccountable a term as "Lose-Gate." So far as we are aware no explanation of the expression has yet been offered. "Lose-Gate" is without doubt a 'loose' way of writing *Sluice* (Slūs) Gate. [D. *Sluis*; G. *Schleuse*; Sw. *Sluss*; Dan. *Sluse*; Fr. *Ecluse*.] The Sluice Gate would be composed of a frame of timber, stone, &c., with a gate for the purpose of regulating the flow of water.

It would seem that Lose Gate (Sluice Gate) is only another instance, similar to that pointed out by us in relation to Lady Gray's (Our Lady of Grace) Chapel (Vol. i., n.s., p. 327), of the way in which Ipswich historians have not infrequently misled the ordinary reader.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXIII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 145.]

ij Nouembꝛ A° Dñi 1547

Sternefeld. The certyfyate of Thom^s Asketell & John Shemyng
Cherchewardens there.

Sold	We certyfe that we w ^t the consent of the pisch hathe	} vii
	sold a peyer of Chalys, a pax & a pyx the p ^{ce}	
imployments	Whereof we haue bestowed in tylyng of	} xii vi ^s viii ^d
	the cherche & whytyng of the cherche	
	It we haue payd to the setting forth of certen	} vii
	Soldgers within this yeres	

[No. 146.]

1547

The certyfyate of John Godbold & Thomas ffyske
Cherchewardens of Straddebroke

ffyrst we p^{se}nt that Rycherd Grynlyng, Wythm ffox, Roger Wryght
& Wythm hervy w^t the consent of the pische hathe sold ij peyer of
Shalys a peyer of Senso's a crysmatory a pax & other small thyngs.

All suche were sold a yere a gone & all these thyngs came to the
valor of xxviij^{li} vi^s viij^d

Wereof we haue payd to the setting forthe } viiiij

of Soldeggers at diu^rse tymes

It payd for ledyng of o^r cherche & other repacons xx^{li}

[No. 147.]

1547

Strattfforde The true certyficate of Robert Bobys & Joh

Barycke churche wardens there

Sale fyrste we p^rsent for truthe y^t we haue solde certeyne } xxx^{li}

plate to the S^me of

Impliments Whereof we haue bestowed and p^d for a } xviij

w^t thusez

house to mainteyne a ffree scoole

Itm we haue p^d for whytynge of o^r } x m^{rs}cs

churche & mendinge o^r glasse

Itm the reste remayneth in the boxe
of the poore people.

[No. 148.]

The trew certyficat of y^e chyrchewardes of ye same,
Richard Lambe & John Cooll

Sudborne

Sale We doo certyfy that we w^t y^e cōsent of tholl pysche of y^e same
Towne haue solde on payre of challes, on pyxe and a paxe w^t a
payre of sensures cont^d xxx owncs at iij^s iij^d thownece
Sum viij^{li} x^s

mplymēts. Whereof we haue receyuyd L^s the wyche L^s we haue bestowyd
in repayrynge of y^e sewall and a monge pore pepeoll

Remaneñ the resydew of of y^e sayd viij^{li} x^s doothe remayne in thandēs
of y^e chyrche wardens

[No. 149.]

ij^o. Nouemb^r Anno D^m 1547

Sutton The certyficate of Thom^s Marsch & Rycherd Revell
Cherchewardens there.

Sold We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the pische hathe } viij

sold a peyer of Chalys & a pyx p^rce

Whereof we haue payd to the setting forthe } iij^{li} xiiij^s iij^d

Employment

w^t uses It we haue bestowed vpon the Checherch } xxviii^s

in sowdyng
It payd for iij Arneys wyche we } xxx^s

haue in redynes

(To be continued.)

THE WEEPING CROSS (pp. 145-148).

It is well that an attempt has been made to investigate the use and meaning of the term "Weeping Cross," which for so long a time has been wrapped in mystery, like many an other mediæval expression we are accustomed now and again to hear. While thanking Mr. Sewell for his paper on the subject, we are altogether disinclined to accept his conclusions. It by no means follows that "as a walking-stick is a stick for walking," etc., so a Weeping Cross (so called) is or was peculiarly designed or used as "a cross for weeping." It yet remains to be shown that any particular cross was of old set up for the express purpose of being resorted to as a cross at which to weep, or was so used either exclusively or even primarily. We imagine the pre-Reformation Cross to have been a Weeping Cross or not, just as occasion called forth tears of penitence or moved the worshipper to some one or other of the acts of ordinary devotion. That such crosses were *not* erected "for the use of those who were compelled to do penance by the parish clergyman" (Rimmer, *Ancient Stone Crosses*), is sufficiently clear from an example quoted by the same writer of one near Holywell, in Flintshire, known by a Welsh name which signifies "the cross of mourning." It is said to have marked the site of some lost battle or other sorrowful event. The three or four instances given by Mr. Sewell of the places locally known in England by the name of "Weeping Cross" are, it seems to us, of this character, indeed the Weeping Cross alluded to by Mr. de Mazzinghi (Journey from Chester to London), and quoted by Mr. Sewell, would quite fall under this head. Some special feature of a mournful nature in connection with a particular spot, not necessarily related to the religious life, further than the bare existence of the emblem of our Christian faith, doubtless brought the term "Weeping Cross" into prominence. In such cases the cross itself would be an ordinary cross, the surroundings only suggesting the Weeping Cross.

Mr. Sewell seems to acknowledge that references to the Weeping Cross, are extremely uncommon, indicative it would appear of the Weeping Cross being no speciality, other than as we have suggested. The Churchyard Cross, or the Wayside Cross, were alike witnesses of the penitential tears of the mourner who would stand weeping at its base for sorrow of heart. Such crosses were, for the nonce, Weeping Crosses. In the *HORE BEATE MARIE*, according to the use of Sarum, among the *Suffragia* is the hymn—

Stabat Mater dolorosa juxta crucem lacrymosa :

prefaced by the rubric below, which we venture to think offers conclusive evidence in its as to the broad meaning and almost unlimited use made of the term "Weeping Cross."

"¶ Our holy father the pope Bonifacius hath graunted vn to all the that deuoutly say thys lamentable contemplatyō of our blessyd lady Stōdyng under the crosse wepyng and hauing Cōpassion wyth her

swete sone iesus. vij. yeres of pdoñ and. xl. lentys. And also pope Ihoñ the. xxij. hath. graunted. ccc. days or pardoñ."

Can any of our readers say if the term "Weeping Cross" has ever come before them in connection with East Anglia? Or are any other instances known beside those to which Mr. Sewell refers?

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XV.

2. February 1653.

Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge it is agreed that Mr Recorder & Mr Hamby shalbe Employed in the bissines concerninge Garradge house And shall take out a Coppy of the Attainder of George Wyldes attainted & condemned att Bury St Edmunds in Suff about 46th years sithence And psecute & defende the same suite att the Towne Charges."

3. March 1653.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Hamby shall prepare for the defence of the suite at the next asizes commenced by Martin against the Towne concerninge George Wilde his house And that Mr Bailiff Aldus shalbe desired to take care thereof and to be present at the hearing of the same and to advise in the maintaining of Councell for the same and Mr Recorder is ordered to be assistant in the same.

"Ordered in regard of the extraordinary charge of the inhabitants of the Town parish expended in reparacons of the Tower church and bells and ordering of the Perment newe seats more for the convenienc of the hearers at the lecture that the Chamberline shall pay five pounds unto the Church Wardens of the said parish."

23. March 1653.

Assembly.

"Att this assembly it is agreed that Mr Robt. Turner shall have power to sell as many ashen & aspe trees not exceeding twentie trees of the lands att flalkenham & the same to sell at the best price And if the said Robt. see cause to take downe twentie load of toppwood. (sic)

"Att the Assembly it is agreed that Mr John fford shall take upp the docke that he hathe made in the Coñon Channell & River."

19. Aprill 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this Assembly it is ordered that Mr Butter shall psently take downe all the posts & turne pike beinge Much out of repaire & dispose of them wth the Materialle to the best pftt of the Towne.

"Ordered that Mr Bailiffs & the Justices of Peace for this Towne shall within fflowertene daies next send to all the Maulsters of this Towne that doe drye their Maulte wth Strawe & to Inioyne them to make Cockell kells in their Roomes before a Certeyne daie & the like for Publike brewers that brew with Strawe and alloe wth Private brewers that brewe wth Strawe.

"Ordered that the difference between Mr Bloss & this Towne shalbe

left to Mr Recorder Mr Brandlinge Mr Dunkon Mr Hayles Mr Day thelder or the maior pte of them to heare & to state the case & make their Reporte to this assemblye.

"Att the assemblye the psons hereafter named are appoynted Surveyors of the sefall Waies of this Towne for this yeare :—

Eastward.	Mr Robt Daynes Henrie Holton
Westward.	Mr Richard Girling W ^m Lynch John Coleman Anthonie Applewhite Richard Wilkenson
North	Mr John Blomfield Robert Aldus Nicholas Templar Joannes Betts
South	Isaack Day thelder Joannes Smyth Mathew Chettleborough Joannes Cantinge.

3. May 1654. Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge it is agreed that warrants shall issue out forthwth to the Constables of the Towne of Ipsw^{ch} to apphende all unlicensed Alehouse keeps that are Indited & then bringe before Mr. Bailiffs or some other Justice of Peace for this towne And Mr Bailiffs & the Justices of Peace are desired to take good Suerties for their appearance att the next generall Sesions of Peace And for want of good suerties to Comitt them to the Towne Gaole there to Remaine untill they shall finde sufficient Suerties.

"Att this Meetinge it is agreed that Willm Drane shalbe allowed tenn Pounds besides Timber towards the Rebuildinge of his Stable & haye house w^{ch} he is to build Anewe 18th ffoote Wide & the Studds 10 ffoote Longe from the Groundsell to the overwaye."

11. May 1654. Assembly.

"Att this assemblye it is ordered that there shalbe A surveye made of all the Coppyehould & ffreehold lands belonging to the Mannors of Ulveston & Sackvilles in Debenham and Mr. Thomas Wright shalbe surveyor & the Renterwardens & Robt Clarke shall goe Along wth him & that the sd Mr Clarke shall haue power as Steward to keepe a Court or Courts att such times as shalbe ffiten."

11. May 1654. Great Court.

"Whereas there hathe daungere lately be falne this Towne by fire through the carelesse use of Strawe Kells Its ordered that from and after the feast of Barthalmew next insueinge all Straw Kells in this towne be suppressed and that all Malt Kells in this Towne shall

henceforthe be turned into Cockell and in case any shall refuse to Conforme—such order shalbe taken to restraine them as the lawe shall allowe.”

31. May 1654.

Assembly.

“Att this meetinge it is ordered that M^r Bailiffe Sorrell M^r Robt Dunkon & M^r Richard Hayle or anie twoe of them shall goe to ffalkenham & viewe & see the Lands there.

“Att this Meetinge it is agreed that whereas it was formerly agreed that A Rate should be made and assessed uppon the sefall Inhabitants of this Towne for & towards the Repaire of the Moyetie of borne bridge & Handforde bridge for the some of one hundred and ffortie pounds And there beinge nowe A Rate made & pduced to the Meetings & the same beinge often Read over the same is nowe approved & ordered to be made out And the psons hereunder named and nominated & appoynted Collectors for the sefall pishes And M^r Robt Rednall & M^r Thomas Reeve are appoynted high Collectors :

Richard Reynsford for Hellens pish

ffitts Sumple for Clem^{ts}

Sam : Chambers ffor the Key

John Cole for Peters

Thomas Parmeter ffor Stoake

W^m Boycatt for Nicholas

Michaell Beaumont for Mathews

John Luffkyn for Elmes

Stephen Sarson for Stephens

Simon Isam for Lawrance

Robt Lane for the Tower

Robt Bristowe for Margaretts

John Semons for Brooks Hamlett

Edward Ketteridge for the Hamlett of Wickes Ufford.”

7 June 1654.

Assembly.

“Ordered that M^r Beniamyn Butter shall Receive of M^r Wallis the some of seaventeene Pounds nineteene shillings & fyve Pence w^{ch} was money for buyeing of roles for the poore and by the sd M^r Butter paid to the said Myles by order of an assembly the 7th March 1652 And the said M^r Butter shalbe intreated to buy Coles wth the same mony for the poore of this Towne.

“Ordered that all the psons here under named & eslie of them shall haue Warninge accordinge to their sefall leases to score & Repaire the River next their sefall houses and grounds accordinge to the Condiçons in their sefall leases & all other psons that haue anie grounds or houses next the river betweene twoe mills

Thomas Carter

Thomas Tunmer

Thomas Burradge

Joseph Blewitt

Peter Cole

Katherine Harvye

Ioannes Woolferton

W^m Lynch

Sam: Chambers."

14 June 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge that the Widdowe Brett shall haue but Eighteene pence A weeke paid her by M^r Turner & that A poore lame Whench that goe one her hands & Knees shall haue the other sixpence A week allowed her during the pleasure of this house.

"Ordered likewise that there shalbe paid unto John fuller the some of three pounds twoe shillings & six pence ffor the diett & board & lookinge after M^r Samuell Ward for the last six weeks that the sd Samuell lived w^{ch} mony shalbe paid by the Chamberlyns of the Towne of Ipsw^{ch}

"Ordered likewise that M^r Thomas Wright of Ipsw^{ch} & M^r Thomas Wright of Borne Bridge shalbe Surveyors for the overseeing & lookinge after the Repayre of borne bridge.

"Att this Assemblie it is ordered that M^r Brandlinge M^r Bloomfeild M^r Butter M^r Parkehurst M^r Thos: Wright or the Maior pt of them shalbe desired to Inquier into the abuses of the Meeters Porters & Carters of this Towne & to Consider of Awaie to Redresse these Ab^{ses} And to bringe in the p^{ro}posalls to this Assemblye that soe A speedye Course maie be taken for the Redressinge of all such abuses."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

CANONIZED SAINTS OF EAST ANGLIA.—Are there any other recognized "Saints" connected with the Eastern Counties besides—

- (1) St. Edmund—King and Martyr, A.D. 870.
- (2) St. Ethelbert—King and Martyr, A.D. 793.
- (3) St. Etheldreda—Virgin, A.D. 670.
- (4) St. Felix—Bishop, A.D. 650.
- (5) St. Osyth—Virgin and Martyr, A.D. 870.
- (6) St. Walstan—Confessor, A.D. 1016.
- (7) St. William of Norwich—Martyr, A.D. 1137.

Any local traditions or out of the way information concerning the above would be welcomed.

E. A. E.

HUGUENOT SURNAMES—DE LA CHAISE=HUNT.—I have heard it stated that the original name of the family of Hunt, a branch of which remains in Great Yarmouth, was "de la Chaise," and that the family is of Huguenot extraction. Is such really the case? I should be glad to know if there are other instances in which the names of foreign refugees have been similarly changed?

The following Huguenot names, all I think to be met with in East Anglia, are omitted from Mr. Smiles' list:—Beharrel, Cufaude (Yarmouth, Acle), De Caux, Desforge, Hannotte, Milfield or Melville (Wiggenhall, etc.) Can any others, not to be found in ordinary lists of such names, be mentioned as specially occurring in the Eastern Counties? If so, are records of such families existing?

X. Y. Z.

REPLIES.

MANFARE—SPURLINGE—TUCKE (p. 157).—On the west coast of Sussex, the first word is still in use, here it has been changed into Maushare which consists of 15 mackerel or 12 herring nets. Manshare means a fisherman's complement of nets or his share which he has to provide, mend, keep in order, or, if lost in the fishing operations or otherwise, replace. On the other side the Channel all tackle necessary for carrying on the fishing work is provided by the patrons or owners of the boats.

Spurlinge here is a term for small fish. Johnson Dict., ed. 1755, gives it as a small sea fish (French, *esperlan*)

"All Saints, do lay for Porke and Sowse
For Sprats and Spurlings for your House."—*Tusser*.

—Sheridan's and Webster's Dict. gives the same meaning.

Tucke is also used here and in Sussex. Johnson gives it as a kind of net. Carew says it is a net with a narrower mesh, and therefore scarcely lawful, with a long bunt (*i.e.* loop or bight) in the midst. It is spread and drawn inside the Seine to ease it from too great a weight of fish. On the Sussex rivers it is a small flat net weighted at the bottom and placed across the stream, the fish being driven into the meshes.

Folkestone.

C. M. L.

DISUSED WALL OPENINGS IN CHURCHES (p. 159).—There is but little doubt that wall openings, now generally bricked up, in positions similar to that indicated by H. A. W. as existing in the south wall of the south chapel of Elmstead Church, Essex, were used in pre-Reformation days as entrances to outer chambers. These chambers may have served as sacristies or confessionals. H. A. W. does not describe the "openings" very exactly, but without further information as to measurements, etc., we would suggest the former existence of a confessional, the centre doorway being the priests' entrance, those on either side being for the entrance and egress of the individual confessing. We have met with many such "openings" both in Norfolk and Suffolk, indeed rooms of this character still exist. It frequently happens that the original level of the floor having been changed, considerable doubt exists in consequence. It would be interesting if instances of this kind observable in East Anglia could be brought together.

AN ANCIENT NOTE BOOK.

There lived in Suffolk in the days of Queen Elizabeth a country clergyman who wrote verses, as became the contemporary of Spenser and of Shakespear, and took sketches of the arms he found in the churches round about him. These things he jotted down in a MS. note book, now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, which, in spite of its minute and somewhat difficult caligraphy, well repays perusal. It is not a little interesting to follow the workings of the mind of one so long dead and buried. We know but little of his history. William Tyllotson, for so he wrote his name, was curate at Capell in 1594, as appears from the title page of the thick octavo volume which now forms his chief memorial. In 1590 he visited various Essex churches, and in 1600 the village of Buers St. Mary, where he made a careful inspection of the Waldegrave tombs and monuments. Later on, at page 543, he describes himself as of Ypsw^{che} in the county of Suffolk, clerk. I leave it to home antiquaries, who have the run of libraries and of ancient registers, to detail his further fortunes. His manuscript opens with a penitential hymn, most probably of his own composing, of six and twenty stanzas, and of a delightful quaintness. Here are some of them :

"Like as the guilty prisoner stands
Before the Judge so tryed;
With quaking breth & shivering lymmes
his iudgements to abyde.
Even so O God before thy face
in fearefull state I stand;
And guyltye crye to the my Judge
and now hould upp my hand.
Nothing have I to pleade for life
noo goodnes is in mee
Of synne, deceit and wyckednes
Guyltie, good lord, guyltye.
So blynd was J and ignorant,
nay rather wilfull blynde,
*That suckt the combe and knewe the bee
had left her stinge behinde.*

At page 6 is another poem, "The description of trew frendship," and at page 377 another, "The fruits of a good conscience." At page 378 are eucharistic lines, of no special literary or theological interest, but so arranged as to assume the shape of an altar. There are other lines at page 379, beginning "Who seekes on earth to fynd." At page 376 is "A posy for a handkercheff," written perchance for some lady friend deft with her samplers and her needlework :—

"With my needle this I wrought
for y^s my frend on whom I thought
In working it that you might bee
The only frend to think on mee."

William Tyllotson wrote sermons also. He is strong on the subject of bad language, and his memoranda respecting it are very full. At page 527 he gives "Certayne Auncient and godly politique lawes for the ponishmet of Swearing gathered out of diu^m Authors," including "The

Lawe of God Lev. 24," "The lawe of Kinge Henrie yth; "The Counsell of Josephus;" "The lawe of the Egiptians," &c., &c. Some of these enactments are of extreme stringency. One would like to have heard this sixteenth century divine discoursing on the subject. It is scarcely given to nineteenth century preachers to be so learned—nor indeed so fierce. One wonders what the rustics of Capell thought of all this erudition. Nor did he confine himself to divinity and the 'belles lettres,' for, like many of his cloth, he seems to have been something of a leech as well. At page 542 is a receipt "for y^e rouing of the Raynes," devised by one "Jacob of Hadly, Surgeon thyr." It is so badly written, taken hastily down perhaps from the dictation of the medico himself, that one has misgivings respecting the transcription; but it seems to run as follows:—"Take Comphery Roots & a lilly roote whit (?) & 2 nutmeggs & iust so much of y^e comphery rote as of nutmeggs: dry them & beat them to powder & drink thē in y^e strongest bear y^e can get fasting in y^e morning & lat to bed."

Now what is "lilly roote whit?" Lilly of the valley roots are the latest cure for dropsy and for kidney mischief, and there are liliaceous bulbs, notably squill, which have similar properties. Perhaps Tyllotson imbibed the medicine himself, and there are worse drinks than strong October, tempered though it be with comfrey root and nutmegs.

After all, however, it is not for his poetry, his sermons, or even his prescription, that we turn to this Tyllotson manuscript. Its real value lies in its witnessing to arms and inscriptions as they existed in certain Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex churches, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Some he describes; some he draws. To be truthful, he was a capital draughtsman. His ink was black and his hand steady. At page 7 are "Collections of Armes in Churches in the County of Suffolk." At page 78 similar "Armes in Co. Essex A^o 1590." At page 421 are the arms of the colleges in Cambridge. At page 513 he describes, as before said, the Waldegrave and other tombs at Buers. At page 533 he gives the arms "In Smallbridge place at Sr Willm Waldegrave" as they existed "in y^e Hall, in y^e parlour," and so forth. At page 536 are shields "in y^e Cloyster at Christs Church London." At page 553 "Arms in Loddon Church, Norfolk," forty coats and more. At page 559 those in Shelton Church and Hall, and very numerous they were. This by no means exhausts the list of places visited by this zealous archaeologist. There were for example "Henham Hall, M^r Rouse his place by Bliborough," and Melford and Hadley churches in Suffolk, then bright with heraldic colouring and painted glass. It is in old and half forgotten MSS., like this of William Tyllotson, that the delighted antiquary lights upon his luckiest finds. Some of the readers of the *East Anglian* (N.S.), may remember certain notes respecting the remote history of the Beaumonts of this Suffolk Hadley, who were said, on evidence which seemed doubtful to the present writer, to have come out of Leicestershire. Much depended, it was thought, upon the ancestry of a certain

John Beaumont, D.D., whom Queen Elizabeth appointed to the rectory of Hadley in 1592. (*East Ang.*, n.s., Vol. I., p. 110). Now, what do we discover in this ancient note book but the arms, and inferentially the descent, of this very man. They are thus described at page 392, "Beaumonte Joh^es Sacre Theologie D. Rector de Hadleigh et Whatfeld. 1. Two coats quarterly: first, gulus leon ramp^t, vn vrle de [] (crescents) arg. ut effigie. 2d. Arg. bend sa. in ceo 3 owles dell primer gardante et Chrest, vna Bulles tests, pied en colle quarterly g. et ar: sace pied sinister corna et dxt^r eare arg dexter corna et sinistr^r ear g. Verbū, Vigilant evigilat."

The interpretation of this testimony is simple enough. Whatever the relationship of the rector of Hadley, if indeed any, to his namesakes living around him, it is clear that he bore the arms of Beaumont, of Whitley, in Yorkshire, quartering Savile of the same county. Dugdale's Visitation A^o 1666, as published by the Surtees Society, describes them, in easier language than the Norman-French employed by Tyllotson, as a "Lion ramp^t within orle of 9 crescents. Crest: bull's head erased quarterly arg. & gules, the horns p. fess; the dexter or & the second; the sinister or & the first. Crest granted 10 May, 1503, by Tho^s Wrythesley Garter." We must leave it to northern genealogists to explain why Dr. Beaumont quartered Savile. Long before his time an Edward Savile, from Yorkshire, had preceded him as parson of this very Hadley, and an Alice Savile of the same line had married Thomas Beaumont, of Whitley, and was living in the twelvth year of Henry the Seventh. Was Gilbert Beaumont, Dr. Beaumont's father, who was buried at Whatfeld, 31 Oct^r., 1584, a descendant? A question surely not impossible of solution. One thing is certain: we now know, on the testimony of an eye-witness, that the doctor assumed the arms of a family whose connection with the Leicestershire Beaumonts is as yet undetermined and unknown.

Who can tell what other questions an examination of the Tyllotson MS. may elucidate or solve? For three centuries it has proved a mine for local antiquaries. Candler quoted abundantly from it in the seventeenth. What Tom Martin thought of it in the eighteenth, may be seen in the earliest number of the *East Anglian* (Oct., 1858, p. 7). At page 17 of the same volume is an appreciative paragraph respecting it by the late Mr. Almack, writing of course in our own times. Sufficient testimony, if such were required, to the value of the Ancient Note Book, which forms the subject of the present paper.

Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

BREAD AND FLOUR AS FORMERLY USED IN NORWICH—HORSE BREAD.—In an "Chronological Retrospect of Remarkable Events, &c., in Norfolk and Norwich," 1701-1795 (which the Rev. W. J. Stracey, of Buxton Vicarage, has been good enough to allow us to see), much of which is incorporated in Crouse's History of Norwich, and originally published

in the *Norfolk Chronicle and Norwich Gazette* of 1801, we find the following items, which are important, as throwing some light upon the different kinds of bread formerly consumed by the people.

1745. Fine flour from Hertfordshire, retailed in Norwich—before which time a coarse household bread, inferior to meal, was the general bread used in this city and county.

1746. Fine flour first manufactured in the vicinity of Norwich.

It seems likely that this "coarse household bread inferior to meal" was none other than the "horse-bread" alluded to at pp. 165-6, in connection with the Assise of Bread there printed from the Ipswich Domesday Book. If so, the above date marks the precise time when bread made "of all man^r of greynes" began to be disused in England. It had a prolonged existence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF BLYTHBURGH, SUFFOLK.

The following entries from the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Blythburgh, Suffolk, have fallen into our hands. They will serve to give some idea of the superstitious pictures, etc., formerly existing in the church. We are not aware that these entries have been printed or referred to.

1472	Paid Wylliam Aleocke, for Seynt Johnnys Tabernakyll	-	-	5 Nobles
1474	I will that my Executors do peynte and gylde the Tabernakyll of our Lady of Pity at my cost, accordyng to the Forme of the Image of Seynt Mary of Pity of Southwold			
1476	Payde for the Sheylle on Seynt Nicholas Awter	-	-	1/4
1479	Payd for breaking down the Walle where Seynt George standeth	-	-	6d.
	for a Cloth of Seynt George & a Halbe	-	-	2s. 6d.
1482	payd Edmund Wryte for makynge of the Curyng (Qy. Covering or carving) ouyer Seynt Andrew and Seynt John	-	-	1s.
1487	Payd to Glaswrygte for mending Seynt Krystiferys Wyndowe	-	-	8s. 4d.
1489	Robt. Dolfynby. I will have made Seynt John Evangelist and the Tabernakyll thereto according to the makynge of St. John Baptist and I will that both be peynted at my coste			
1491	Payd for peynting of our Lady	-	-	xiiiij iiij
1492	Payd to Isbel Paschilen for makynge of the Clothys to Seynt John	-	-	i viij
1493	Payd for makynge of the Trone (Throne)	-	-	ix viij
1496	Payd for bryngyn hom of the Crwysfix Mete & drink	-	-	i. v.
	For setting up of the Crwysfix	-	-	i
1498	Payd William Rede & William Sharft for peynting of the Crwysfix, & selyng (Qy. Selyng or Silvering)	-	-	xl. x.

1500 John Almyngham, by Will, 7th Oct., gave the Church £20. Ten pounds which was to be bounte a poyer of Orgonyz. Item with the residue of the same sum I will a canope over the hygh Awter welle done with our Lady, and 4 Aungeleys, & the Holy Ghost, goyng upp and down with a Cheyne. And yf there be no space that the said Canope may not be made ther, I Will that Seynt Andrew have a Tabernakyl with the same money. And to a new Ele . . . x

1507 Will Fenny, I will that my wyfe doo make an image of Seynt James, in the aforesaid church, both peynted and gylded to the value of . . . xx

Suckling (Hist. of Suff., ii., p. 155-7) mentions some parish accounts ('Sibylline Leaves') of 35 Henry VIII., and also gives extracts from "an old tattered churchwardens' book bearing date 1547," apparently taken by Suckling from Davy's MS. collection in the British Museum. Can anyone say if the original churchwardens' accounts are still in existence, and how far they have been utilized in drawing up any historical accounts of this interesting, but greatly abused church?

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XIII.

(VOL. II. N.S. p. 130).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,136.—Continued.*

HOLBECK.	HORNINGSHERTH.
HOLBROOK.	HORREX.
HOLDEN.	HORSEMAN.
HOLDITCH.	HORSEY.
HOLES, LE.	HOSE.
HOLCROSS.	HOTHAM.
HOLLES, Earl of Clare.	HOTOFT.
HOLLAND, Earl of Kent.	HOUBLON.
HOLLOND.	HOUGHTON, Westley.
HOLMES of Gawdy Hall.	HOVELL.
HOLT.	HOVELL <i>als.</i> Smith.
HOLWORTHY.	HOW.
HOMBERSTON.	HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk.
HOMERSFIELD.	HOWARD, Earls of Carlisle and of
HONEY POT or HUNIPOT.	Corby Castle.
HONINGS.	HOWARD, Earls of Nottingham,
HOO.	Barons and Earls of Eppingham.
HOPKINS, Alderton and Hinton.	HOWARD, Baron, Visct., and Earl of
HOPKINS, Voxford.	Stafford.
HOPTON.	HOWCHIN.
HOPE.	HOWE, Earl Howe and Baron Ched-
HORHAGE.	worth.
HORKESLEY.	HOWELL.
HORKESLE.	HOWES.
HORNINGOLD.	HOWLAND.

HOWLETT.
 HOWORTH.
 HOWSE.
 HOY.
 HUBBALD.
 HUBBARD.
 HUDDLESTON.
 HUGHES.
 HUMFREY.
 HUNGATE.
 HUNN.
 HUNT, Oulton.
 HUNT, Walsham le Willows.
 HUNTER.
 HUNTESTONE.
 HUNTINGFIELD.
 HURLOCK.
 HURNARD.
 HURRION.
 HURRY.
 HURT.
 HUSKE.
 HUSTLER.
 HUTCHINSON.

Add. MSS. 19,137.

IBBOTSON.
 ICKWORTH.
 IKELINGHAM.
 ILKETSHALL.
 ILKETSALÉ.
 ILLEY.
 IMAGE.
 INGALDESTHORP.
 INGE.
 INGHAM.
 INGHAM, Theberton.
 INGLETHORP.
 " *vel* Ingoldsthorp.
 INGLOSE.
 INGLOSE *or* ENGLISH.
 INGWORTH.
 INNES.
 INWOOD.
 IRBY, Lord Boston.

IRELAND, Ousden.
 ISAACK.
 ISAACSON.
 IVE.
 IVES.
 IXWORTH.
 JACKAMAN.
 JACKSON.
 " Blaxhall.
 " Ipswich.
 " Shelland.
 " Ipswich—Blakenham, &c.
 JACOB *als.* BRADLAUGH, Laxfield.
 JACOB.
 " Withersfield.
 JACOMB.
 JAMES (Bart.)
 JAQUES.
 JARDINE.
 JAY.
 JEAFRESON.
 " Dullingham.
 JEBB.
 JEFFERY.
 JEGON.
 JENKENS ON.
 JENKEN, Bury.
 JENKIN.
 JENNEY.
 JENNENS.
 JENNEY *or* Geney, Gislingham.
 JENNINGS.
 JENOUR.
 JENTLEMAN *or* Gentleman.
 JENYNS.
 JERARD.
 JERMY, Metfield—Brightwell—
 Stutton.
 JERMY, of Norfolk.
 JERMYN.
 JERMYN, Debden.
 JERNINGHAM.
 JERNEGAN.
 JESUP, Theberton.
 JESUP, Woodbridge.

JETTER.	KENDALL.
JEX.	KENT (Bart.)
JOCE.	KENTON.
JOHNSON, Friston.	KENTWELL.
" Clare.	KENYON.
" Saxmundham—Bildeston.	KEPPEL.
JOLLY.	KERDISTON.
JONES, Lowestoft.	KERDESTON.
" Neyland.	KERRICH.
JORDAN.	KERRIDGE.
JOSSELYN.	KERRISON.
JULIAN.	KETERINGHAM.
JURDI.	KETT.
JUSTICE.	KETTLE.
	KETTLEBARS.
	KETTLEBURGH.
	KILDERBEE.
	KILDERBEE, now De Horsey.
	KILLETT.
	KILLIGREW.
	KILNER.
	KILWICK.
	KING, Great Thurlow.
	" Ipswich, Winesham.
	" Orford, &c.
	KINGSFIELD.
	KINGSHAW.
	KINGSMILL.
	KINGSTON.
	KIRBY.
	KIRKELEY.
	KITCHING.

Add. MSS. 19,138.

KEBLE.
 KEDINGTON.
 KEENE, Bentley.
 " Thrandestone.
 KEER.
 KELL.
 KELSHALL.
 KELSO.
 KEMBALL.
 KEMESEK.
 KEMP, Cavendish.
 " Parham, &c.
 " Ubbeston.
 " (Bart.)
 KEMPTON.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XVI.

22 June 1654.

Great Court.

"Att this Court Nathaniell Bacon & Francis Bacon Esqrs are elected Burgesses for this Towne to serve at the next parliament at Westminster 3^d of September next to see and Consent unto suche things as shall be there ordained provided that they shall not intermedle in the alteringe of Governm^t as it is nowe established under one man and the parliament.

And that the Indenture nowe Redd shalbe sealed att some petite court with the Towne seale & that all o^r names att psent here shalbe entered into the same Indenture by M^r Robt Clarke—or the Maior pt of us.

It is ordered that the house formerly George Wilds in Mary Elmes parish escheated to the Towne shall be sold by this Assembly for the best price that may be had therefore."

19 July 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge it is ordered that Mr Isaack Day thelder shalbe desired to Ride over to Mr Edmund Humfrie & to ppende for the holdinge of his place of Bailiffe att Michaelmis next & to take his answer & to Returne the same to this house.

Att this Meetinge it is ordered that att the next great Court it shalbe moved concerninge Handford Mill whether White shall haue A newe lease or noe of that."

3 August. 1654.

Great Court.

"Whereas Mr Edm: Humphrey one of the Portmen of this Towne by extremity of age being become inferme and unable to execute the place and thereof hathe informed and desired to be discharged. This Court dothe at his request discharge him from further holding and executing the place of Portman of this Towne.

"And in the stead and place of the said Edm: Humphrey this Court dothe elect Mr Henry Whitinge to be Portman of this Towne and its ordered that he take othe at some petit Court.

"And in the Room of the said Mr Henry Whitinge whoe is discharged of the place of the fower and twentie This Court dothe elect Mr Thomas Carter to hold and execute the place of one of that number of Ye 24th for the time to come And shall take his othe at somme petit court.

"ffor the encouragemt of Robt Clarke in the service of this Towne and in regard of somme loss by him received in indeavors to draine a Reade plott w^{ch} might haue ben advantageous to this Towne This Court doth order that he shall haue tenne Powndes allowed him out of the Treasury in full Satisfaction of all his demands as touchinge the said reed plott.

3 August 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this assembly it is ordered & agreed that there shalbe a publike ffast kept uppon the 25 of this Instant month of August to seek for A blesinge uppon the next Parliam^t and that Mr Marshall be conferred wth to pvide for the same daie."

9 August 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this assemblie it is ordered that there shalbe allowed unto Mr Smart twentie Nobles he givinge & surrenderinge in the Lease made to his grandfather Smart of the houses in St Hellens pish: nowe called the Done by the Renterwarden.

"It is agreed that Mr Richard Sheppd & Mr Robt Clarke shall treat wth Mr Balls about takinge in the Lease of the house late demised to Mr Corke & to treat wth him about Renewinge of the Lease & to Reporte what shalbe done by them to this house."

W. E. LATTON.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.—*Curio*, an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to Genealogy, Biography, Heraldry, Book-plates, Coins, Autographs, &c., is the title of a new magazine just issued in New York, and of which Mr. Elliot Stock is the London publisher. The contents of part i. are singularly varied. "The *Curio Camera*" might with advantage be entirely obscured if No. 1 of these word portraits is a sample of what the others are likely to be. Mr. Elliot Stock announces a new illustrated magazine for book-lovers, entitled *The Book-worm*, to be issued monthly.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART II.

Sir Richard Wentworth, K.B., d. 1528. Sir Richard Wentworth, eldest son of Sir Henry, and 4th of the Nettlestead line, was under age when he succeeded to the estate, and about twenty-five years of age, when on the coronation of Henry VIII., in 1509, he was made a Knight of the Bath. In the same year he was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and filled the office again in 1517. In 1513 he was in the retinue of the King at Calais, when Henry VIII. personally conducted the expedition which resulted in the battle of Spurs, and again in 1520, when the English and French Kings displayed their magnificence at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He did not live to be old, but died in October 1528, when probably not more than forty-three, having chosen for his burial the Church of the Friars Minors (or Grey Friars) at Ipswich. Sir Richard's wife was Anne, daughter of Sir James Tyrrell, of Gipping, Suffolk, a Knight to whom is attached the infamy of the murder in the Tower of Edward v. and his brother. The issue of the marriage was three sons and five daughters; of the second and third sons nothing is known but their names, the eldest succeeded his father at Nettlestead.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Baron Wentworth of Nettlested, d. 1551. Sir Thomas had served in the army sent to France in 1523, under the command of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and had been knighted by the Duke as the King's Lieutenant, in the Church of Roye, on the 31st October of the above year. The year after his succession to Nettlestead he was summoned to Parliament, by writ, dated 2 December, 1529, as Baron Wentworth, of Nettlested, and was the first Wentworth ennobled. As a magistrate of his county, he found himself compelled to enforce the abominable statutes of Henry the Eighth's reign, for the suppression of "heresy," and the memory of this is preserved in *Foxe's Book of Martyrs, which contains an account of a trial in 1545, of two poor men, Kerby and Clarke, arraigned before Lord Wentworth and other magistrates.

* Acts and Monuments, Townsend edition, Vol. v., 330.

That he bore an unwilling part in the transaction imposed on him in virtue of his official position is evident; but though the picture drawn does credit to his compassionate feelings in cruel times, courage to have refused to enforce the iniquitous law of persecution, would have done him greater honour. It is related that Clarke, one of the poor fellows, after judgment had been given and sentence pronounced, observing that Lord Wentworth spoke aside to a brother magistrate, interpreted this as a sign of hesitation or reluctance, and thus addressed him:—"Speak out my Lord, and if you have done anything contrary to your conscience, ask God mercy, and we for our part do forgive you: and speak not in secret, for ye shall come before a judge, and there make answer openly before Him that shall judge all men." "Then," continues the narrative, "the Lord Wentworth somewhat blushing and changing his countenance, through remorse (as it was thought), said, "I did speak nothing of you, nor I have done nothing unto you but as the law is." The scene of the dreadful execution at the stake is then related, and the heroic death of poor Kerby, who though urged to confess his belief in transubstantiation bravely refused, reiterated his simple faith, "and lifting up his hands said the hymn *Te Deum* and the *Belief*, with other prayers in the English tongue . . . Then said Kerby, 'I have done: you may execute your office, good Master Sheriff.' Then fire was set to the wood, and with a loud voice he called unto God, knocking on his breast, and holding up his hands, so long as his remembrance would serve, and so ended his life, the people giving shouts and praising God, with great admiration of his constancy, being so simple and unlettered."

Lord Wentworth attended the execution, and it is said of him that he "did shroud himself behind a post in the gallery, and wept." His tears witnessed to his compassion, but the figure of the magistrate here is not so noble as that of the suffering culprit.

Lord Wentworth rose to eminence, was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household in the reign of Edward VI., and "for his good and faithful service" was granted, in 1550, the manors of Stepney and Hackney, which had lately been surrendered to the royal hands by Ridley, Bishop of London. Soon afterwards, 3rd March, 1551, he died, in the King's Palace, at Westminster; his body was carried to his house, the old house of the Abbots, which he had purchased on the extinction of the short-lived bishopric; and on the 7th March he was buried in the Abbey, as Dean Stanley writes, in his "Memoirs" of the Abbey (quoting Henry Machyn's Diary of the time) "with much heraldic pomp, the children, priests, and clerks, attending in surplices, and Miles Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, preaching his funeral sermon." The Dean further shows that the position of the grave is uncertain, and that it may have been either in the chapel of St. Blaize, or in the Islip Chapel, sites far apart in the great church. The first Lord Wentworth had seventeen children by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, K.B., a distinguished

personage in the reign of Henry VIII., and favoured by that tryant, until, being a good catholic, he refused to acknowledge the King's supremacy in the Church, and for his opinions was executed in 1539. Of the seventeen children eight were sons, but of only the eldest has anything come down to us, beyond the meagre mention in the pedigrees, which also show the marriages of the daughters.

WM. L. RUTTON.

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,

A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq3 ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

A

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannæ	Alepott	de	Mettfield	1
Johannis	Alkin	de	Wangforde	5
Richardi	Apleton	de	Clempton	14
Johannis	Alegood	de	Shotlie	eod
Thome	Alfy	de	Hintlesham	20
Agnets	Albred	de	Woodbridge	eod
Thome	Alisaunder	de	Kessinglande	21
Symonis	Aylmer	de	Wrentham	34
Johannis	Andrews	de	Butlie	eod
Henrici	Alysaunder	de	Benacre	40
Johannis	Artor	de	Gippwico	41
Agnets	Alwyn	de	Westall	43
Joanæ	Andrews	de	Beccles	45
Johannis	Andrews	de	Reedham	48
Thome	Awfen	de	Eyke	51
Johannis	Allen	de	Blithburgh	eod
Johannis	Awsten	de	Snap	55
Roberti	Andrews	de	Southtown	58
Margerie	Aldrethe	de	Aldburghe	61
Johannis	Arnolde	de	Stutton	eod
Johannis	Allen	de	Blithburghe	62
Johannis	Aldrich	de	Rumburghe	63
Henrici	Aylmer	de	Thorrington	64
Roberti	Arche	de	Clopton	67
Thome	Andrew	de	Buttie	69
Richardi	Alegood	de	Kirkton	78
Edwardi	Andrew	de	Thorrington	79
Johannis	Andrew	de	Holbrooke	84

<i>Name of Testator.</i>		<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Roberti	Antill	de Bungaie	101
Johannis	Aylsham	de Kessinglande	104
Thome	Ashman	de Belton	115
Willimi	Andrewe	de Thebaston	116
	Ameryngale	de Walberswicke	121
Thome	Adam	de Pakefilde	126
Thome	Aldham	de Gippwico	146
Richi	Almott	de Northales	155
Margarete	Alisaunder	de Gippwico	162
Johannis	Amys	de Carlton	171
Thome	Archer	de Brandeston	183
Richardi	Alcocke	de Waibred	eod
Alicie	Anteltre	de Kellishall	192
Thome	Adam	de Worlingworthe	193
Edwardi	Arnolde	de Wickham	199
Johannis	Aldwyn	de Whersted	200
Richi	Arnolde	de Dallinghoe	205
Roberti	Aylsham	de Northales	206
Willimi	Aldriche	de Buxloe	207
Johannis	Ayton	de Baudsey	210
Alexandri	Auncett	de Southoulde	216
Thome	Ancell	de Bliforde	220
Rogeri	Arnolde	de Sutton	225
Roberti	Arnolde	de Thorpe	227
Willimi	Awten	de Eye	229
Margarete	Andrewe	de Buttlie	234
Alicie	Andrewe	de	235
Johannis	Alcocke	de Whitton	eod
Cicelie	Aylsham	de Northales	259
Margerie	Asse	de Eston bavente	267
Isabello	Athered	de Hollislie	276
Richardi	Alfai the	de Southolte	eod
Willimi	Awrode	de Kenton	291
Roberti	Arrowe	de Northales	305
Johannis	Atkin	de Carlton Coluile	306
Johannis	Ameringale	de Walberswicke	311
Johannis	Asse	de Northales	315
Johane	Ashwell	de Debenham	324
Johannis	Arnolde	de Theberton	eod
Stephani	Aldriche	de Bungaie	326
Thome	Amyes	de Hintlesham	330
Richardi	Aldred	de Beccles	eod
Roberti	Andrieghe	de Holbrooke	331
Hugonis	Artis	de Laxfilde	332
Willimi	Almett	de Northales	339

	<i>Name of Testator.</i>		<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Thome	Allen	de	Loestofte	eod
Margerie	Alesburghe	de	Blithburghe	346
Roberti	Alisaunder	de	Boyton	349
Johanø	Alfeyth	de	Southoulde	354
Johanø	Alderne	de	Southoulde	356

(To be continued.)

THE MYTHS, SCENES AND WORTHIES OF SOMERSET.—WALTHAM CROSS.—A goodly volume of between six and seven hundred pages, compiled by Mrs. E. Boger, and dedicated to the Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells (London: George Redway) will be sure to meet with a ready acceptance outside the county of Somerset. There is much in the book that appeals to the best feelings of mankind, and it contains a very great deal of genuine antiquarian lore that cannot fail to interest. The way with which Mrs. Boger deals with certain historical misrepresentations, gives to the work a value peculiarly its own. The introduction of 13 pages might well have been allowed to run to a greater length; it is a capital piece of writing, and evidences a vigorous grasp of the subject. The legend of our own Waltham Cross is freshly told in connection with Montacute in Somerset. "It is, I think," writes Mrs. Boger, "palpable, that as a rule, legends and myths are sacred things to me, but the whole story in the first place seems merely a poor travesty of the Philistines sending back the Ark, in the sixth chapter of the First Book of Samuel; and secondly, I cannot forgive Tofig for taking away the wonder-working relic from Somerset, and depositing it in his new foundation in far away Essex." Most of our readers, we imagine, connect the name of Waltham Cross with Queen Eleanor alone, but as Mrs. Boger points out, it bore the name ages before Queen Eleanor's time, and as a matter of fact, it is really derived from the wonder-working rood in distant Somerset.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXIV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), temp. EDWARD VI.

[No. 150.]

Sybbton The truwe Sertyfycathe of Thoms Ellys and Thoms storke cherche wardens

We srtfyfe that we have Sold w^t the consent of y^e preshe as
muche plate as comythe to the Su^m of iiij^{li} ix^s iiij^d
To the Repcon of o^r chyrche and as ytt nothyng ther of
be stowydde

[No. 151.]

Tanyngton. The certyficate of Roger Raffe & Alex^d Goodwyn
Cherchewardens there

ffyrst we p^rsent that we the seid cherchewardens wt the co^sent
of the town hathe sold a peyer of Shalys the pcē—iiij mark
Whereof we haue payd to the Kyngs maieste Taske xxxs
It payd to the setting forthe of Solldgers——xxiijs iiij^d

By me Rog^r Rafe

[No. 152.]

1547

The true certyficate of Gregorie Cuckuke and
Wyllyam Cuckuke Churchewardens

Tatyngeston	We p ^r sent y ^t we haue solde one payre of } iiij vijs viij ^d
	chalys to the Smē
Imployment	All w ^{ch} we haue bestowed in Repacions } xlvjs viij ^d
w ^t thusez	of o ^r Churchē

[No. 153.]

A^o 1547.

Thoringhtonne. Thes be the pcells y^t hathe ben solde wⁱⁿ the pishe of
Thoryngton in Suff.

	Itm sold by the holle pyshe ij bells for the p ^r ce of vj iiij iiij	
Sale	Itm sold by the same pyshe ij vestements w ^t the } vijs	
	awbes for the p ^r ce of	
	Itm solde by the same pishe the wayght of xxiiij ^{li} } iijs viid	
	of olde yron for the p ^r ce of	
	Itm solde to the pson i olde coope for the p ^r ce of viij ^d	

implyments Which things we haue solde only to decke and adourne
ov^r churchē accordyng to the Kyngs Maiesties iniunctions /
Notwststandyng the same money ys yett in ov^r hands not
put to any vse but as it shall please the Kyngs Maiestie
and his most honorable cowncell to comānd.

(To be continued.)

QUERY.

THE DE VERE FAMILY.—The first of the Veer family in England was the “Albericus de Ver” of Domesday Book. Dugdale, and the genealogists who have followed him, give as his wife “Beatrix de Gisnes.” That I suppose is now considered to be an error, and the indication of Mr. John Gough Nichols, *Archæological Journal* ix., p. 17 (1852) is I think generally accepted, viz. that Beatrix was the wife of the 3rd Vere in England, the 1st Earl of Oxford. Who then was the wife of the first Vere?

Pedigrees in Harl. MSS., 245, 1052, 1155, and (?) 4189, have this wife as "Beatrix Soror Willim, Conquestoris." (properly half sister.) Clutterbuck in his pedigree (Hist. Herts, iii. 104) has it so, with explanation that Beatrix was dau. of Herlëwin de Burgo, who married Arletta, the concubine of Duke Robert of Normandy, and mother of William the Conqueror.

I should be glad to know what credence is given to the personality of this sister of the Conqueror, and to be referred to anything that has been written on the subject.

W. L. RUTTON.

REPLIES.

EAST ANGLIAN HAGIOLOGY, p. 175.—St. Withburga, who is not mentioned in E.A.E.'s list, may fairly be reckoned among the saints of East Anglia. It was in the Churchyard of East Dereham that the saint is said to have been first buried, and there arose at the place a spring of water supposed to possess extraordinary virtues. The spring was arched over and a bath formed in the year 1752.

THE BEAUMONT POETS (VOL. I., N.S., p. 110.)—At pages 177-9 of the current number will be found the testimony of the Tyllotson MS. respecting the ancestry of Dr. John Beaumont, Rector of Hadleigh 1592-1599. He succeeded Dr. Still, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, as Rector of Whatfield; where he buried his father, Gilbert Beaumont, in 1584. (Add. MS. 19.088.) Foster's Pedigrees of Yorkshire families is silent respecting father or son, but its descents, of course, are anything but exhaustive. In the severely heraldic days of Queen Elizabeth no one in Dr. Beaumont's position would have quartered Savile; or used the arms of the Whitby family without sufficient warrant. His descent from the Yorkshire Beaumonts, therefore, scarcely admits of query.

J. J. M.

HUGUENOT SURNAMES, pp. 175-6.—In reply to x. y. z., I may say that the Paris or De Paris and Du Boulay families both resided at Walthamstow towards the latter end of last century, the former removing to Wanstead. Both families are still in existence though not now in East Anglia. The Du Boulays have an undoubted Huguenot descent; the Paris family not so clear, but the registers at the French Church, London, and French Protestant Church in Threadneedle Street contain several entries of the name, with and without the *De*, from 1678 to 1739. I shall be happy to communicate with x. y. z., if he desires any further information respecting these two names, or with any one else who would be likely to assist me in clearing up what is doubtful about the Paris family.

Goldington Hall, Bedford.

W. M. HARVEY.

Mr. Smiles is not wrong (as x. y. z. supposes) in not placing the name of Cufaude among Huguenot names. When the Huguenots came over, the Cufaüdes were adherents of the Pope and recusants, and continued so till the last century. If he will refer to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788 (p. 574 *sq.*) he will find they were settled in Hampshire in time of Edw. I. In an early volume of the *Antiquary* there is a paper by Miss Lefroy; and in the *Monthly Packet* for 1884 and 5, "the Recollections of Marie Cufaude" by Miss Lefroy. Both of these show that the Cufaüdes were not Huguenots. Marie Cufaude was niece of Cardinal Pole.

W. C. D.

The daughter of a Mr. S. R. Des Forges, of Langley, Norfolk, was married 5th Sept. last. Many Huguenot names remain in Norwich, those of De Carle, Devereux, Lefevre, Legerton, Laccobee and L'Estrange, occur to me.

Belle Vue Rise, Norwich.

WM. VINCENT.

EASTERN COUNTIES HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160.—To the list already given by your able correspondent, Mr. Jno. C. Ford, I should like to add "Gulielmus Bacon, Colcestria Fecit." The dial face is of brass of the usual raised ornamental design at the angles. The case tall and square, inlaid with satin wood, and is an excellent time keeper.

Southwold.

F. H. VERTUE.

ISHAM FAMILY, CO. NORTHAMPTON AND SUFFOLK (p. 141).—Dame Elizabeth Denton, of Stowe-lang-tofte, Co. Suffolk, widow, in a will of exceptional genealogical value, dated 27th Nov^r 1662 (P.C.C. 93 Bruce) leaves bequests to her nephew Sir Justinian Isham and to Thomas Isham, his eldest son; to the towne of Lamport as long as the name of the Ishams continue there: to her nephew Stuteville (copy lands in Brockley); to her nephew and niece Grey; Elizabeth Grey her god-daughter; Susan, William and Anne Grey: to her nephew and niece Steward and his two daughters: to the Lady Bowes; the Lady Poley; and to her (testators) daughter, Bokenham: to Sissilia Bowes; Elizabeth Poley; Sissilia Bokenham; Henry Bokenham; Mr. Gascoigne; and to her god-daughter Elizabeth Webb: to her niece Carew; her brother William Denton; her cousin Arney Clayton, and Isham the widow: to her son (? cousin) Gardiner; her cousins Thomas Isham and his wife; Edward Isham; and — Perry: to her two nieces the Lady Strange and her sister Judith Isham, whom with her nephew Stutville she appoints executors. Probate 18 Aug., 1664, to John Stutvill and Judith Isham. There is no direct mention of D'Ewes—but the connection is sufficiently indicated by the legacies to her daughter Bokenham and the ladies Bowes and Poley.

Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART III.

Sir Thomas
Wentworth, Kt.,
2nd Baron Wentworth
of Nettlested,
d. 1584.

The second Lord Wentworth was a noted soldier. In 1542 he was with the army sent to Scotland under the command of the Duke of Norfolk, and brought the Scotch lords taken prisoners at Solway Moss, to London; in 1544 he was with the English army in France; and in 1547, again in Scotland, he fought at the battle of Pinkey under the Duke of Somerset, on which occasion he received knighthood. In the same year, 1547, he was elected knight of the shire of Suffolk, and in 1552, after his father's death, he had summons to Parliament as Baron. On the death of Edward VI. he was one of the first noblemen who declared for Queen Mary, and on her accession he was sworn of the Privy Council and made Deputy of Calais. Here he commanded in 1558 when the English force was overpowered by the Duke of Guise, and the place lost. Lord Wentworth and all the chief officers were kept prisoners until ransomed, and it was at least fortunate for him that his return to England was thus delayed, as indicted for high-treason it is probable that he would have lost his life. Fifteen months passed, and the general indignation had subsided, before in the 1st year of Elizabeth, April, 1559, having returned to England he was tried by his peers, and honourably acquitted. The loss of Calais appears to have been the result of neglect and delay in sending relief from England, and in the weak condition of the place, resistance to the overwhelming force brought against it by the French Duke seems to have been hopeless.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1572, Lord Wentworth was one of the Peers appointed to try the Duke of Norfolk on charge of high-treason in abetting the designs on the English throne of Mary Queen of Scots, to whose hand the Duke had aspired; found guilty he was executed.

The 2nd Lord Wentworth pulled down the old house at Nettlestead which his ancestor Roger Wentworth had acquired with Margery Despenser, and which her father had had from the Tibetots. Of the house which he built in place of that demolished, but little remains; that little, modernized, has now the appearance of an ordinary dwelling-house.* The gateway of Lord Wentworth, however, stands in its original form; architecturally it is interesting and handsome, and as bearing an elaborate heraldic record, its preservation until the present is very gratifying to the genealogist. It has the quasi-classic features of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period; a semi-circular arch springing from piers ornamented with an engaged and fluted column on either side; above an entablature and pediment the tympanum of which is carved in bold and handsome design; and in the spandrels of the arch are armorial shields, the dexter of twenty quarterings, the sinister of fifteen.†

* In the upper storey a panelled room remains, in which the Wentworth arms and quarterings yet appear. At one time there was much stained glass, heraldically emblazoned, but it no longer exists.

† The whole height of the structure is 17½ feet; the arched opening is not more than 8 feet high, with a width of 10 feet.

A view of the gateway, taken in 1823, is found in "Sketches of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk, by Henry Davy, 1827," and the quarterings of the shields are noted in the Davy MS. (Brit. Mus.) referring to Nettlestead. The dexter shield has the quarterings of Wentworth, of Nettlestead, the sinister those of Wentworth, of Gosfield, of which latter house were both wives of the 2nd Lord, who erected the gateway. As to the wives, mistakes have been frequently made, some pedigrees published in recent times showing but one marriage, although two are recorded in the Visitation pedigrees, in which, however, the christian names are sometimes incorrect. Lord Wentworth's first marriage is in the Gosfield register, the second is not; but in addition to the evidence of the Visitation, there is that of the sinister shield on this gateway. It is true that the fifteenth quartering of the shield proving the point has, as noted by Davy, been defaced by a repairing mason, but in the copy of the Visitation of Suffolk in 1561 (Harl. MS. 1103), are carefully drawn two shields identical with those on the gateway, the order of the quarterings being the same, and the MS. supplies the quartering defaced. The coat is that of Hamond, of Kent, of which family was the mother of the second wife of Lord Wentworth; his wives were cousins, daughters of two brothers, Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, and Henry Wentworth, of Mountnessing, who married Agnes Hamond, an heiress. The second Lady Wentworth was, in all probability, living at the time the gateway was built, the first Lady Wentworth had died early at Calais.

The second Lord Wentworth died at his manor of Stepney, in January 1583-4, and was probably buried in Stepney church, as was certainly his second wife Anne, 2 Sep., 1571. His children were but three; William, who married a daughter of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, but died a few months later at his father-in-law's house, Theobalds, Herts.; Henry, his successor; and one daughter, who married Sir William Hynde, Knight, of Madingley, co. Cambridge.

W. L. RUTTON.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XVII.

28 August 1654.

Assembly.

"Ordered that the Treasurer shall paie unto Mr Caue Beck Nine Pounds w^{ch} Mr Beck hath laid out in Repacons of the schoole house.

"Ordered that the Treasurer shall paie unto Mr Willm Hamby the some of Seaventie one Pounds one shilling & three pence due to him as by his bill nowe Read appeareth And Mr Bailiffes shall make A warrant accordnglie for the same totle.

"Ordered that the Peticon nowe Read for the maintenance of the Ministers shalbe offered to the Great Court."

8 September 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge it is agreed that Mr Isaack Daie thelder & Richard Thurston att the parke shalbe accepted as sureties for the pformance of the lease made to Nathaniel Daye for ffalkenham lands.

"Att this Meetinge it is agreed that Mr^{rs} Elizabeth Daie shall haue paid her 2^a A weeke out of Mr Smarts gift the first paiemt to begin this psent daie.

"Att this Meetinge it is ordered that Gutteridge shall make A Keye for the head of the Springe to the Cunditt att ffullers."

8 September 1654.

Great Court.

"Bailiffs.	John Smythier
	Henrie Whitinge
Coroners	Edmond Morgan
	Thomas Ives
Treasurer	Beniamyn Butter
Clavingers	Nathaniel Bacon
	Richard Denny
	Richard Sheppard
Chamberlains	Willm ffeast
	Edward Keene
Town Clerk	Nathaniel Bacon

"It is ordered that all such psons that are to be in nominacon this daie to beare any office wthin this Towne shalbe desired to wthdrowe themselves out of this Court into the Councell Chamber tell the Eleccon be past.

"It is likewise ordered that Mr Bacons the Bugesses for this Towne shalbe desired in the behalfe of this towne to drawn upp the forme of An act for the settlinge of A settelled Maintenance uppon the Ministers of this towne for the present and for the future makeinge provission in the same Act that it shall be onlie in the power of the parrishioners or the greater part of them To make Choice of their Minister And to sende the same draft downe to be pused by this Court and Approved of as this Court shall thinke fitt.

"It beinge put to the voate whether Mr Thomas Carter should be discharged for A fyne of beinge one of the 24th it was Resolved that he should not be discharged for A fyne.

"It is ordered that the house and Malt house nowe in the occupacon of Burrage sometimes Wiles shall be sold To William Russells for One hundred & fiftie powndes w^{ch} Mr Robt Manninge hath undertaken to paie the same to the treasurer for this Towne and that there shall be A Conveyance thereof made and Sealed Att some pettie Court And Mr Beniamyn Butter shall be Attorney for the Towne to give State & Seizin thereof to the said William."

29 September 1654.

Great Court.

"Att this Court John Taylor, Edm. Tailor and John Pulford are

elected sergeants att the Mace for this next Yeere or duringe the pleasure of this towne soe as they put in sufficient Suerties to M^r Bailiffes for their discharges as they shall thinke fitt.

"Alsoe it is agreed that A wrightinge shalbe made & Sealed wth the Coön Seale of this towne att some petty Court Whereby the Bailiffes Burgesses & Cōialtie of this Towne shall authorise Peter Coale & Henrie Cousens late Chamberlyns of this Towne to demande Gather Receive take & Levye All suchs Rents ffarmes ffynes And other some & somes of Mony as they are Chardgeable to Collect by Reason of their said Office.

"Ordered that noe man shall be Chosen sergeant of the Mace for this Towne for the time being or to come that shall order draw and sell beere or ale wth in this towne and if any Sergeant doe or shall drawe and sell beere or ale that then he or they shall be forthwth discharged from his or there place.

"Ordered that M^r Bailiff Aldus M^r Bailiff Sorrell M^r Willm Cooke and M^r Robt Manninge are elected Governours of Chr. Hospitall in Ipsw^{ch} for the yere to Comme and M^r Rob Manninge is elected Treasurer of the same for the yere to Comme.

"Ordered that John Burrage teñt of the house formerly Wiles shall haue warninge given him by M^r Butter the Treasurer to depart from the said house and give up the same at Michaelmas day next."

29 October 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this assembly it is agreed that M^r Dunkon M^r Sorrell M^r Thomas Wright M^r Butter & M^r Parkehurst or the Maior pt of them shalbe A Comitte to Inquier into the abuses of the Meeters Porters & Carters of this Towne And to consider of A waie to Redresse thoses abuses And to bringe in pposals to this assemblie that soe A speedie Course maie be taken for the Redressinge of all such abuses.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that M^r Robt. Turner shall haue power to giue a dischargd to M^r Smarts for breach of Coven^t Comitted by their ffather or by themselves & to take in the Lease made of the Doue in S^t Hellens & to paie the twentie Nobles accordinge to the order of the assemblie holden the 9th of August last.

"Att this assemblie the assise of beere brewed wth in this towne is given & sett by M^r Bailiffes & the Rest of the Justices of Peace for this towne p^sent to the Beerbrewers of this towne for the yeere now to come as ffolloweth That is to saie the best beere att viij^s a barrell & the Midle beere at vj^s a barrell.

"Att this assemblie it is ordered Edward Pynborough shall leaue the Gaole att o^r Ladie next and that M^r Bailiffs shall haue power to pvide A newe Gaoler agt the same time.

"Att this assemblie it is ordered that M^r Sorroll & M^r Ives shall viewe the pt of the Gallerie att the Towne house w^{ch} the Customers desire to haue & make Report thereof to this house."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

"HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY."—Our readers will we are sure thank us for directing their special attention to a capital "Guide for the Genealogist," issued under the above title by Mr. Elliot Stock. No more welcome addition has been made to the library of the genealogist and antiquarian worker amongst ancient records, since the issue in 1861 of the second edition of Sims' well-known Manual. The author, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., has succeeded in producing an admirable hand-book, and he is entitled to the very hearty thanks of all who take an interest in such matters as are here brought forward. We may particularly mention the great service such a book is likely to be to those who have occasion to examine the Public Records. A list of the contents of the Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper, with those of special utility marked out, is most useful. All the various Heralds' Visitations are tabulated, and lists are given of transcripts of Parish Registers, (incomplete we fear,) Record Publications, Calendars of State Papers, &c., &c. The work is so near perfection that we hesitate to find a single fault, but perhaps it would have been well if local authorities had been asked to give such additional information as seems here and there to be necessary. Mr. Phillimore's book should be in the hands of every reader of the *East Anglian*; certainly no one will regret its purchase.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF HADDISCOE CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

- 1611 Robert Maxwell son of Alexander Maxwell and of Jane his wife was christened Nouember ye third, and ye sayd Robert Maxwell's father was a soldier and in ye war for England lost his right hand for which service our King James gave him his privy seall. His wife travelling by ye way was deliuered of her child at ye Ale Honse.
- 1637 John Manship ye sonne (as Anthony Aston one of ye Churchwardens affirmeth) of John Manship and Margeret his wife, was baptised Maye 26. The sayd John Manship and Margeret his wife have lived aparte these sixe yeares last past and upwards.

Excomunicat a comunione Eccl^{ie} de Hadiscoe.

- 1630 Roger Stevenson and Elisat Cotton. Octob 31.
John Michells Decemb 28. Restitut' March ye 6
- 1631 Roger Stevenson restitut' Eccl^{ie} Aprilis 6^o.
Elisat Cotton restitut & fuit Eccl^{ie} Jany 6^o per Comissar^m
Archidiacon.

W. J. ASHBY.

SUFFOLK MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE
CITY OF NORWICH.—No. III.

ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA. *Interior.*

Sacred to the Memory of
Eliza, the Wife of
CHR^s THURGAR
who died Sep^r 4. 1800, Aged 34.

Here lyeth the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth
Acton eldest daughter of John Acton
of Bramford in Suff Esq^r by Isabella
His Wife Who Was the eldest Daughter
of John Buxton of Tibbenham in this
County Esq^r She died the 28th day of April
1664 in the fifteenth Year of her age.
Hodie Mihi Cras Tibi

NEAR THIS SPOT
IN THE CHURCH-YARD ARE DEPOSITED
THE REMAINS OF
M^{rs} ELIZABETH ALEXANDER
*Formerly of Bury St, Edmund's
and late of this City*
WHO DIED ON THE 20TH DAY OF SEP. A.D. 1840
IN THE 83RD YEAR OF HER AGE.

ST. STEPHEN, CHURCHYARD.

SACRED
To the Memory of
HORACE GOOCH Gent
formerly of Lowestoft
in the County of Suffolk
and late of this Parish
who departed this Life
August 13th 1843
in the 76th Year
of his Age.

ST. HELEN, CHURCHYARD.

MARY RAY
Daughter of the
Rev^d M^r. THO^s. RAY

Rector of Wilby in Suff.
died July 24th 1747
Aged 14
Years.

ST. MARTIN AT PALACE CHURCHYARD.

In Memory of
MARY widow of the Rev^d
RICHARD WEARING of
Walpole Suffolk who dtd
March 12th 1836 Aged 79.

Also of ELIZABETH her
Daughter and Wife of
RICHARD COZENS of
this City who died July 1st
1823 Aged 42 Years.
The memory of the just is Blessed.

ST. ETHELDRED, CHURCHYARD.

HERE
lieth the Body of
SARAH Relict of
Will^m Tuck
(And daughter of
HENRY & ELIZth SERJEANT
of *Mettingham* in SUFFOLK)
Born March 2nd 1709
Departed this Life
Aug 2^d 1780

ST. GILES, INTERIOR.

(Coat of Arms)
Here lyeth the Body of Hannah the Wife of
Daniel Cooper & Daughter of William
Aldrich of the County of Suffolk Gent
who departed this life the 14th of October
1708
William Cooper her Son dyed decem y^o 4th
1709
Mary y^e wife of Dan^l Cooper & daughter
of Jermiah Lowe of North-Shields in the
County of Northumberland Gent who died
the 23 of December 1710.

THE EAST ANGLIAN; OR

(Coat of Arms.)

Hic jacet ROBERT BRAHAM
 Filius Natu Maximus JOHANNIS
 BRAHAM de Wickham-Skeith
 in Comitatu Suffolciæ Gent.
 Obijt 13^o Aprilis 1691
 Etatis Suxæ 19
 Here lyeth *Mich Robert*
 the Son of
 ROBERT DAVY Gent.
 of this Parish
 Who departed this Life
 the 21st Day of May 1748,
 Aged two Years Eight Months.

ST. GILES, CHURCHYARD.

IN MEMORY OF
 HENRY SON OF
 JOHN & MARTHA
 JENNINGS
 Born at Newmarket
 Suffolk 15th March 1813
 Died in this Parish
 24th May 1835.

"THE STORY OF SOME FAMOUS BOOKS" (London: Elliot Stock) is pleasantly told by Mr. F. Saunders, in the latest volume of the Book-Lover's Library. The only work mentioned of any special interest to East Anglian readers, is the *Religio Medici* of Sir Thomas Browne. The different views as to the cause of its publication are set out, and some characteristic examples are given of the author's style. The book is known to have been so eagerly sought after, that besides the piratical editions issued from MS. copies circulated among acquaintances, numerous authorised editions and translations were published in the author's lifetime. Mr. Saunders, following Dr. Watson and others, informs us that the book was written at Dr. Browne's abode at Shipden Hall, near Halifax, and Simon Wilkin leans to this view, notwithstanding Dr. Johnson mentioning that "about the year 1634 he is supposed to have returned to London; and the next year to have written his celebrated treatise." The time and place seem to be doubtful. Certain it is Dr. Browne settled in Norwich in 1636, and while there in 1642 the *Religio Medici* was printed for the first time without the writer's authority, the authorized edition first making its appearance in the following year. The story of this famous book would have been rendered far more interesting if these points had been introduced into Mr. Saunder's sketch.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XIV.

(VOL. II. N.S. p. 181).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,138.—Continued.*

KITCHINGMAN.

KITSON.

KNAPP.

KNEVETT.

KNIGHTON.

KNIGHTS.

KNOWLES.

KYNASTON.

Add. MSS. 19,139.

LACON.

LACY.

LAKINGHEATH.

LAMBE, Trimley, Tostock, &c.

" Ixworth.

LAMBORN

LAMPET

LAMPRELL

LANCASTER, Brantham, Suff.

Brisingham, Norf.

" Lidgate, Bury, &c.

LANE, Ipswich

LANGDALE

LANGETOT

LANGHAM

LANGLEY

LANGTON

LANG

LARGE, LE

LARKEN

LATHAM

LATHBURY

LATIMER, (Lords)

" Freston

LATTON

LAUNCE

LAWRENCE, Brockdish, &c.

" Rumburgh

LAVENHAM

LAWENEY

LAWTON, Ipswich

LAXFIELD

LAY, Peasenhall

LAYER

LAYTON

LEA, Coddendam

LEAKE

" Lowestoft

LEATHES

LEBBARD

LE BLANC

LECHMERE

LEDEN

LEE, Dickleburgh

" Laxfield

LEEDS, Croxton, Co. Cambs. Staver-
ton, Wantiden

" Henningsstone

LEEKE, Yaxley

LEGATE

LEGATT, Pond Hall

LEGGETT, Sibton

LE GRICE

LE GROSS

LE HEMP

LE HUNTE

LEICESTER, Earl of (before the
Conquest)

LEIGH

LEIGES

LELAM, Bury

LEMAN

LE NEVE, East Bergholt

LENHAM

LENNARD, BARRETT LENNARD

LERLING

L'ESTRANGE

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq; ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

B

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Bounde	de	Cobdocke	5
Agnets	Backler	de	Coddenham	6
Amie	Barbor	de	ffressingfilde	eod
Willm̃i	Brooke	de	Soham monach ^{om}	8
Agnets	Beckerton	de	Wingfilde	9
Albani	Barker	de		eod
Willm̃i	Burke	de	Debenham	14
Margarete	Blome	de	Southoulde	17
Johannis	Baker	de	Brantham	eod
Willm̃i	Bewmayes	de	Baylham	19
Thome	Benethe	de	Holton	eod
Roberti	Brandrie	de	Woodbridge	20
Johannis	Bennitt	de	Hintlesham	eod
Willm̃i	Benythe	de	Crofilde	21
Willm̃i	Brossell	de	Chempton	22
Johannis	Browne	de	Northales	23
Agnets	Bertlott	de	Wrentham	25
Thome	Browne	de	ffordham	eod
Thome	Brooke	de	Chempton	eod
Roberti	Barfoote	de	Wingfilde	29
Richardi	Berry	de	Pakefilde	36
Isabellæ	Baldrie	de	Woodbridge	41
Alexandri	Brathweyte	de	Beccles	42
Roberti	Barfoote	de	Woodbridge	49
Johannis	Brookman	de	Estbergholte	50
Symonis	Beltes	de	Needham filkett	eod
Joh̃is	Baker	de	Midleton	51
Thome	Benscog	de	Northales	eod
Willm̃i	Bucke	de	Raydon	52
Johannis	Bennitt	de	Holton	53
Joh̃is	Bryon	de	Chediston	54
Willm̃i	Bossett	de	Glemhā pva	56
Johannis	Botilde	de	Marlesforde	eod
Robti	Barber	de	Snape	eod
Willm̃i	Bedon	de	Stonen	57
Agnets	Burghe	de	Gippwico	58
Willm̃i	Bonewell	de	Needhā filkett	59
Willm̃i	Bonfellowe	de	Bungaie	61

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Buttler	de	Martlesham	63
Alicie	Brabson	de	Raydon	65
Edwardi	Baldwyn	de	Rendham	ead
Richi	Belson	de	Oulton	66
Johis	Baker	de	Mutforde	71
Johannis	Baldwyn	de	Yoxforde	81
Johis	Borde	de	Woodbridge	82
Thome	Bucke	de	Debenham	83
Robti	Bungay	de	Wissett	ead
Richi	Blancharde	de	Bungaie	86
Willimi	Boyse	de	Burghes	ead
Johannis	Baldwyn	de	Sotterlie	88
Thome	Brundishe	de	ffrostenden	89
Willimi	Barrett	de	Kesinglande	101
Godfrei	Blackman	de	Baudsey	ead
Michaelis	Bellett	de	Uggishall	ead
Gualteri	Bawbrooke	de	Gippwico	103
Johannis	Baxter	de	Aldringha	ead
Agnets	Bassett	de	Beccles	106

(To be continued.)

LOCAL REMINISCENCES.—‘WHIPPING TOMS.’—A volume of interesting memories, entitled “Leaflets from my Life,” a narrative autobiography by Mrs. Gregg, formerly Kirby—(Leicester: J. and T. Spencer. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)—has just appeared. The first part is entirely taken up with Leicester and its associations, the second part deals with “The Musical—the Hospitable—and most promising County of Norfolk.” The Misses Kirby, leaving Leicester, the place of their birth, found for some time a congenial home in Norfolk, and there, especially in Norwich, made the acquaintance of several prominent citizens. Some of the leading local events of upwards of a quarter of a century ago, are freshly told, and in so homely a style, as to incline one to the belief that (in the case certainly of several of the allusions,) a little less of the frankness which characterizes these leaflets would have been preferable. No one interested in Norwich and its vicinity can fail to be entertained by these chatty reminiscences.

Mrs. Gregg mentions by the name of the “Whipping Toms,” a Shrove Tuesday sport at Leicester, similar to the game familiar to all boys at school as “running the gauntlet,” in which a rabble rout of plough boys and farmers’ men, standing in lines, *vis à vis*, inveigle any passer by, whipping them up and down to their hearts content. Having never heard of a like development of this game, to which Strutt, by the way, makes no allusion, we should be glad to learn whether such a sport has at any time been prevalent in the Eastern Counties, and if so under what name.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 154.]

1547.

Trymeley The true certefycate of John Lamⁿ and Wylliam Barbor
Marie churchwardens

Sale ffyrste we p^sent that wyll^am Barbo^r and Rychard Lame w^t
the consente of thole pyshe did selle a payre of chalys to the
Smē iiiij^{li} xv^s

Whereof

Impleymēts We haue bestowed in mendinge of o^r churchē vi^{li}
w^t thuse3

[No. 155.]

iiij^o Novembriis 1547

Vfforde The true certefycate of Thom^as Baldwyn and
Henrye Grome churchwardens there

Sale ffyrste we certefye that Thom^as Ballyd and wylliam
Kyrspyn churchwardens at that time by the consent of thole
towne did selle so moche plate as amounteth to the Smē of xij^{li}

Impleymēts Whereof payede to the settinge ffurthe of } iii^{li}
Solders to S^ue the Kyngē }
Itm two Taxe _____ iii^{li}
Itm in Repacions of the churchē _____ vi^{li}

Sale Also we certifye y^t henrye Grome and Wylliam
Smallyd w^t the consente of the pyshe did selle } xiiij^{li} iiijs.
so moche plate as amounteth to the Smē of }

Impleymēts Whereof payede to sette ffurthe solders to s^ue the Kinge
w^t thuses Itm Repacions of the Churchē—xl^s } iii^{li}
Itm two taxē _____ iiij^{li}
The reste remayneth in the hands abouesaide /

Sale also Henry Grome & Thom^as Baldewyn w^t the
consente of the pyshe did selle So moche plate } xliij^{li} viij^s
as amounteth to the Smē of }
of the whiche xliij^{li} viij^s remayneth in thands of thsaide churchē
wardens xiiij^{li} viij^s—and the resydue beinge thirtie pounds is
payehable vnto vs by the lorde wyllabey by obligacion vi^{li} xij^s iiijs
by yeare.

[No. 156.]

iii^o die Novemb^r A^o Dni 1547

Walberyswyk. The true certyficat of Roberd Carter, Wyllm Jaffery & John Vycarye cherchewardens there

Sold We certyfie that we w^t the cōsent of the town hathe sold iii^j yers past a crosse ij peyer of chalys ij candelstykkys a pax and a schepe: all these thynges ware sold at diu^rse tymes the p^rce of them ————^{xxx^{li}}

Whereof we haue payd for the repacons o ^r	} vi ^{li}
ordenanns & Shott & powder	
It payd for the repacons of o ^r Key & the avyn	xvi ^{li}
It payd for ledyng of o ^r cherche & whytyng	} v ^{li}
of the walls & for glaasyng	
It payd for sētyng forth of Soldegers	ii ^j ^{li}
It for renewyng of the town Charto ^r	ii ^j ^{li} xii ^j ^s iii ^j ^d

[No. 157.]

Walton Anthony Gyrl yng gent & John holbroke cherchewardens
in colnes w^t the assente of other of the parayche on the xxiii^j of
[in dorso June ded sele plate to the walu^e of xvii^j^{li} for the
"Walton 1547"] reparynge of ower cherche rofe

[No. 158.]

Wanfford iii^o May A^o Dni 1547
[in dorso The trew certyfycatt of John Colyn & nycolas
"Wanfford"] Dux churchwardens ther

We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the paryssh hath sold apayer of sensors, a pax, a pyx & acros the pryce
iii^j^{xx} vnncs at iii^j^s le ownc ————^{xvj^{li}}

Allso we hath payd for the dressyng of our church as to say in gyldyng of the Kynges magestys armys & whytyng of the church & wrytyng of gods word	} vij ^{li}
As for the ouer plas ys dew to be payd at cryssmas nexte cvm ———— ^{ix^{li}}	

ther ys taken out of the church on cope of velvet on vestement
of velvet & on westemt of saten & in hois handes they remayn
the church wardens know nott and also one chales.

[No. 159.]

The Church goodds of estdonylande reman ... in the handds of
thomas medo & Walter Harrys ch..... Wardenes

In p^rmis a chales of sylwer & gelte w^t the Knope of———^{xx.....}

It ii^j westemētts the one w^t dywer colers grene & rede wrought w
golde & a grene one of sylk w^t a tawnnye of sylk.

It iii^j albys w^t ther hoodds

It a coweryng for the pyxe of
 It ij albys w^t ther hoodds
 It a dyaper towell
 It ij smale pelos
 It a awlter clothe
 It a cowerlett
 It a clothe gwyche han ower the chancell
 It a clothe gwyche han ower the roode
 It ij candylstyxe of latten
 It a hayly roode palle of latten
 It a basyng of latten
 It iiij bellys in the stepyll

all thys a bowe wrytting doth remane stelle in the poche
 And thys gwyche doth folo ys solde by the handds of Rycharde
 Hawkyng chwrche warden; wetnes of the sam dauyd Cowper Jhon
 smythe & Jhon lyarde

In p^mis a chales of sylver & a cense of sylwer xiiij vnca xiiij grots
 a nonc. It ij copys & ij vestemets all thys was solde to one good mā
 martyn a golde smythe in colchester by the handds of Rycharde
 Hamkyng chwrchewardens—S^m v^l

It Rycharde Hamkyng chwrche warden dyd selle all thys gwyche
 doth folo to one gefera chas a bracer in colchester.

It ij cādylstyke—It a sance bell—It a crose of brase—It a pax of
 brase—It nolde senss of brase—It ij lytell hand bellys—S^m xv^s
 The Costs & chargys lade owte of the sayd church goodds of
 estdonylande

In p^mis xv^s for Whytting of the church

It vi^s for owr parte of the paraph^rase of erasmus

It vi^s for owr parte of the byble

It iiij^s for the Kyngs booke

It iiij^d for the regester booke—S^m xxxj^s iiij^d

M^a that of the vestyments and the towells w^tin wretyn is appoynted
 for the Dyvnye s^rvice and the resydue of the said goods is comyttyd
 to the custodie of John Smyth.

John Lucas

John Tey.

[No. 160.]

1547

Wenhām	The certyficat of John Snellyng & Ryched	
conbusta	Golff Cherchewardens there	
["als magna"	Sale—first we haue sold a	} xx ^s
in dorso]	payer of brokyn Shalys p ^r ce	
Impliesments	Whereof we haue payd for lytyng	} xx ^s
	of the Chereche	

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

CODENHAM FAMILY.—In Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk* (Vol. vi., p. 339) in St. Margaret's church, at Stratton, in the Hundred of South Erpingham, is the following :—"In the nave is a brass inscribed—*Orate pro anima Margarete Codenham quondam uxoris Henrici Codenham cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*"

In Burke's *General Armonry*, I find *Codenham* thus :—Erm. an eagle displ. gu. beaked and legged az. in chief a fleur de lis or. *Crest* a lion's head erased or. Langued azure. charged on the neck with three trefoils slipped vert. *Codham*, ermine an eagle displayed gules, armed azure. *Codnam*, erm. an eagle displ. gu. charged on the breast with a fleur de lis or. Any information in regard to the family of Codenham or to either of the above coats of arms, or to the inscription will be gratefully received.

The Grange, South Lincoln, Mass., U.S.A.

OGDEN CODMAN, JUN.

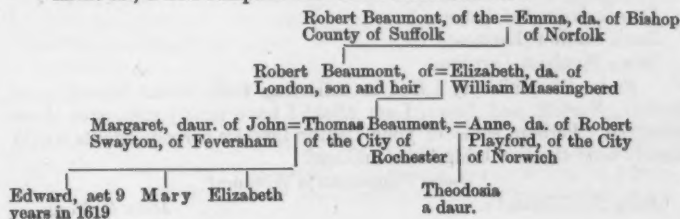
[The name of a *Henry Codenham*, by trade a carpenter, appears upon the Roll of Norwich freemen, fol. 43 b., 3rd Henry v. (*East Ang.* Vol. iv., p. 233). In the Manor Rolls of Stockton with the Soke, a certain *Richard Codnam* was presented at a Court held after April 1658, for watering hemp in the common stream at Longtree Bridge contrary to the statute; also for digging up the mould of the Common (see *East Ang.* Vol. iv., p. 28). The family probably had their origin in Suffolk, at Coddendam (or Codenham) near Ipswich.—ED.]

THE BEAUMONT POETS (VOL. I., N.S., pp. 110, 124, 130, and 136; VOL. II., pp. 177, 191).—The following short pedigree from Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, p. 140, may tend to throw light on the early ancestry of the Suffolk Beaumonts. In our Suffolk Pedigree (VOL. I., N.S., p. 130) we have Robert, eldest son of Robert Beaumont, of Bildeston, and in the Kent pedigree we find Robert, son and heir of Robert Beaumont, but by marriage with Emma Bishop, of Norfolk. Was Robert Beaumont, of Bildeston, first married to Emma Bishop, and subsequently to Alice Bogas, widow? Mr. J. J. Muskett has already contributed much towards elucidating the early Beaumont pedigree, and were it not for the great distance which separates that able genealogist from East Anglian records, I should look forward with confidence to an early solution of the question submitted above.

Coggeshall.

G. F. B.

Arms Az, a lion rampant between 8 fleurs de lis or.



REPLIES.

'CLOVESHOE' IN EAST ANGLIA, pp. 69, 70, 112, 114.—In support of the not improbable discovery of the whereabouts of this famous seat of early Church Councils within the boundaries of the County of Suffolk, we would point to the fact that a numerous attended Synod is known to have been held, A.D. 977, at the village of Kirtling, also on the border-line that separates Cambridgeshire from Suffolk. It is a place easy of access from Mildenhall, each being about an equal distance from the Abbey-town of Bury St. Edmund's, so that the district may be regarded rather as a true conciliar centre, than as an isolated wilderness. It seems to us that Suffolk has stronger claims to be considered the county in which the ancient 'Cloveshoe' stood than any other.

EASTERN COUNTIES HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160, 192.—I beg to send the following additional names, which I have gleaned, belonging to the district represented by the *East Anglian*.

A Alexander *Yarmouth*

Ely Browne at *Norwich*

Cavell *Ipswich*. Has engraved view of river and bridge over, with ship sailing and man angling from hill.

Robt Davy *Aylsham*

Jno Furnis *Yarmouth*

Tho^s Fyson *Downham*. Sun revolves

Jeremy Hartley *Norwich*. To approximate date, I may note this worthy voted [Whlg] in *Norwich Parliamentary Election* in 1710.

Robert Hall *Chippenham**

W^m & Barn^d Huggin *Ashwellthorpe*

Jno Huggins *Ashwellthorpe*

Mack *Holt*

J. Moore *Norwich*

C Newman *Lynn*

Stephen Rowning *Metford*

Robert Sainsbury *Chippenham**

Clement Shaw *Aldborough*

TO Springfield *Norwich*

Jere Spurgin *Colchester*

Benjn Sudlow *Yarmouth*

Edw^d Wenham *Dereham*

From the difficulty I find in collecting fresh names belonging to Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, I am afraid I have nearly exhausted those counties. Perhaps some of your Cambridgeshire correspondents would kindly send the Cambridgeshire makers?

* *Quacre* Chippenham in *Wiltshire*?

Bury St. Edmund's.

JOHN C. FORD.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTURBANCES IN IPSWICH DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

In the Archives of the Municipality of Ipswich there are three papers relating to certain riots, which took place in this Town in the year 1637, and concerning which Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, in his Appendix to the ninth report of the Historical MSS. Commission, says, that they "deserve the particular consideration of persons interested in the ecclesiastical history of Ipswich in the 17th century." The Editor of the *East Anglian* has asked me to make a transcript of them, as having a special value in connection with the Episcopate of Bishop Wren.

On looking for the Great Court Book which would cover this period, I found that it had disappeared, but from what information I can glean in the Assembly Book and the Domestic Series of the Rolls Publications, it appears that Mathew Wren, Bishop of Norwich, who resided more in Suffolk than Norfolk, during his brief occupation of the See, shortly after his appointment issued a Commission to enquire into the state of his diocese. The Commissioners, whose names are given in the following documents, received very rough handling from the inhabitants of Ipswich. The Bishop thereupon made a representation of the whole matter to Archbishop Laud, as well as representing the state of the church in Ipswich, viz.: that no lecture had been held since Mr. Ward's censure: that there was no catechizing: that half the churches were unserved, besides minor matters. The Bailiffs and others were ordered to appear before the King in the presence of the Bishop, and, after much argument, it was ordered that the statute of the 13th Elizabeth, which gave power to levy a rate for the maintenance of ministers should be put in force in the following parishes, S. Mary le Tower, S. Mary Key, S. Mary Elms, S. Nicholas, S. Lawrence, and in the case of the other churches, it was left to the decision of Lords Chief Justice Bramston and Finch, and Lord Chief Baron Davenport to decide, whether they came within the statute, and, upon investigation, they found they did. Again, as no title could be shown by the townsmen to nominate their ministers, the King claimed the right, because "before the dissolution the churches had been served by friars and monks." No mention is made of these Riots in the printed historical records of the town.

Ipswich.

W. E. LATTON.

First Paper. "The Brief of the Bill of the Attorney-General, plaintiff, against the Bailiffs, burgesses, Commonalty of Ipswich, William Cage, Esq., and twenty-one others, defendants, being leaders or participators in the said riots: with the defendant's answer and depositions in the cause."

Attorney- generall plt.	The Bailiffes, Burgesses & Cominalty of Ipswich	Peter Fisher	} defendts
	William Cage Esquire	John Smythier	
	Robert Sparrow	Wm. Tylor	
	Edmund Humphrey	John Witham seff	
	Robert Knapp	James South	
	William Inglethorpe	Edward Daye	
	Francis Smith	Robert Bird	
	Henry Haughton mort.	Thurston Ashley	
	Nicholas Beard	Richard Puplet	
	Thomas Ives	Edward Parley	
	Eliz. English	Jeremy Cole	
		Lucy his wife	

- Billa fol. 1 That the Towne and Borough of Ipswich in Com^o Suff. is incorporated by the name of Bayliffes Burgesses and Cominalty and that they for the tyme being haue bene trusted by his Mat^{ie} and his progenito^{rs} with the safe government of the said Towne of which Towne the 2 Bayliffes and 4 of the portmen of the Towne are by the Charters of the said Towne appointed to be Justices of the
- 2 peace within the said Towne and liberties. And they or 2 or more of them haue power to enquire of felons Riotts Routs and other offences As by their Charter appears.
- 3 That the Reverend ffather in God Mathew Lo. Bishop of Norwich Deane of his Mat^{ies} Chappell a Baron and Peere and a learned and religious prelate did shortlie after his accesse to that Bishoprick according to the Canons of holy Church and Customes of this Kingdome resolve to make his Generall and primary Visitacon throughout the Diocesse for reformacon of Evill schismaticall and Confirmacon and encouragement of all well disposed psons and to redress things amisse in discharge of his duty to God and his Mat^{ie} But not beinge able himselfe in person to effect the same in respect of his daylie attendance on his Mat^{ie} he beinge Clarke of his Ma^{ties} Closset did by his Comission order his
- 4 seale dated on or about 29^o febr. 11^o Car. authorize *Clement Corbett* docto^r of lawe his Lo^{rps} Vicar generall in causes spirituall *W^m Jones Thomas Goade and Robert Warren* docto^{rs} in Divinity *Thomas Eden* Docto^r of the Lawes *Lawrence Bretton John Nevell and Edmund Mapletost* Cler. his Lo^{rps} Comission^{rs} for the execucon of that service.—

(To be continued.)

THE MARTYRS AND SAINTS OF THE FIRST TWELVE CENTURIES.—The lives of those commonly known as the 'Black-letter Saints' of our English church Calendar, are brought together in a pleasantly written

series of studies, by the esteemed author of "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family" (London: S.P.C.K.) It is pointed out that there is a peculiar local and inexpressive character about our English Calendar which is not a little remarkable. It is certainly most difficult to explain the insertion of some names and the omission of others. A comparative view of the different calendars is a study of much interest, serving to show the piecemeal character of the selection. Among the eight canonised local saints, mentioned in recent numbers of the *East Anglian* (pp. 175, 191), two names occur in the calendar of the English Prayer Book, viz. St. Edmund and St. Etheldreda. St. Edmund has a place in the Sarum, Scotch and Hereford calendars, and there are, it would appear, fifty-five churches in England dedicated to him, fifteen being in East Anglia. The familiar passages in the life and death of the Saints are given, mainly from Carlyle's interesting account in *Past and Present*. Regarding the one of four 'Saintly' daughters of Anna, King of the East Angles, St. Etheldreda, (St. Audrey) her name is mentioned in the Sarum and Hereford Calendars, and there are six English churches named to her honour, while in conjunction with S. Peter, she is patron saint of Ely cathedral. The volume is likely to be extremely useful.

TWO NORFOLK DIALECT BALLADS.

By the courtesy of the Rev. E. Slater Browne, of Belmont, Parkstone, Dorset, I am enabled to place before the readers of the *East Anglian* two very interesting ballads taken down nearly half a century ago. The valuable notes are those of Mr. Slater Browne.

Putney.

WALTER RYE.

THE OLD GREY MARE.

As sung by Sam. Self, of Hethersett, c. 1840.

1.

Robin Cook's wife she had a grey mere
 Hūm hūm—hūm hūm hūm hūm
 If you had but ha' seen her, O lauk how you'd stare
 Singing faldedal fiddledal, hy dum dūm.

2

This old mere she had a sore beck—
 And on to her beck, I hull't an old seck
 Singing faldedal &c &c.

3

She wānt for to go to Frumpletie far,
 Hum hum—&c &c
 A' though she warn't fitten to shew herself there
 Singing faldedal &c.

4

I'll give the ould mere some corn i' the fan
 Hum hum &c.
 I'll warren she'll travel as fast as she can
 Singing faldedal &c.

5

I'll give the ould mere some corn i' the sieve
 Hum hum &c.
 And hope *an God husband* the ould mere may live
 Singing faldedal &c.

6

This ould mere she chanc'd for to die
 Hum—hum &c.
 And dade as a nit i' the roard way she lie
 Singing faldedal &c.

7

All the dogs in the town spok' for a bon'
 Hum, hum &c.
 All but the parson's dog—he stai'd at hom*
 Singing &c.

8

I'll lā the bridle up o' the shelf—
 Hum hum &c.
 If you wānt any more you must sing it yourself
 Singing faldedal &c.

GLOSSARY.

Far—Fair
 Mere—Mare
 Beck—Back
 Hull't—threw
 Want—Went
 Seck—Sack

Warren—Warrant
 War'nt fitten—Was not fit
An God husband—i.e., If God prosper her
 Dade—Dead
 Roard-way—Road-way
 Lā—Lay

* The Parson's dog was too well fed to be tempted by such a bait!

THE CAMBRIC SHIRT.

As sung by Sam. Self of Hethersett.

(TUNE—"Robin Cook's wife.")

1

I pray you to make me one Cambridge shat
 Savōry sāge, rosemary and thyme
 Without āther niddle, nor yet niddle work
 And then you shall be a true lovyer of mine.

2

And wash it all over in a dry well—
 Savory sage &c.
 Where niver was water, nor niver rain fell
 And then you shall &c.

3

I pra' you to hang it all on to a thorn
 Savory sage &c.
 Where niver was bud since man was born
 And then you shall &c.

4

I pray you to hire me one acre of land
 Savory sage, &c.
 Aquixt the salt-water, and the sea sand
 & then &c.

5

Plow it all over with one ram's horn
 Savory sage, &c. &c.
 And crop it all over with one pupper corn
 And then you shall be &c.

6

And pick it all up with a cobbler's awl
 Savory sage, &c.
 And stow it all into the mousen's hall*
 And then you shall be a true luvyer of mine.

Cambridge—Cambric
 Shat—Shirt
 Ather—Either
 Niddle—Needle

Aquixt—Betwixt
 Pupper—Pepper
 Mousen's—Mouse's
 *Hall—Holl?

In the Pepysian library, Cambridge, is to be found a ballad entitled "'The wind hath blown my plaid away'—or a discourse between a young maid and an Elphin Knight"—which is evidently a different version of the same ballad as the 'The Cambric shirt.'

It commences thus—

The Elphin Knight sits on yon hill
 Ba, ba, ba, lilli ba,
 He blows his horn both loud & shrill
 The wind hath blown my plaid awa'
 &c., &c., &c.

Then follow several verses—which probably *Saml Self* never heard—then the resemblance comes closer to *his* ballad.

"Married with me if thou wouldst be
 A courtesie thou must do to me
 For thou must shape a sark to me
 Without any cut or heme quoth he
 Thou must shape it needle & sheerlesse
 And also sue it needle threedlesse
 If that piece of courtesie I do to thee
 Another thou must do to me
 I have an aiker of good Ley-land
 Which lyeth low by yon sea strand
 For thou must cure it with thy horn
 So thou must sow it with thy corn
 And bigg a cart of stone and lyme
 Robin red breast he must trail it hame
 Thou must barn it in a mouse-holl
 And thrash it into thy shoes' soll
 And thou must winnow it in thy looff
 And also seek it in thy glove
 For thou must bring it over the sea
 And thou must bring it dry home to me
 When thou hast gotten thy turns well done
 Then come to me and get thy sark then
 &c., &c., &c.

Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c. &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 Ba ba, &c.
 The wind, &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.
 &c., &c.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK.—We are indebted to Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., for a popular account, lately published by the S.P.C.K., of the Exchequer Manuscript. Besides dealing with the principal items of general interest connected with the MS., all that is really known respecting its more abstruse phases is given in a compact and handy form. After an introductory notice relating to the division of land in England, the collateral manuscripts of a like character, including a description of the "Inquest of the county of Cambridge," occupy several chapters. There seems to be no doubt but that the elaborate enumeration which distinguishes the second of the two Domesday volumes, comprising Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, represents the unabridged condition of the original survey. The origin, date, object, formation and mode of execution, authority and custody of the Domesday book in early times pass under review in chap. viii. With reference to the term 'Domesday,' the A. S. *Domas* or *Dooms* = laws, and hence *Domboc* = a code of laws, &c., seems to offer the simplest and more probable meaning: in this connection it is easy to understand the names by which certain local records, i.e., the Ipswich and Norwich Domesday books, are known. The remaining chapters are devoted to a full and careful examination of many interesting points, concerning some of which there has of late been considerable discussion. With reference

to the persons mentioned in Domesday, we are reminded, that according to John Oxenedes, Ethelwold Abbot of S. Benets' Holme, in Norfolk, had previously been King Harold's admiral. Mr. Birch observes "as a rule the apparent signification of a place-name is not the real one. "Who," he asks, "but those who study these questions will believe . . . that Cambridge is not the bridge of the river Cam, but Grantabrig?" With respect to the Church, Norwich is stated to be the best surveyed of all English places in respect of the Church's condition there. The last chapter enumerates the general literature of the subject. Suffolk appears to be one of only three counties that does not furnish its quota. A useful list of Domesday contractions brings to a close what is really a very valuable little book. The subject is so clearly and simply treated, and with such a marked degree of profound knowledge, that while the merest novice in Domesday lore may read the account with pleasure, the most advanced student may consult it with great advantage.

CUSTOM ROLL OF THE MANOR OF SOHAM EARL, SUFFOLK.

The following copy of the Custom Roll of the manor of Earl Soham, in Suffolk, the original of which is in my possession, may interest readers of the *East Anglian*. It is by far the most complete document of its kind which has come under my notice. It will be observed among other things that the custom of Borough English prevails in the manor, and that there were *bondmen of blood* within the manor who paid *chevage* for liberty to dwell out of the Lordship.

Coggeshall.

G. F. BEAUMONT.

Soham } A custome Roll of the customes in the Mannor
Comit } aforesayd used ther tyme oute of mynde of man
renewed uppon viewe and searche of the annient
Court Rolls of the sayd Mannor and made att the
speciall command of John Cotton Esquire Lord of
the sayd Mannor by ffancis Coleman Gent his
Steward ther this first daye of September Anno
Dni 1635 and in tyme to be perfectlie fynysshed as
shal be agreed between the Lord and the Tenantes.

- 1 Inp^{ms} there is a certayne annient custome w^{thin} the Mannor aforesaid that noe coppiehould tenante of the sayd Mannor maye demyse his coppiehould or anye parte therof above one yeere wthoute the lycence of the lord uppon fforfeiture of the same so demysed to be entered and seized by the lord of the Mannor aforesayd

- Concerning Leases { See for proff hereof: A seizure returned & executed for the like cause: Anno 4 & 5 P & M. And before that tyme: 6: H: 8 a lycence taken to demyse for xxj yeeres and a ffyne paid. The like 12 H: 8 The like 3 & 4 P & M The like A° 2j Eliz. A ffyne payd for Lycence to demyse: 9: H: 6: Anno: 2: H: 5: Anno: 5: H: 5: And soe in all the annient rolls ffind for Lycence to demyse
- 2 Also that noe coppieould tenante of the sayd Mannor maye Sfender his lands in Mortgage but for one yeere And uppon ffyne yf the partie to whose use the Surrender be made be admitted And yf they be not admitted Then uppon a reasonable ffyne to be payed to the lord wthout Admittance for alloweing a mortgage made yf it be above one yeere
[Here follow references to the Court Rolls in support of the custom in like manner as appears concerning Leases]
- Concerning Surrenders 3 Also that the coppieould tenantes of the sayd Mannor maye by custome oute of Courte surrender ther lands into the lords hands by the hands of one coppieoulder in the p^rsence of two other coppieoulders or more To the use of his last will or to the use of anye other parson or parsones in fee simple or for liff
[References in support.]
- Altering of Boundes 4 Also that the Coppieholder by custome or usage hadd wthin the Mannor maye not parte or divide his land or alter the annient boundes therof wthout Lycence of the lord and a fine to be payd for the same
[References in support.]
- Concerning Intailes 5 Also that noe Coppieould tenante of the sayd Mannor maye either by surrender or by his last will or otherwise intaile his landes or anye parte therof whearby the yssue in taile shall have the land soe intailed or anye other according to the forme of the gift as tenante in taile but shal be admitted in ffee
[References in support.]
- Concerning dower 6 Also that the wiff of everie Coppieould tenant of the sayd Mannor after thier husbands death yf he hadd anye lands during coverture or mariage betwene them whearof he was seized in his demeasne as of ffee according to the custome that they shall have dower videlt the thirdes of the same lands during her liff
[References in support.]
- 7 Also that yf anye Catle doe come wthin the sayd Mannor and ther be done crie (as Estrayes) in open marktett according to the Statute and after doe remayne one yeere and more wthin the Lordshipp That then the same doe belonge

Concerning to the lord of the sayd Mannor by the name of an Estraye Estrayes and are to be in the Bayliffes handes to the lords use And after the same is apprised by the homage the Bailyff is to answer the vallue of the same and it is to be presented in Courte

[References in support.]

(*To be continued.*)

THE FOREST OF ESSEX.

It is above all things essential that one who undertakes the work of investigation in a very wide and hitherto neglected subject, should not only be impressed with a true sense of its importance, but should be able to bring exact knowledge and discrimination to bear upon his labours. An exceedingly useful and valuable work, "The Forest of Essex: its history, laws, administration, and ancient customs, and the Wild Deer that lived in it," by Mr. W. R. Fisher, barrister-at-law (London: Butterworth, 7, Fleet Street), seems to us exactly to fulfil these conditions. It is the result of a thorough and most painstaking study of every conceivable source of information connected with the subject. The book seems to have had its origin in the action of the Corporation of London in seeking to rescue land which had been illegally enclosed. In advising the corporation as to the nature of the rights of pasture, etc., Mr. Fisher had facilities for research in an immense mass of documents of early and late date. No inconsiderable part of the county was at one time a portion of this great forest, yet the Essex historians tell us very little indeed about it. Originally it was a royal hunting ground, and used for the support of the King's wild animals, having its laws, magistrates, and other special officers. The encroachments made by the early kings, the cruelties practised under the old forest laws, and other matters in this connection, are set out with great clearness. During the Commonwealth there was every prospect of the forest becoming extinct. It is interesting to find the mention of Cattywad bridge in the 13th century as a forest boundary, pointing to the fact that the Crown then regarded the Tendring Hundred as part of the forest. This Hundred became free of forest laws at an early period. From the 14th century this immense tract of land was known as the forest of Waltham, of which Epping forest may be regarded as the sole remainder. The boundaries at various times are set out in two of the perambulations of the forest, one of which is entered in the register of the monastery of Waltham Holy Cross (Br. Mus.)

Throughout the district, alehouses and the like were under the jurisdiction of what was known as the court of Justice Seat, the records of which (6 Car. I.) give the number and character of houses of this description, the keepers being classified as (1) Innholders, (2) Victuallers, (3) Alehouse-keepers.

The several forest marks placed by the Reeves upon cattle, which entitled them to feed upon the forest wastes, were probably in use for the different parishes before the time of Hen. VIII. Fac-similes of these singular marks are given. A series of beautifully executed maps enable us at a glance to discover the Balliwicks of the Foresters, the principal manors, &c., also the disafforested land and boundaries as they existed at different periods, while an autotype re-production of a grant of the stewardship of the forest (*temp.* 3 Hen. III.) forms an interesting frontispiece. In the appendix are the names of the verderers, foresters, regarkers, and woodwards from the 13th century, and there is a capital index.

Mr. Fisher's work is a noble contribution to the literature of the county, and deserves to take a place by the side of Seeborn's *English Village Community* as a book of general interest.

BECCELES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

While looking over the contents of the old hutch in the parish church of Beccles, I came across the following churchwardens' accounts for the year 1625. They were scattered amongst a lot of overseers accounts and are in very bad condition, large holes appearing in nearly all of them, in some cases the items are lost through this. I obtained permission to bring these sheets home and repair them, and took advantage of this to copy them: what I send are the full accounts as far as it is possible to make them. They appear to have been kept on loose sheets of paper, many of which have been destroyed or lost.

My extracts are from the accounts for the following years—1625, 1630, 1644, 1655, 1660, 1672, 1680. For the years 1660 and 1672 there are separate accounts by each of the two churchwardens.

The large quantities of wine used for Holy Communion is very noticeable. It is difficult to explain how such large quantities of wine could be consumed at that period in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The house at the bridge, so frequently mentioned, is a public-house known as "The Hermitage," which stands at the foot of the bridge over the Waveney, on the site of a hermitage, which had a chapel dedicated to S. Mary, attached to it. After the Reformation it seems to have been turned into an inn, and has remained so ever since.

In 1625 account, mention is made of rent received for land lying in Worlingham, the parish adjoining Beccles; and in 1631 for rent of land at Coplestone. At the present time the churchwardens neither have land at Worlingham or Coplestone; nor were they aware that there ever was any in those parishes, belonging to Beccles church. The land has of course been lost to them at some period.

In some places a word will be found omitted. In these cases it is owing to a hole in the paper, or a crease having obliterated the word.

One of the sheets appears to have been simply an account of money paid in wages to certain men during the year, and being of no interest I have omitted all but the first entry, which concerns the payment of rent to the Lord of the manor by the occupant of the Hermitage Inn.

In the 1672-3 accounts there are those of each of the two churchwardens. Each seem to have received £2 15s. for rent of a meadow, which they spent in buying coats for boys in the town. Is it likely that all moneies received in this way were equally divided by them? If so the rents were really double what they seem to be. The rent for the Hermitage is now only half what it was for the 10 years 1877-87. These lands are now hired by auction, the highest bidder becoming tenant, they were re-let last month for a term of 10 years.

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

Beccles in Suff:		The Account of Tho: Lockington and Edmund ffrinds Churchwardins for ye yere 1625.	
The Charge			
first	resaued of ye wedowe Gorbould for one full yeres fearme of ye church house	}	XLs
It.	resaued for eight lodes forty two faggotes f, one bonde wood wch was cutt one ye ground that Tho: ffolkard occupie at 7 ^s y lode		iijle viijs
	of Tho: wellsonn for one full yeres fearme of a pece of land nere his house	}	xliid
	of Mr Bace for thre peases of land lüng in Beccles and worlingham contayneng by estmacion thre ackres		xxs
	The some of ye Resaits for ye said yere is	}	vii is viiid
The Discharge for ye saide yere.			
first	paied to nathanyell Browne and Abraham Todd for xxxviij quarts of muskdine for y ^e Comūneen ye Sondag after Ester: xxiiij quarts from Browne at xij ^d ye quarte and xiiij quarts at Todds at xiiij ^d ye quart	}	XLs iiijd
It.	paied to nathanyell Browne for xvj quarts of muskdine for ye Comūneen ye eight day of may at xij ye quart		xvj ^s
It.	paied to nathanyell Browne for x quarts of muskdine and to Abraham Todd for thre quarts at xiiij ^d ye quarte for ye Comūneen ye fift day of June	}	xiiij. vjd
It.	paied to Abraham Todd for sixtene quarts of wine for ye comūneen at Cristied (Xmas?) at xij ^d ye quarte		xvj ^s
It.	paied to Abraham Todd for teane quarts of muskdine for ye comūneen one palmasunday at xiiij ^d ye quarte	}	xj. viiid
It.	paied to Abraham Todd for thirty and thre quarts of muskdine for ye comūneen on Ester day at xiiij ye quarte		xxxviij. vjd
It.	paied to mathew maeson for Bread for ye hole yere	}	iiij.
It.	paied for a Booke of Articles		vjd 4d
It.	paied for owre verdict giueing one at ye generall	}	ls
	paied for stowing and making ye nyne lodes and forty faggates of wood a cleuen penne y lode		ixs
	we doe charg owre selues but with eight lodes forty twee faggates of wood ye residue was got out for tith		
	paied for fwe hundreded of faggates bands	}	ij. jd
	paied for glassing of ye wedowes of ye church house by ye bredg		iiij.
	paied for one chalder of lime for ye chemny in ye said howse	}	vj.
	paied for hundreded of breck for ye said chemny		ix.

paied for twoe lodes of lime for ye said chemny	xx.	
paied for a bushill of heare		ija
paied to ye masson for his worke done of ye said chemny	vij.	
paied to Robard man for ye lords rent for ye saied Church	ij.	
house for ye manner of Beccles		
paied to m ^r roarde for ye lords rents for ye decayed tenement		iiij.
by ye bredg for ye manner of Rose hall		
Allso paied unto him for lords rent for — la ^d in ye church		iiij.
yard		

24^o Aprilis
1631

The accompt of Edward Trott and Roger Ward churchwardens
of Beccles for ye yeare of o^r Lord 1630

The Chardge.		
Receaved of the widdowe Godbold for halfe a yeares	xx.	
Rent due the last yeare		
Of Ayleward for the peece of ground at the bridge	iiij.	
Of m ^r Baas for a yeares Rent of ye land at Copplestone	xxij.	
Of Boyse for a quarters Rent of the house at the Bridge	x.	
Of him more for a quarters Rent due at o ^r Ladie Last		
Of Thomas W. Wilson for the Rent of a peece of ground	xij.	
in his yard		
Of william Chamberlin for Rent of the pigthle over	xx.	
against pedders lane due		
Of Thomas folkard for the Rent of Land in his occupation	iiij ⁱⁱ xiiij ⁱⁱ iiij ⁱⁱ	
William Chamberlin ow for halfe a yeares Rent of		
the pigthle aforesd xx.		
There is a Judgment and at wed against ye widdowe Godbold		
of xxviij. vj ^d for halfe a yeares Rent and the chardges about		
the house at the bridge.		

(To be continued.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ERISWELL, AND THE CHAPEL OF ST. LAWRENCE, SUFFOLK.

Very little appears to be known about the chapel of St. Lawrence, Eriswell. There is not much of the building itself now standing; but in a dry summer, when the grass is scorched, the foundations of a good deal more of it can be traced, the grass that covers them being browner and more burnt than the rest. As far as can be seen from this, the chapel appears to have extended much further towards the east, the north buttress in fact has clearly been constructed out of the north wall, which would show that it was formerly longer than it is now; if this supposition be correct, the present east wall must be quite modern. The most interesting bit of the building is the part that now remains of the north wall; it contains the only window left, which is Perpendicular, and as can be seen from the accompanying sketch, it has some remains of tracery in the upper part.* There is little else to remark about the chapel. After the dissolution it doubtless passed into private hands, and after falling more or less into ruin, was built up into something of its present shape. It was for many years used as

* The recently issued "Tourists' Guide to Suffolk" (Stanford) alludes to this "celebrated chapel" as having *once* existed.



N.E. VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF S. LAWRENCE, ERISWELL, SUFFOLK.

a dove-house, and is still often so called. It is now used chiefly for hanging up the rabbits killed on the neighbouring warren. The name of the founder of this chapel does not seem to be known, at all events I have been unable to ascertain it; I may here mention that any information concerning its history, from readers of the *East Anglian*, will be very acceptable.

The chapel found a benefactor in the person of Margaret Bedingfield, who left, by will dated 24 May, 1474, 53s. 4d. for its repair. Her will dated at Eriswell, commences thus:—

"I Margaret Bedingfield, late wife of Edmund Bedingfield, Esqr., sister and heir of Sir Thomas Tuddenham, knight, being of sound mind and good health, make this my will, in manner following. Imprimis I commend my soul to Almighty God, the Virgin Mary, the Apostle Peter, and all saints. My body at my death to be buried before the image of the Holy Cross, near the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the nave of the Parish Church of St Peter at Eryswelle. Item, I give to the high altar of the said church, 40 shillings in recompense for tenths, by me omitted, etc., etc."

She also leaves 40s. for vestments, &c., and repair of the same church, and the 53s. 4d. before mentioned, for the repair of the chapel of St. Lawrence. She bequeaths, as well, various sums of money to the Minor Friars at Babliwell (Babwell), the Carmelite Friars at Ipswich, the Preaching Friars at Thetford, the Friars of St. Augustine in London, and to the Nuns at Brosiard, Bedingfield, Shouldham, Carrow, and Crab-house. She leaves numerous legacies to friends, relations, and servants, as well as to two of her chaplains.

The family of de Tuddenham, of which Margaret Bedingfield was the heiress, had possessed the manor of Eriswell, since about the year 1296, when they obtained it by a marriage with one of the daughters of Sir Ralph de Rochester, who had held it of the King in capite. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Eudo Dapifer and in Domesday Book, there is mention made of a church, of 60 acres of land, and of two mills being here, and amongst other things, that the parish paid 10 pence to the tax, and also, that before that time, Godwin, a Thane, of King Edward had held it. Through Margaret Tuddenham, the manor passed to the Bedingfields, (they also possessed Bedingfield in Suffolk, and Oxborough, in Norfolk), the latter place is still in their family, and it remained with them for many years. Since then the family of Evans, the New England Company, and others, have at different times been lords of the manor.

The church (St. Peter) is an interesting building; it has a nave, chancel, west tower, north porch, and a south aisle, opening into a chantry chapel. The chancel contains two aumbries, one on the north side and one on the south, and on the latter side is a piscina and sedilia; there is also a very beautiful and ancient carved oak screech; and some curious pieces of carved oak remain at the ends of a few of the seats. In the chapel there is a piscina, and in the aisle an aumbrey and sedile and another piscina. There is good tracery in certain of the windows, and some little remains of stained glass. A few years ago there were

some frescoes discovered on the walls, underneath the whitewash; unfortunately these mural paintings could not be preserved. At the time of the dissolution the chantry attached to this church was valued at £4 9s. 6d. The parish register, which is imperfect, dates from the middle of the 17th century.

Cambridge.

FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART IV.

Erratum. Page 193, footnote referring to arch. The figures 8 and 10 should be transposed, then reading 10 feet high, with a width of 8 feet.

It may also be noted that under one of the lower windows of the modern-fronted house is a very long stone, about a foot in depth, inscribed "PENSES A BIEN."

Davy in his MS. relating to Nettlestead mentions this inscription, and notes the same motto "over a shield Baron et Femme, Baron of 24 coats impaling 15 coats" (not described); the shield being "over the chimney in a lodging-room which looks into the garden." It is probable therefore that the motto had been adopted by this branch of the Wentworth family.

In regard to Henry, third Lord Wentworth, there is very little to be said. Clarke's History of Ipswich quotes an order of the Great Court, in 1583 (o.s.), for half a tun of wine as a present to Lord Wentworth, on his first coming to Nettlestead after his accession to the title; and again, in 1585, another generous present of a hogshead of wine, two gallons of claret, and a gallon of sack is ordered for his Lordship. The record is satisfactory, not only as evidence of the cordiality of the citizens of Ipswich, but also of the date of the young lord's succession, and of his father's death; for these events have until of late been incorrectly stated to have occurred in 1590. Additional proof of the error, for a long time current, lies in the fact that Henry Lord Wentworth presented to the rectory of Hackney in 1588 (Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol. I., 619). His summons to parliament was not until 1593, possibly on account of his having been under age at the time of his succession to the title, for we do not know his years at that period; and partly the delay in the summons may be attributable to the interval of four years, 1589 to 1593, during which no parliament was called by Queen Elizabeth. In 1593 also he presented to the rectory of Stepney, and nothing further appears to be recorded of him than his death, of the plague it is said, in 1594, at the house of Sir James Harrington, at Exton, Rutlandshire; we do not learn where he was buried. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, and he left two sons and a daughter, Thomas, the elder son succeeding him.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, K.B.,
4th Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead,
created Earl of Cleveland, 1626,
b. 1591, d. 1667.

Thomas, fourth Baron Wentworth,
was scarcely three years old when
his father died; his mother re-
married about a year after the
death of her first husband, and

we do not learn where the youth of the young lord was passed. His development into manhood would seem to have been rapid, for at the age of 19 he was made a Knight of the Bath, and his marriage, with Anne, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, Suffolk, probably took place before he had reached his majority. From that time at least, if not earlier, it appears that he resided at Toddington, Bedfordshire, as heir to his great-aunt Lady Cheney, sister of the second Lord Wentworth ; for his first child, a daughter, was buried at Toddington in 1612, and his eldest son was there baptized in 1613. Lady Cheney died in 1614, and Lord Wentworth, then 23 years of age, came into possession of the Toddington estate, and of the noble mansion which Henry, Lord Cheney, had erected there.

As henceforth the Nettlestead Wentworths had their chief residence at Toddington, it would much interest us to learn something of the history of the old family seat from this time, or rather from the death of the third Lord, until the alienation of Nettlestead, c. 1643. For this, however, details are wholly wanting, no evidence of the Wentworths being found even in the parish registers, which prior to 1618 have most unfortunately disappeared, and in 1618 the family had been for some years settled at Toddington. Nor is there any Wentworth memorial in Nettlestead church, unless one be the small nameless brass of a man in armour ; it is mentioned in Haines's "Manual of Monumental Brasses," p. 191, and conjectured to date c. 1500 ; the loss of the inscription is very unfortunate. The general burial place of the family seems to have been in the church of the Friars Minors, Ipswich ; but after the suppression of the Religious Houses there may have been interments at Nettlestead, which the lost registers might have witnessed to. Indeed of one burial here we learn in the registers of S. Margaret's, Ipswich, wherein is entered, "The worshipfull Mr. Philip Wentford, deceased at Christ Church, & was buried at Nettlestead the x of October anno 1583 ;" he was probably brother to Thomas, second Lord Wentworth, who died three months later. Sir Richard Wentworth, fourth chief of the Nettlestead house, who died 1528, directed by his will that he should be buried with his ancestors at the Friars Minors, but it is possible that in view of the evil days coming on the brotherhood, his intentions may not have been carried out, and that the Nettlestead brass may mark his grave. The suppression of the Friars Minors at Ipswich, however, was not before 1538.

The second Lord Wentworth having rebuilt Nettlestead Hall, it is probable that he at times lived there, but the indications we have of his residence, point rather to London and its neighbourhood than to Nettlestead. He was residing at Stepney when he died in 1584, and, probably, also thirteen years earlier when he lost his second wife, whose interment, 1571, in Stepney church, is noted in the register. The good citizens of Ipswich testified their satisfaction on the return of the young Lord, Henry, in 1584, to take possession of his inheritance, in the manner

before noticed; later than 1586 we have no further indication of the Wentworths at Nettlestead. It may be taken for granted however, that the third Lord resided here, at intervals at least; and that evidence of this, in the baptism of his three children, would not have been wanting had the parish registers of the period been preserved. In 1618, the year in which the existing registers commence, the family had, as before observed, been for some years residing at Toddington, and we may be inclined to conjecture that soon after the third Lord's death in 1594, followed a year later by the re-marriage of his widow, the children may have been removed to the residence of their great-aunt, Lady Cheney, then a childless widow, at Toddington; one of the children being destined to succeed her.

To return to Thomas, fourth Lord Wentworth; he was a staunch Royalist, appears to have been early in favour at Court, and in 1626 was raised in the peerage to the Earldom of Cleveland. His training as a soldier had been with Prince Maurice, in the Low Countries, and with Count Mansfeld, in Germany, and he had held command under the Duke of Buckingham, 1627, in the unsuccessful expedition for the relief of La Rochelle. When war broke out between the King and Parliament, the Earl devoted himself and his fortune to the Royal cause, and holding a commission as Colonel of a Regiment of Horse was especially distinguished in the fight at Copredy Bridge, 1644, when the brilliant charge led by him completed the defeat of the Parliamentary general, Sir William Waller. Later the same year he fought valiantly with his Brigade of Horse at Newbury, but here the Royal forces suffered defeat, and he fell into the enemy's hands. In 1648, when the King's cause was almost lost, the Earl energetically took part in raising the people of Kent and Essex, and shared in the hardships of the two months siege of Colchester; after which he had a long imprisonment to endure, and ultimately, Charles I. being no more, he followed his son into exile. He was with the Prince when supported by the Scotch, he attempted to recover the throne and was defeated at Worcester, 1651; after that event the Earl of Cleveland was again a prisoner, and again an exile abroad; but he lived to see the Restoration, and (quoting Lloyd's Memoirs) in his plain grey suit he headed a band of 300 noblemen and gentry in the triumphal procession of Charles II. into London. At this time, 1660, he was 69 years of age, and had well earned repose; but in his long devotion to the royal house he had impoverished and sacrificed his estate. Nettlestead, his ancestral inheritance, he had sold about 1643, and his manors of Hackney and Stepney had been seized by the Parliament; the latter manor was however restored to him at the Restoration. Reinstated as Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, and as Captain of His Majesty's Guard of Pensioners, he closed his eventful life at Toddington, on the 25th March, 1667, at the age of 76; his burial was in his parish church, where had been laid his two wives, and his only son, Lord Wentworth, whom he had had the misfortune to lose two years before his own death. His first wife has

been mentioned, Anne, daughter of Sir John Crofts; she bore him six children, but of these only one, his daughter, Lady Lovelace, afterwards Baroness Wentworth, survived him. His second wife was Lucy, daughter of his kinsman, Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, of Gosfield, Essex; and by her he left a daughter, the Lady Catherine, who married William Spencer, Esq., of Cople, Bedfordshire.

W. L. RUTTON.

(To be continued.)

THE WEEPING CROSS.—No. II.

I shall be glad to be allowed once more to refer to this subject, in order that I may avail myself of material which has come to hand since my former contribution was published. Reference will then be made to all the places I have been able to discover in England, where a Weeping Cross, or any such object stands, or ever stood.

I have first to bring forward the following interesting extract, for which I am indebted to my courteous correspondent B. B., of Bury S. Edmund's:—

"*Falda incipit juxta riperam apud Wlnothas, et procedit ita ulterius ascendendo versus Austrum usque ad Crucem Lacrymantem, et ita semper per viridem viam quæ ducit versus Hardwick*"

The South ~~ts~~sheepwalk begins near the bank at Ulnoth's, and so proceeds further by ascending Southward up to *Weeping Cross*, and so always by the Green Way which leads (*usque var. lect.*) as far as Hardwick.

*Registrum Alphabetarium in "Collectanea Buriensis,"** fol. 433 and fol. 447.

I have no means of ascertaining the precise date of the above extract: but I do not suppose it to have been written later than Cent. xv.; and it may be some centuries earlier. It is interesting to me as referring to a Weeping Cross in East Anglia; placed within one mile and a half of the town of Bury S. Edmund's; the popular object being called by its popular name "Weeping Cross," or "*Crux lacrymans*."

Can the site of this Weeping Cross be determined from the particulars given in the extract? Let the attempt be made. The word *australis*, used by the Registrary of the Abbey, sends us to the south of the town, somewhere in Southgate. *Juxta riperam apud Wlnothas*, or near the bank at Ulnoth's, sends us to the bank of some rivulet in that direction. There is one, now called the Linnet, which crosses Southgate Street, under a well-known bridge, part of which is mediæval. There is no appearance of

* The above is the backing of a folio volume in rough calf, consisting of a large number of loose papers, and extracts from numerous documents (450 pp. or more), some perhaps irretrievably lost, illustrating the history of Bury St. Edmund's.

The collection was made by Sir James Burrough, a native of Bury. His book plate remains inside the front cover.

Sir James lived to be master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. When he died 7 August, 1764, he bequeathed this and another volume to the library of St. James's Church, where it still remains.

† A second extract in the same volume inserts the word *Australis* after *Falda*.

any other stream than the Linnet having ever crossed Southgate Street. The bridge, therefore, *apud Wlnothes*, may be the *terminus a quo* of our quest. Next, it is stated that the sheep-walk ran in the direction of Hardwick, *versus* or *usque Hardwick*. Hardwick has long been a small well-known district, I suppose of about one thousand acres, lying well together, "Extra Parochial" until a few years ago, when it was made a parish. Let Hardwick then be our *terminus ad quem*.

Leaving the bank at Ulnoth's we proceed with our faces towards Hardwick, and should observe the facts in their proper order. We must go in the direction of a hill to be ascended, *ascendendo*, and after passing Weeping Cross, we must continue along the sheep-walk by some green way, *per viridem viam*. Let us see how these conditions can be complied with. We go down Southgate Street, turn to the west at the Grindle, and we soon come to a way turning south, which was metalled within the memory of man. We are standing at the foot of a considerable hill, now called Sunny Hill, which *we have to ascend* toward Hardwick. Near the top of Sunny Hill, before we turn the corner westward, there is a level at which a gate opens upon some arable land, namely the southern-most point (for it comes to a point) of Lower Field arable, at the pathway going north down to the Almoner's barns. Here or within a radius of 250 yards of this gate, commanding a very fine view of the town, I suppose the Weeping Cross to have stood, near a windmill demolished in this century. For, turning round the corner westward towards Hardwick, the ground continues to rise till we get inside the north boundary of Hardwick heath, *i.e.* the present strong iron palisading, and enter on what is still remembered by the name of the *Green Road** or *viridis via*, which, crossing Hardwick heath, passes Draper's Hole in the direction of Horringer. We have thus realized the facts, in the order required.

"B.B.," however, whose opinion as a resident in the town, and an accomplished antiquary, is entitled to great respect, considers that the south sheep-walk began from near the Eastgate Bridge (perhaps also near Ulnoth's mill) and passed over the high ground towards the south, bounded on the west by the Lark rivulet and divided by it from Ulnoth's toft, and so on bearing to the east to Weeping Cross, which he would place rather to the south of the turning off towards Hardwick. I am unable to accept this view, because a sheep-walk with such bearings would, as regards the Abbey and its officials, be an Eastern one, *falda orientalis*, not a "southern" one. It would be (for the vines) perilously near the vineyard of the Abbey; and would I think properly be said to lie towards Welnetham or even Rushbrook, and not "towards Hardwick."

There was a Weeping Cross also at Shrewsbury. As the Stafford Weeping Cross has left its name to a definite area, containing several

* Information personally communicated to me in November, 1887, by Mr. Barrett, aged 75 years, who all his life has lived on the estate, and has seen road stones turned up when some of the many trees were planted.

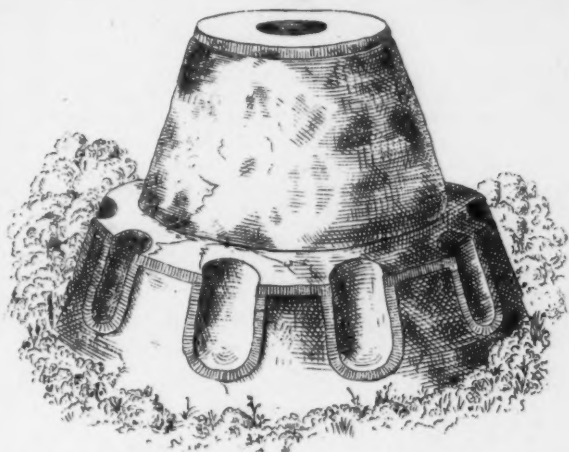
inhabited dwellings, all more than one mile distant from the town, in the parish of Baswich, in the county of Stafford; and as the Banbury Weeping Cross (shortly to be mentioned) has similarly left its name to a definite area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town, in the parish of Adderbury; so the Shrewsbury Weeping Cross has left its name to a district marked on the Ordnance Map, "Weeping Cross," in the parish of Atcham, co. Salop, about one mile south east of the town. On the 6-inch survey, "Weeping Cross" appears near the junction of the Bétton and Cound Roads. Its foundation is left, and marked with a Bench Mark. In præ-Reformation times, on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, the festival of Corpus Christi, a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament was always made to the Shrewsbury Weeping Cross by the monastic bodies and the secular clergy, before the high celebration of Holy Eucharist took place at one of the churches. In post-Reformation times the day was altered to the second Monday after Trinity Sunday; and the sacred festival was changed to a secular pageant called "Shrewsbury Show," now wholly abolished.* No representation of this Weeping Cross is known to a local print collector now in the 83rd year of his age: and no record has at present been found to determine when the Cross was built or destroyed.

Banbury Weeping Cross formerly stood on the London Road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from Easington, which is a hamlet of Banbury. Alfred Beesley, in his valuable *History of Banbury*, 1842, gives an account of it, and an engraving of its remains, consisting of a broken shaft (on which a sundial had been placed) standing on a calvary of five and of six steps north and south only, before their entire removal in the year 1803. On the 1-inch Index to the Tithe Survey, Banbury Weeping Cross is marked in the parish of Adderbury, co. Oxford; and on the 25-inch parish survey, in an angular nook by the road side there is shown "*Site of Weeping Cross.*" It has been supposed that this Weeping Cross was a work of Cent. xv. Easington, the name of the hamlet, very probably, as Beesley conjectured, refers to the fact of the Bearers there habitually easing themselves of the burden of the dead body they were carrying, on the way (probably often an intentionally circuitous way) to Weeping Cross.

I pass on now to consider some objections to my account of the Weeping Cross, raised in the article in the *East Anglian* for October. On a new subject, it is so pleasant to have an opponent that I have taken great pains to master what is there said; and I believe that I correctly understand the Editor (*l.* 12) to say (*a.*) that in præ-Reformation times there was no such designation for a Cross known as that of Weeping Cross; and that (*b.*) any Cross which (*l.* 19) marked the site of some lost battle or (*l.* 24) feature of a mournful nature—whether (*l.* 33) Churchyard or Wayside—was for the nonce a Weeping Cross; a

* [Archdeacon Owen's] Some account of the ancient and present state of Shrewsbury, 12mo. 2nd ed. 1810: an excellent work.

1.



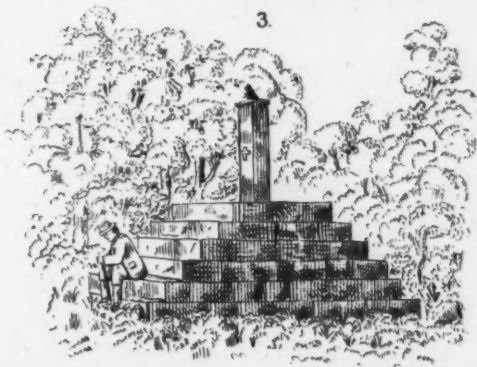
BASE OF WEEPING CROSS, RIPLEY, CO. YORK *from gent mag.*

2.

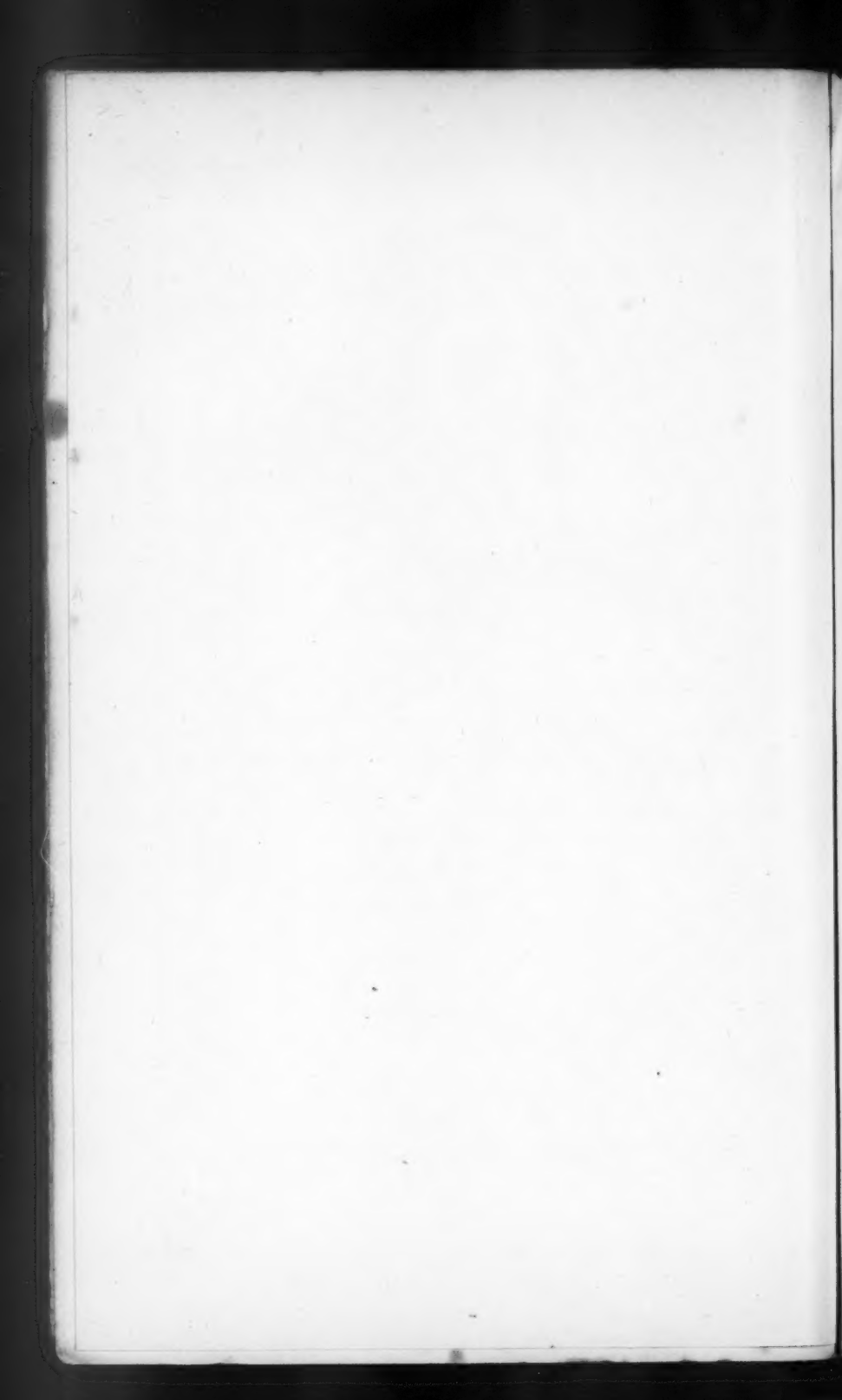


CORWEN KNEELING STONE. (UNINSCRIBED.)

3.



BANBURY WEEPING CROSS AT ADDERBURY



Weeping Cross (upon the theory laid down) taking its name from (*l.* 24) one mournful event commemorated, or (*l.* 34) from the tears of an individual mourner; and not being, as I suggest, a Cross or Crucifix, where weeping was recognized, was encouraged, and was usual.

In reply to (*a.*) that in præ-Reformation times there was no such designation for a Cross known as that of Weeping Cross, I think I need only refer to the extract above given from the *Registrum Alphabetarium*.

With regard to (*b.*) that, any Cross which commemorated any mournful event was to all intents and purposes a Weeping Cross, I reply that this does not seem to be the case, and that a Cross erected on such a site did not, so far as we know, receive the *very peculiar name* of Weeping Cross. The Eleanor Crosses seem to me to satisfy the conditions which the Editor has imagined would justify the name of Weeping Cross. They were designed by Edward I., to commemorate the mournful event of Queen Eleanor's death, A.D. 1290; and to mark by some 12 crosses the spots where the royal Corpse rested on the way to Westminster. The three Eleanor Crosses which remain are Wayside Crosses. We may without hesitation believe that at each resting place, the tears of the King were shed. But is the Cross at Geddington, or at Northampton, or at Waltham, known now, or has any one of the three ever been known by the title of Weeping Cross? It is impossible to prove a negative; but having not long ago made a study of the Eleanor memorials, I may say that I can remember no instance of the name—Weeping Cross—being applied by any one at any time to any of them. Mr. G. F. Browne, in his *Ice-caves of France and Switzerland* (p. 7), states that west of Turin he has met with a kind of stone which is called in the Vaud patois, "Le scex qui plliu," i.e. Saxum plorans, marking, probably a mournful event, yet known not as Crux lacrymans, but only as "Saxum plorans."

The article in the October number concludes with an extract from a rubric out of some copy of the Sarum Hours, which so far from containing "conclusive evidence" as to . . . the use made of the term "Weeping Cross," disappoints me much in not containing the phrase at all! The original owner of that, probably, illuminated volume, was encouraged to perform his private devotions by the insertion of the well-known hymn *Stabat Mater*, the use of which was indulged with various rewards by two Popes, Bonifacius and John xxii. I hoped at least to have heard of an *altera versio*, which would read—"Juxta Crucem lacrymantem."

The following is found, I understand, (p. 36) in Howell's English Proverbs:—

"He that goeth out with often losse,
At last comes home by Weeping Cross."

And Mr. Salt of Weeping Cross, Stafford, has informed me of as

interesting an adage as any, said to be *from a German source: "The way to Heaven is by Weeping Cross." It is to the kindness of this gentleman, M.P. for Stafford, that we are indebted for the illustration.

* But query? For I am informed by the Hon. Mary Henniker, that in Frau Ida von Dürenfeld's *Sprichwörter der Germanischen und Romanischen Sprachen*, 1872, bk. 1. par. 733, the proverb "Der Weg zum Himmel führt beim Thränenkreuz vorbei" appears as a translation from the English!

Yaxley Vicarage.

W. H. SEWELL.

(To be continued.)

The reference to an East Anglian "Weeping Cross," which Mr. Sewell is now able to bring forward, is certainly most welcome; its situation, however, within one mile and a half of Bury St. Edmund's may be regarded as a mere coincidence, so far as Mr. Sewell's object is concerned. The position of these way-side Crosses, at a short distance from the more important centres of population and influence, is too well-known to need comment; here and there, one of these Crosses, having become associated with some occasion for mourning, may have had the epithet of "Weeping Cross" applied to it. In support of the view we have already enunciated as to the probable meaning of the term, we would point to the apparent inconsistency of the Corpus Christi pageants—chiefly distinguished it must be borne in mind by their magnificence—going to a Weeping Cross, as Mr. Sewell suggests, in solemn procession, assuming such Cross to have been primarily or exclusively, a *de profundis* Cross. Corpus Christi processions would not unnaturally pause for a while at any Cross in the way, and not unlikely go by a circuitous route for the express purpose of meeting with such.

We must confess we find some difficulty in following Mr. Sewell's line of comparison of our previous remarks with his own expressed opinions as stated above. To prevent any confusion of ideas we would repeat very briefly what we have already said. In præ-Reformation times, any Cross, we are inclined to think, that went by the name of "Weeping Cross," was so known owing to some association of a mournful character; any standing Cross may have thus gained the title. At some such Crosses, weeping may have been "recognized, encouraged, and was usual," without such Crosses being either primarily or exclusively so used. If Mr. Sewell proves anything, he certainly proves too much in regard to the Cross in Ripley Churchyard, which he calls a "Weeping Cross," and says, "in respect of its nearness to the Church, I take it to be an exception, proving the rule! We conceive this to be the best possible illustration of our one contention, that the so-called mediæval "Weeping Cross" was either a way-side, or (as in this case) a Churchyard, or some such Cross, and not a Weeping Cross *per se*. The fact that it came to be regarded as a Weeping Cross could not make it one. The Cross at Ripley was a Churchyard Cross, although, being used in a

special manner, it was called a "Weeping Cross." It has yet to be ascertained that a distinct and special class of erect Crosses existed, known as "Weeping Crosses."

Our reference to the Sarum *Hore B. V. M.*, we contend, holds good. Had Mr. Sewell found what he looked for, he would have established his own case, and not ours. Mr. Sewell seems to be unaware that the *Stabat Mater* is an integral part of the printed edition of 1525, and no "insertion."

Speaking of the ceremonies in connection with the former observance of Palm Sunday, Dr. Rock (*Church of Our Fathers*, vol. iii, part 2, p. 228,) refers to the will of Henry Bunn, A.D. 1501, quoted by Blomefield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, x, 141), who orders a Cross to be set up in Hardley churchyard, "pro palmis in die ramis palmarum offerendis." Dr. Rock speaks of the "*Palm Cross*," saying it was sometimes so called, just in the same way we conceive as a churchyard or wayside cross was occasionally alluded to as a "Weeping Cross."

We may be wrong in our conclusions, but looking at the matter all round, we must think that the weight of evidence adduced by Mr. Sewell, is so weak as not to affect the main question.

"THE OLD STONE CROSSES of the Vale of Clwyd and neighbouring parishes, together with some Account of the *Ancient Manners and Customs* and *Legendary Lore* connected with the parishes," by the Rev. Elias Owen, M.A. (Oswestry: Woodall, Minshall, & Co. London: Bernard Quaritch) is so rich in antiquarian information, not necessarily confined to the subject of stone crosses, although bearing upon it, that we do not hesitate to say, whether regarded as a treatise upon those interesting ancient memorials in the form of the cross, or taken as a repertory of folk-lore, and old-time manners and customs, it is equal, if indeed it does not surpass any similar collection with which we are acquainted. Many beautiful and elaborate examples of Stone Crosses in Wales are given, and others that are singularly rude and quaint. The illustrations in copper and wood are numerous and excellent. In the appendix the author seeks to answer the question, "Who mutilated or destroyed the Stone Crosses?" Of course Dowsing, as usual, is credited with no small share in the work of despoliation in the matter of these Crosses, in the Eastern Counties. We heartily commend Mr. Owen's book to the notice of our readers, as a work of sterling value.

QUERIES.

THE 'BEAR.'—Arthur Young, in *The Agriculture of Suffolk* (1797), p. 163, mentions a machine called *the bear*, which in 1782 was successful in cleansing the bottoms of the rivers in the fen country. In Halliwell's Dictionary, BEAR (7) is "a tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens,"

Norf. Young's description sounds like a dredging-machine, which by deepening the channels would help to drain the fens. Have the machine and the tool any connexion, and is either still in use?

CECIL DEEDES.

PAGE-TURNER FAMILY.—In the various editions of Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," it is stated that Sir Gregory Page-Turner, of Ambrosden, co. Oxon., bart., m. Frances, d. of Joseph Howell, of Elm, co. *Norf.* The topographical dictionaries that I have consulted only name two places, named Elm, viz., one in co. Cambridge, the other in Suffolk. I should be glad to know the habitat of the Howell family, and where the marriage took place; the year was, I believe, 1785.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

[It seems likely that North Elmham, near East Dereham, co. Norfolk, is intended. In the parish is Elm Hall, the seat of Lord Sondes.—ED.]

A MONUMENTAL BRASS NOT IDENTIFIED.—Among a collection of articles which have recently come into my possession is a small brass plate 14 ins. long, inscribed

"Orate p'ria herisi lobe qui obiit xij^{to} die februarii
3^o Qui obiit xij^{to} mense aprilis de."

Can any readers of the *East Anglian* help me to ascertain what church it has been removed from, in order that it may be re-placed. I have reason to believe it belongs to some church in the Hundred of Blofield, co. Norfolk.

5, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth.

FRED JOHNSON.

REPLY.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208 (Vol. II).
—Allow me to add two following names:—

Sam Corall *Royston*
Russell Buxton [Norfolk]

Bury St. Edmund's.

JOHN C. FORD.

ERRATA—Brass-faced Clocks, p. 208, line 32, For "Metford" read *Thetford*.
,, 35, For "TO" read *T O*.

Local print collectors may be glad to learn that *Pawsey's Repository* for 1888 (Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes), contains among other charming local steel engravings, those of Assington Hall and Church, St. Nicholas' Church, Ipswich, and the residence known as Holme Wood. The usual contents consisting of some really good original poetry, prize tale, &c., with the ordinary pages for memoranda and all kinds of useful information, serve to make the present yearly issue one of the best that has appeared of this elegant and deservedly esteemed pocket book.

WILL OF ROBERT MARSHE OF BROMESWELL.

In the name of god amen The xth day of December in the yer of our lord god m^lccccxxvj I Robert Marshe of Bromyswall in the dioce of Norwic beyng in good mynd make this my Testment in this mañ ffurst I comend my Soule vnto almyghty God ovr lady vgyñ mary e to alle the holy cōpeny of hevyn my body to be beryd in the Chyrche yerd of Seynt Edmond of Bromyswalls afforseid to the wiche hy aut^r [high altar] I bequeithe iijs iiijd Itm I bequeithe to the gyldyng of the Candelbeme in Bromyswall Chyrche afforseid vjs viiij Itm I bequeithe for a trentalle to be song for me in Bromyswall Chyrche forseid xs. Itm I bequeithe for messys to be song at Scala celi vs Itm I bequeithe to Alys my Syster xs Itm I wyll haue an honest monthe day kept in Bromyswall Chyrche forseid w^t mete e drynke as shalbe [shall be] thought sufficient by myñ execut^r Whome I Ordeyn cōstytute e make my masi lawrens pellys And the Residue of all my goods not bequeithed I comyt to the dysposicoñ of the same laurenz pellys and I wyll that he shal do for me as he thynkythe best to the pleasur of god for the welfar of my soule To the wiche witnessythe Syr Robert Brown pson of Bromyswall forseid John Pakyn Willm Byrcheam Catyn Boone wydowe e alys Cooke w^t other mor.

On the back. Probatum fuit retrospectum test^m ap^d helmynghū xvij die mens' Decem̄r Anno dni m^lccccxxvj^{to} coram nobis Witmo Talmach in legibus Baccallino Re^{di} in xpo p̄ris et dñi dño Ricci pmissione diuina Norwicii epi &c.

The above is copied from the original in my possession. It relates to the parish now called Bromeswell, near Woodbridge. Two or three points in the will need some comment. First, the "gyldyng of the Candelbeme." Under "CANDLE-BEAM," Halliwell quotes Huloet, "*candle-beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, *lacunar*. Abcedarium, 1552." One may question whether *lacunar* is not a printer's or copyist's error for *lucernar*,* for the former word means a panel-ceiling, not a chandelier. The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives as the Latin equivalent for CANDELBEM, *Lucernarium*, and Du Cange interprets this word—'*Candelabrum quod sustinet Lucernam*.' Marshe's bequest seems to have had in view the gilding of the pendent frame on which one or more lamps were fixed, probably in front of the Altar.

The term *Trental* means a set of thirty masses, which were probably in this case to be said, not by accumulation, but one a day, at least so the phrase 'an honest monthe day' seems best explained—a provision of food when the month was up, at the expense of the estate for those friends who should have assisted at the 'Trental.' Next, as to the masses to be sung at *Scala Celi*. There is a similar bequest in the will of Galfrye Gylberd, of Ixworth Thorpe (Tymms' *Ixworth Wills*, p. 2),

* There is, however, a similar confusion in the use of *lacuna*, noted in Du Cange.

'to saye *dirige* and singe masse of *scala celi*,' where the editor explains that there were chapels at Westminster, Norwich and Boston, called chapels of Scala Celi, which had the power of granting pardons and indulgences equal to those granted by the Chapel of Scala Celi at Rome, to those who came a pilgrimage to its altar.

As to the principal legatee Laurence Pellys, it is worth notice that a Dr. Pellys was Chancellor to Bishop Nix or Nykke, who held the see of Norwich from 1501 till 1536. He is mentioned in the proceedings connected with the martyrdom of Bilney in 1531. No doubt this Lawrence was of the same family. Helmingham came into the possession of the Tollemache family by the marriage of Sir Lionel Tallemache with the heiress of the Helminghams, *temp.* Hen. VI. (Page, *Suffolk*, p. 9, see also p. 602).

CECIL DEEDES.

EXNING CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

The church and village of Exning are situated about two miles to the left of Newmarket, at the junction of two roads; of which one leads to Soham and Ely, while the other passes through Burwell, Swaffham, and Bottisham to Cambridge, from which latter place it lies distant about thirteen miles.

In days of yore Exning certainly had a right to hold up its head above most of the villages in that part of the kingdom, where it is located. It was the birth place of St. Etheldreda, a daughter of Anna and Hereswitha, King and Queen of the East Angles, A.D. 630; and was anciently (as indeed it now is in the *Liber Regis*) called "Ixning," a word evidently derived from the Iceni, by which Cæsar and Tacitus described the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Norfolk and Suffolk. There is no name in the calender of female British Saints, which is more associated with strange incident and marvellous adventure than that of Saint Etheldreda; and one of the most curious and ancient MSS. still in existence (the *Liber Eliensis*) forms the precious repository of her achievements. This saint was twice married, and died a virgin. Her wealth enabled her to execute what her piety planned. On her marriage with her first husband, Tonbert, "a nobleman among the East Angles," the whole Isle of Ely was settled on her, as a dowry. After Tonbert's death, she remained a widow for upwards of four years, but eventually became the bride of Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, and nephew of Ethelwold, king of East Anglia. St. Etheldred founded a monastery at Ely, which after it had been governed by four abbesses, was plundered and destroyed by the Danes.

Exning, in its earlier days, is noted as being the spot where a formidable conspiracy was hatched, by Ralph, Earl of the East Angles, against William the Conqueror; who entered upon the transaction on his wedding day, and who also shortly after paid the penalty of this

conspiracy with his life. From that period downwards, little or nothing is known of Exning, although from the entries in the churchwardens' books of accounts, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, it appears to have been dignified with the title of "Town," in the following manner:—

	1590	l.	s.	d.
Item pd the xx dayes of Aprill for a quartre of wyne for the TOWNE . . .				xij
An account for Rentes pd. to the TOWNE the seyde yere on the accoynt dayes		liij	vj	viii
	1591			
Item pd to newcome the xxviii Deye of Marche for kepinge of the TOWNE ARMOURE for the half yere				xx
Item pd to newcome the firste daye of maye for sqowringe and Dressinge of the TOWNE ARMOURE		iiij	iiij	
	1597			
Item pd to Wyllm Ffabyon for borde and workemanship about the mendinge of the TOWNE close gates				xv
	1617			
Pd to David Ffabian for carrying the TOWNE ARMOURE			vj	
	1620			
Scales & Waighetes for the TOWNE			iiij	vj

[During the Civil War, the "town armour," doubtless became the spoil of the soldiery, or worn by the "townsmen," got lost in the field of battle.]

In the Middle Ages, the parish of Exning comprised the whole of what is now that of Newmarket, and its church was the mother church in which the flock of the latter worshipped. As late in the year 1200, there was something approaching to a royal residence at the former place; but in 1227, a contagion or plague breaking out, its market was removed to the latter place, and hence the origin of the appellation New-MARKET.

We come now to Exning church, built in the decorative style of architecture, begun towards the latter end of the reign of Edward III, and finished in that of either Henry V, or VI. The interior of the sacred edifice is almost entirely bare of either "storied urn" or monumental decoration, possessing any interest. Of the time of the Commonwealth is the following quaint inscription upon a hatchment, suspended upon one of the pillars, or arches, which divide the north transept from the nave:—

M. S.

FRANCIS ROBERTSON Esquier
Of Ruscaprice in the County of Lincoln
Buried the First of March 1657.

*Stay Passenger Not every causarie
Can tell the of such Reliques as here lie.
Here lies one that, besides coat armories
And other monument all Brauerie
To adorne his tomb, hath left ye memorie
Of worth and virtue, heavens heraldie.
It was not fit a soul so richly drest
Should want a robe of glorie ore the rest
Which was put on:—his cloths of clay left here
Till the last Trumpet fit them for his weare.*

Those curious and only accurate records of the past annals of a village—the registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, and the church wardens accounts are not wanting in the chest preserved in the vestry of Exning church. The earliest entry in the register of baptisms and marriages, is under the date of 1558.

The following curious and interesting items are extracted from the churchwardens' books of accounts.

1590		a.	d.
Item pd the tuesdaye before Easter for half a hide of white leather for the belles Clappers			ij
Item pd for the bylle at London & for bringing of yt from the Stationers to Myle ende		xxviiij	ij
Item pd for a Quier of paper and parchment to make this Booke			vi
Item layd out for a bell rope agaynst crowanation day			xv
Item pd to newcome for Dressinge & Scoweringe of the armour & for mending of ye muskettes			iiij

There are also various entries having reference to the furnishing of the Sacramental bread and wine at Easter:—

1592.		
In primis for a pint of muscadine and for bread againste the Sonday before Easter		vij
Item for iij pintes of muscadine and for breade againste maunde thursdaye		xix
Item for a pottell of malmesye againste Ester eveve and for breade		ij
For a gallon of muscadine and bread for the communion upon Ester Daye		iiij
Item for a quart of muscadine against the Sondaye after Easter		xij
Paid to Daberges wyfe for washing of the surples		iiij

W. SYDNEY.

SCHOOLMASTER'S LICENCE GRANTED BY THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, A.D. 1801.—CHARLES, by divine permission Bishop of Norwich, to our beloved in Christ JAMES ALDIS, of the parish of Stratton Saint Mary, in the county of Norfolk and within our Diocese of Norwich and jurisdiction. GREETING, WHEREAS we have received a sufficient testimonial as well of your Learning and skill in Teaching, as of your good Life and Conversation, you consent and subscribe to the Thirty nine Articles of religion of the Church of England, to the first and third articles and the two first clauses of the second article of the thirty six Canon, and to the Declaration of Conformity according to the Act of Uniformity, and your Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance. We haue therefore thought fit to Licence and by these presents Do (so far as by Law we may) Licence you publickly to teach and instruct children in Grammar and the Catechism of the Church of England, as also in such other lawful and honest Documents as by the Ecclesiastical Canons and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are allowed to be taught within the parish of Stratton Saint Mary aforesaid. And to will this our Licence to endure during our pleasure and your good demeanor and no longer or otherwise. GIVEN under our Episcopal Seal Dated the third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and one and in the Tenth year of our Consecration.

Communicated by

C. N. Elvin, Esq., M.A., East Dereham.

C. NORWICH.

CUSTOM ROLL OF THE MANOR OF SOHAM EARL, SUFFOLK.

No. II.

8 Also that yf anye goods be wayved or left by anye ffellow wthin the Mannor or Lordshipp that are stollen by one that
 Concerning flee That then the same doe belong to the lord by the name
 waifes of a waife or of goods wayved & the lord maye seaze the
 same by his Bayliff And uppon an apprisement made by
 the Homage the money for them to be payd by the bayliff
 to the lord of the Mannor & it is to be p^resented in Court.

[References in support.]

9 Also that yf anye man doth marrie a woman w^h is seized of
 Coppiehold landes of this Mannor in her demeasne as of
 Tenant by flee according to the custome of the sayd Mannor and hath
 the Curtesie issue by her heard crie albeit that the child die And after
 yf his wiff die and he doth survive her Then he shall have
 the same lands during his liff as tenant by the lawe and
 Curtesie of England.

[References in support.]

10 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante of the sayd Mannor
 dieth seized in his demeasne as of flee of anye Coppiehold
 The landes houlden of the sayd Mannor and hath issue severall
 youngest sonnes Then his youngest Sonn shall have the same land in
 son heire flee simple as his youngest Sonn & heire.

[References in support.]

11 Also that yf anye Coppiehoulde tenante of the sayd Mannor
 dieth seized in fee of anye Coppiehould landes of the sayd
 The Mannor and have issue severall sonnes And yf his yongest
 youngest sonn be dead and have issue Then his yongest Grandchild
 grandchild heire shall have the same land in flee as his yongest Grandchild
 and heire.

[Reference in support.]

12 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante of the sayd Mannor
 dieth seized in flee of anye Coppiehould lands of the sayd
 The youngest Mannor and have issue borne onlie one sonn and leave his
 son unborne wiff bigg wth child Then his yongest child unborne yf it be
 heire a Sonn shall have the same lands in flee simple as his
 yongest sonn and heire; but yf it be a daughter not; ffor
 the sonn is heire before the daughter.

[Reference in support.]

13 Also that yf anye Coppiehoulde tenante of the sayd Mannor
 dieth seized in flee of anye Coppiehould landes of the sayd
 The youngest Mannor wthout issue and have severall brothers Then his
 Brother yongest brother shall have the same lands in flee simple as
 heire his yongest brother & heire.

[References in support.]

14 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante of the sayd Mannor dieth seized in ffee of anye Coppiehould lands of the sayd Mannor wthoute issue and have noe brothers But one sister The sister Mannor or divers sisters Then the sister or sisters shall have the heire or divers sisters Then the sister or sisters shall have the lands in ffee And yf he have noe brothers nor sister then his Nephewes or Cozenes shall have the land.

[References in support.]

(To be continued.)

NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY. EAST ANGLIAN DIALECT, etc. —Our readers will share in the general regret that the last part of Mr. Walter Rye's *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, started some fifteen years since to meet a want which is now supposed to be no longer felt, has been issued, completing Vol. iii. and bringing to a close a most valuable publication of more than local interest. We can ill spare so useful a work, and feel sure a place might well have been kept for a serial of this character, which has throughout been so vigorously maintained. This concluding portion deals with the Norwich Town Close, or Freemen's Estate,—with an analysis of the history of the corporate body—an interesting account of the auction lots of the library of "honest Tom Martin" of Palgrave, so far as it relates to Norfolk and Suffolk—The Squire Papers—A Norfolk Armory of the Fifteenth Century, by the Rev. Edmund Farrer—"Beeston Priory, otherwise Moulney," by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp—The Foundresses of Beeston, by the Editor, and, Tolls levied at the Lynn Tolbooth in the Thirteenth Century. It is well-known that Mr. Rye is about to edit for the English Dialect Society a new edition of Forby's vocabulary: he has here printed his rough material in 138 pp. of close type, in which are included the various collections of Spurdens, Arderon, Fitzgerald, Chester, Nall, and Waters. Mr. Rye will be very grateful for any other words, and for instances and sentences shewing the force of them, if addressed to him at Winchester House, Putney, S.W.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART V.

<p>Thomas, Lord Wentworth, K.B., Colonel of the Guards, b. 1613, d. 1665.</p>	<p>The only son and heir apparent, whom the Earl of Cleveland had lost, was Thomas, Lord Wentworth, summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony, 1640. Like his father he was a devoted Royalist, had held high command in the King's army during the Civil War, followed faithfully the fortunes of the Prince in exile, accompanied him to Scotland, and fought for him at the battle of Worcester in 1651; after which defeat escaping with difficulty, as did his master, he rejoined him in France. From that period until the Restoration he took a prominent part in the councils and designs of Charles towards the recovery of the throne of England, and possessing considerable diplomatic ability, conducted overtures made with that</p>
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object to the Continental Powers.* In 1656 he contributed mainly to raising in Flanders the Royal Regiment of Guards, to which he was appointed as first Colonel.†

At the Restoration he returned with his regiment to England; as member of the Privy Council he took part in its deliberations, and as Gentleman of the Bedchamber was engaged in personal attendance on the Sovereign. But his career, prematurely and somewhat suddenly, came to its close; he had attended a sitting of the Privy Council, at which the King and Duke of York were present, on the 22nd February, 1665 (N.S.), and four days later died, in his fifty-second year. The cause and manner of his death is unexplained. One of Davy's pedigrees (Brit. Mus. Add. M.S.S. 19,154, fol. 359), the authority not given, has that he was "killed," but only in this one instance, as far as is known to the writer, is the death said to have been otherwise than natural.

The loyal services of Lord Wentworth, as in the case of his father and many Cavalier officers, had embarrassed him peculiarly, and a letter of his is extant praying the continuance of a pension which His Majesty had promised him, as being his only means of subsistence. On his death the King undertook to pay all his debts, and to defray the expenses of his funeral; his body was embalmed, and Lord Arlington, Keeper of the Privy Purse, by the King's desire, ordered mourning to be provided for those attending the obsequies. He was interred at Toddington, "*Solemniter sepultus erat in crypta*," as the register records, March 7, 1664 (new style 1665). His wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Ferdinando Carey; Charles II. settled £600 per annum upon her, and she survived Lord Wentworth thirty-one years, dying in 1696, in which year her burial is noted at Toddington.

This lady, famed for her beauty, her grace, and her faithful, though unwedded attachment to the Baroness Wentworth, ill-starred Duke of Monmouth, was the only child of Nettlested, of Colonel Lord Wentworth. On his death she b. 1657-9, d. 1686. became heir apparent to her grandfather, the Earl of Cleveland, and three years later she succeeded him in his Barony and estate, the Earldom expiring with him. At that time she was probably a child between eight and ten years of age, but the date and place of her birth are unrecorded, neither the registers or the monumental inscriptions at Toddington affording information as to her birth or age. The date, however, is approximately fixed by a printed parliamentary paper (Brit. Mus. 1,890, b. 11) entitled "*The Case of the Lady Henrietta Maria Wentworth (an infant), grandchild and heir of the Rt. Honble. the late Earl of Cleveland, and daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Wentworth, deceased, Humbly offered to the consideration of Parliament.*" This Case is undated, but it refers to an Act which had expired in 1670, "now almost seven years since," so that the document must have been

* Lloyd Memoirs, 1677. † Hamilton's Hist. of the Grenadier Guards, 1874.

drawn c. 1677, in which year we learn that Henrietta Maria was still a minor, and thus it follows that she could not have been born earlier than 1657. Further, an old writing in the hands of the present owner of Toddington mentions a deed, dated Aug. 1658, by which the Earl of Cleveland charged the estate with the annual payment of £1,200 to his son's wife in case she outlived him; this seems to point to Aug., 1658, as the period of the marriage, and if so the only issue of the marriage, Henrietta Maria, could not have been born until 1659.

Nettlestead has been named as her birth-place, perhaps from the title "*The Lily of Nettlestead*," given by Mrs. Cobbold to some imaginative verses; but that Henrietta was born at Nettlestead is beyond the limit of probability, for the old Hall had been sold to William Lodge, citizen of London, c. 1643, that is to say many years before her birth. It appears most likely that she was born on the Continent, when her father, Lord Wentworth, with whom was probably his wife, was with Charles Stuart previous to the Restoration.

Mrs. Cobbold pictures "the Lily of Nettlestead" as mistress there receiving, on their return from the chase, her cousin Lord Lovelace and a mysterious stranger who proves to be James Duke of Monmouth, and who quickly engages the lady's love. The unfortunate attachment may well have followed some such like introduction, but the scene is much more likely to have been Toddington than Nettlestead, which latter place it is not probable "the Lily" ever graced. The authoress proceeds to narrate how secret wedlock speedily followed, but the Duke having already a wife it is not fair, without evidence, to represent him as worse than he was. In regard to the illicit attachment, it may be said, of Monmouth, that his desperate venture for the Crown played and lost, he died on the scaffold declaring his devotion to Henrietta, and his belief in its approval by Heaven; and of her, that her broken heart was evidenced by her death only nine months later. Her body was laid to rest in the vault at Toddington, on the last day of April, 1686, when her years did not probably number more than twenty-seven.

W. L. RUTTON.

(To be continued.)

THAXTED AND ASHINGDON, ESSEX, ETC.—*The Antiquary* is so deservedly esteemed that it would be superfluous to say a word in its favour. It may be well to point out that the last half yearly volume contains an illustrated article on Ashingdon Church, Essex, and full reports of the meetings of the Essex and Cambridge Archæological Societies. The January and February parts of this present year contain articles, with noticeable illustrations, on the "decayed old town" of Thaxted, in Essex, which deserve attention.

The recent addition of *The Bookworm* to the serial publications of Mr. Elliot Stock, proves most acceptable. Three parts have now been issued, with every promise of a useful and successful career. A magazine so interesting in matter and style cannot fail to make its way.

BECCLES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. No. II.

NOTE.—Concerning the Church Lands lying in Worlingham (p. 218), may I mention that the 'thre peses' were exchanged a few years ago for *one piece* of 3 ac. 2 rds. 38 p. which lies just within the town boundary? It is known as "The Clerk's Piece;" the rent of it being the salary of the Parish Clerk. It was last let in 1887 at a yearly rental of £14.

24. Aprilis
1631

The Discharge

Imprimis Laid out to a poor Irish gentlewoman commended from waterford into England and to harvest	ij ^s	vja
To one Jones whose travelled from fflmouth by sea to* — thence into the Lowe countries to remove a shipp and goods of the value of viij ^l taken by the Dunkirks and from them recovered by the Hollanders	ij ^s	
for a gate on the East Side of the Churchyard	xiiiij ^s	
To Jonas Chevins for worke donne about the bells and Steeple	iiij ^s	viija
To page of worlingham for a wheele for one of the bells	ix ^s	
viiij ^s and for hanginge it xij ^d		
To the Lord's Bayliff for Rent of Hermitage	ij ^s	
To him for Rent of other Landes		iiij ^d
To Awstin the Thackster for thackinge the house at the bridge	x ^s	vjd
To a mason for worke donne about that house	iiiij ^s	vjd
To Boyse the glasier for glasse and worke about the church as by his Noate appeareth	xviiij ^s	viija
To him for glasse and worke donne about the house at the bridge	xij ^s	vja
To two lame soldiers that travelled by passe to yarmouth		vId
To Beane for worke about the Ch yard		iiiij ^d
To Bullock for mendinge the Clapper of the sixt Bell	v ^s	
for thatch for ye house at the bridge	viiij ^s	
for broachwands and byndinges		x ^d
for a new booke of Comon prayer	viiij ^s	
for the chardges of a suite against the widdowe Godbold for halfe a yeares Rent of the house at the bridge	vj ^s	viija
for chardges of a suite against Chamberlin for occupying the church pightle he haveing not hyred it	viiij ^s	vjd
To Ben: Greene for halfe a yeares wages	xxxvj ^s	viijd
for timber to mend the house at the bridge and to spendlove for his work and for Rayles	iiij ^s	iiijs
29 quarts at To Todd for wine, and for bread for the Communion at	xxxiiiij ^s	x ^d
14 ^d the quart Whitsontide 1630		
16 quarts for wine for the Communion at Christmas last	xviiij ^s	viijd
6 quarts for wine for the Comunion upon the Sunday before palmesonday	vij ^s	
17 quarts for wine for the Communion on Palme Sunday	xix ^s	x ^d
20 quarts To Gibbs for wine for the comunion upon Easter day	xxiiij ^s	iiijs
7 quarts To Todd for wine upon that Day viz. 7 quarts of Muscadell	xiiiij ^s	ija
6 quarts at 14 ^d the quart and six quarts of sacke at 12 ^d a quart		
for bread for all the Communion savinge the firste		xx ^d
for washinge the surplise and the Communion cloth for the whole yeare	ij ^s	vja
for wrightinge and exhibitinge the p'sentment at michaelmas generally		x ^d
for the like at Easter generally		x ^d
for wrightinge and exhibitinge the Bills	ij ^s	iiijs
for enteringe the last Account into the Booke	ij ^s	
xiiiij ^l v ^s v ^d		
there remayning due to the Accomptants	vj ^s	xvj ^s ijd

* Erased by crease or double.

This Accompt was given the 24th of April 1631 in the p'sence of divers of the p'shners of the said p'ish and by them allowed.

Matt: Trott
Rd: Cobbe
Edmund ffrend
John Ellmye
Robt. Meek

[N.B. Others who could not write but made their marks.]

Since the passage of this Accompt Reseaved by me Edward Trott of William Chamberlin for the other halfe yeares Rent of the pightle in his occupation } xx^s
And for part of the chardges of the suit against him menconed in the Accompt } iiij^s
And laid out by me Roger warde more than is in the Accompt for lime and masons worke about the house at the Bridge } iiij^s viij^d
Note. Single sheet, several large holes in middle which destroy part of entries.
The majority of entries refer to poor relief.

1644. The Account of Josephs Harbor, Churchwarden who hath disbursed monneye for the Releife of ye poore wthin y^e p'she of Beccles from the feast of Eastr 1644 untill y^e feast Eastr 1645

	li	s
Imprim. paid to Will ^m Alboroughe, Baker for an app ⁿ tice bownde to him	02	12 00
It. ffor Indentures	-	00 02 00
It. gaue to 3 poore Ireishe woman	-	00 02 00
It. gaue to 2 poore woman more	-	00 01 00
It. gaue to a poore man who laid sicke in Towne who cam from Ireland	00	01 00
It. paid to Mr Goochs Clerke for 2 Ordrs for bas Childrene	-	00 02 00
It. gaue to a poor man just came out of Ireland	-	00 01 00
It. paid to Mr Robt Brewsters Clarke for a warr ^t	-	00 00 06
It. Laid out toward gitting of y ^e Widowe ffennes? sonne as an app ⁿ tice	00	14 09
It. for entring ye Account	-	00 01 00
The Totall is vij ^l iiij ^s v ^d		
Remains due to ye Accountant 01 ^l iiij ^s v ^d		

	li	s	d
The Totall Sum of the Churchwardens Disbursm ^{ts} for the yere 1644 are	15	11	0
The Totall sum of ther receipts is	10	00	0
Resteth Due to these Accomptants	5	11	0

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XVIII.

30 October 1654.

Great Court.

"It is ordered that p'sons hereafter named shall haue authoritie to asseesse and Rate fynes uppon such fforreyners of this Towne as they shall like it to be allowed off to open shoppes & To trade wthin this Towne Notwthstandinge the order of the Great Court made the 3^d of March in the Seaventeenth yeere of the late Kinges Raigne And what somes they & eüie of them shall pay for their tradings traffegings occupeings & doeings wthin the Towne And what the fforeners shall doe

by Vertue thereof That is to saie The Bailiffs Portmen & Coroners Mr Robt Turner Myles Wallis Beniamyn Butter Mr Thomas Burrough Mr Thomas Wright Mr Wells Mr Nicholas Cole Thomas Puckle Thomas Meadowe Thomas Rice Samuell Stannard Joseph Burrough W^m Garnham John Camplyn John Denton Valentine Gale Joseph Hubbard Thomas Nason John Hollowaie or anie fifteene of them.

"Att this Court Mathew Wyndes Glasier elected sergeant att the Mace for this Towne.

"Att this Court it is ordered that John White Miller shall haue the twoe Mills under the Rents Coveñnts & Condiçions agreed uppon by the assemblie & that the same Leases shalbe sealed att some pettie Court.

10 January 1654.

Assembly.

[No meeting of the Assembly was held since 29th October.]

"Att this meeting it is agreed that the Indenture nowe Read betweene this Towne & Mr Russells shalbe sealed att some pettie Court and that Mr Butter Treasurer shall Receive of Mr Russell one hundred & ffortie & twoe Poundes and shall accepte of the halfe Yeares Rent due att o^r Ladie next frō Burridge for the Remainder of the 150^{li}.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that the house in S^t Hellens late Mr Smarts shalbe sold for 60^{li} & for 20^s A yeare Rent to be paid to the Hospitall att the next Great Court."

22 January 1654.

Assembly.

"Att this Assemblie it is agreed that Mr Brandlinge shalbe sent to Mr Bailiffes to Joine wth Mr Bacons & the Towne Counsell in the Managinge of the Towne bissines against Weston this terme and that Mr Brandlinge be desired to disburse what monie shalbe necessarie about the Retayninge of Counsell and that what monie he shall disburse shalbe paid him by Mr Cole & Mr Cosin the late Chamberlyns.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that Mr Hayle Mr Sorrell Mr Sheppard & Mr Isaack Day thelder shalbe desired to goe to Little London in Shotlie & to viewe & see what Repaçons are necessarie & allsoe what abuses are offered to the Lands & to make Reporte unto the next assemblie.

"At this assemblie it is agreed that Mr Thomas ffenn shall haue allowed him one hundred ordenarie deales for the plancinge of the Mell house & carte house to Laie Corne in, And that he shall take & bringe in as much topp wood to the Treasurer or to the Renter warden as shall defraie the Charge of the same deales and that he shall haue A powlinge or twoe for gyre.

"At this assemblie it is agreed that Mr Butter shall haue libtie to take fflower or six trees of the Grounds & Lands in the occupaçon of Thomas ffenn & Jeremie Wood Lieinge in Whitton.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that Thomas Bacon shalbe allowed for the trespasses and damages heretofore done by digginge upp the pipes and trees that Conveye the Towne Water & for the trespasse nowe to be done the some of thirtie shillings.

"Whereas att the Last Assemblie it was agreed that the house in St Hellens late M^r Smarts shalbe sold it is nowe agreed that the same shalbe sold to M^r Beniamyn Warde for 60^{li} in monie downe & 20^s A yeare wthout defalcacon A charge to the ffoundacon & that he shall haue libtie to laie in one pipe or quill of the bignes of A Swanns quill into the same Messuage paieinge 6^s 8^d a yeere & under the usuall covenants & pvisoos.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that Margarette Huntinge shall paie 13^s 4^d for the time past and for the time to come to paie 6^s 8^d A yeere for the water w^{ch} shee nowe haue out of the pipe w^{ch} Lead to the Comon Cunditt."

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON

(To be continued.)

"CÆSAR IN KENT."—An interest attaches to this volume, a second edition of which has just been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, beyond that of its leading subject matter, derived from the fact that the landing of Julius Cæsar and his battles with the ancient Britons is a subject of the widest possible interest and of such high historical import. The author (the Rev. Francis T. Vine, Rector of Eastington, Gloucestershire), brings to his task the undoubted qualifications of an historian. Although the work is to be regarded more, perhaps, as an exact and painstaking compilation than a history embodying the results of any very original research, yet a great deal of accurate study and vigorous thought has evidently been expended in its preparation. The accounts of early British trade and enterprise seem to us specially valuable. Two excellent maps illustrate Cæsar's course and the entrenchments that were thrown up, which enable the reader unacquainted with the locality to follow the route laid down with ease. Altogether a very readable work has been produced on a subject by no means free from "dryness," while it is an indispensable volume for historical reference.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXVI.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 161.]

III^{to} Nouembris 1547

Wenhaston The true certifcate of Wyll^m pepyn and Richard
 Tredescante churche wardens there

Sale first we certefye for truthe that thole Towneshyppe
 did selle Anno Dñi 1544 so moche plate as amountethe } XII^{li}
 to the S^{me} of

Imployments Whereof. Payed for newe leade for o^r churche } vii^{li}
 the porche & the steple
 Itm for workemans shippe ij^{li}
 Itm for a byble of the greatest volume xij^s iij^d
 Itm for a pulpytte vj^s viij^d
 The reaste remayneth in the churchwardens hands aboute saide.

[No. 162.]

m^o. Nouem^r A^o Dⁿⁱ 1547

Westylton The true certyfyate of Thom^s Sheryngton & John Dunge
 Cherchewardens there.

Sold We certyfy that we w^t the consent of the pisch hath sold a peyer
 of Sensors a peyer of Chalys & ij pax the p^rce—xiiij^{li} xiiij^s
 Whereof

We haue payd to the makyng of Est Brygge v^{li} x^s
 It payd for rede & for leyeng of the seid rede } xx^s
 Imployments vpon the cherche
 w^t uses It payd for a lode of lyme ix^s
 It payd for a horse for to s^rue the Kyng xx^s
 It payd for settyng fort of ij Soldgers xx^s
 It payd for payment [sic] tyle for the cherche } xv^s
 & for leyeng the roof
 It payd for the Clarke wages xvi^s
 It for makyng of the comon wells vj^s viij^d
 It for burde wags of o^r clarke iij^s
 The rest remayn in the cherchewardens handds.

No.

[163.]

Whyght The accompt off John ward & John pott^r of bagroves
 Colne chyrche wardens there
 ffrom the fyrst yere & rayngne of ow^r most Soffrayn lord
 Kyng edward the VIth &c. vntyll the xvith day of
 september in the syxt yere of hys maietyes raynge

ffyrst the sayd John ward & John pott^r chargeth them selves w^t the
 sale of a challes & the cover by them sold w^t the consent of John
 sydaye, Wyllam cart^r senior, John burton, John pott^r at cowintes w^t
 dyvers other, of the seyd pyshoners &c.

And so receyved for the sayd challes w^t the cover beyng pcell gylt
 of Robard mydleton of cholches^r conteynyng in wayght xi owncs & a
 q^r afft^r iij^s x^d the ownc, the s^m of the whole receyte liiij^s iij^d i^{ob}

Itm reca of wyllam cart^r for a hand bell wayng xij^{li} w^t the Knepull
 at iij^d y^e powd iij^s iij^d

Itm of John ward for an old cope & a vestment } viij^s
 of grene dornex

S^m iij^{li} v^s vij^d i^{ob}

Whyght Mony layd owt by the sayd chyrche wardens John ward &
 Colne John pott, ffor necessary repacoñs done vpon the sayd
 chyrche w: soche other lyke charges as ffolowt & apereth in
 thes peells folowyng. That is to say syns the fyrst yere & rayngne
 of owr sayd sofferayng lord Kyng edward the VIth vn tyll the xvth
 daye of september in the vith yere of hys maiestes rayngne
 ffyrst p^d for viij C of tyle wt the caryage bowght at Aldham Kell vi^s
 Itm p^d for vij seames of lyme as bowght of John ellys of Sudbery
 viij^s viij^d
 Itm p^d to Robard Mydleton of stansted in halsted for vi boshell
 lyme xvij^d
 It p^d for ij thowsand & d of lath nayles ij^s xi^d
 Itm for a hñdred & di off iij peny nayles bowght at cholchestr vi^d
 Itm p^d to Jeffrey ellys by a sett bargayne ffor revyng & }
 tylyng of the sayd chyrche } xvi^s iij^d
 Itm p^d to thomas may ffor cuttyng & plashyng of the }
 chyrche yard hedge } viij^d
 Itm p^d to wyllam thurston clarke ffor a bushell of tyle pynnes xiij^d
 Itm p^d to wyllam stonard sen^r for the amending of one }
 of the chyrche wyndows the pyllars w^t stone warke } ij^s iij^d
 Itm p^d for the Kyngs boke called the boke of comen
 pryar & admynystracōns of the sacramēts bowght,
 of wyllam symson of cholchest^r } iiij^s
 Itm p^d for the boke of davydthes salmes in yngleshe }
 called the salter bowght of the sayd symson } ii^s
 Itm p^d for the boke of the paraphrases bowght at
 london by george beston } x^s
 Itm p^d for the costs & charges of all soche vysytacoñs
 as hath bene wⁱⁿ the tyme of this vi yeres } vii^s vi^d
 S^m total ij^{li} ij^s v^d
 Itm for the wrytyng of thys bylls of accompt & makyng }
 of owr Inventorys } viij^d
 So ther remayneth in the hands of the sayd chyrchewardens over & be
 syde the alowānce of & for the makyng of owr bylls xvij^d i^{ob}

(To be continued.)

THE WEeping CROSS.—No. III.

To the Weeping Crosses already particularized another, at Ludlow, has also to be added; for the knowledge of which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater. It will be seen on reference to the 25-inch scale, Ordnance Map, where the Ludlow Weeping Cross is marked, that it once stood in the parish of the mother Church (S. Lawrence) of Ludlow; from which fabric, as well as from the market

place, it was distant about one half mile. The site is but a few yards distant from the river Teme, on its North bank, and will be found on the South side of the road which runs nearly parallel with the river, and is called Temeside. The Cross must once have faced the lane running due North, which is still known as "Weeping Cross Lane."

In Wright's "History of Ludlow" (second ed., p. 174) we read: "Passing along the road which leaves the town at the bottom of Holgate Fee, we come to a small *Tump* of earth and stones, which marks the boundary of the parish. The name of Weeping Cross yet retained by this landmark preserves the traditionary record of a Cross, near which there may once have been a cell or anchoritage." This at present is all the information which has come to hand respecting this Cross. For in [the Hon. R. H. Clive's] *Documents connected with Ludlow*, I am informed that "there is no mention of a Weeping Cross."

Summary.—I think I have plainly proved that there was a Bury St. Edmund's Weeping Cross, a Stafford Weeping Cross, a Shrewsbury Weeping Cross, a Ludlow and a Banbury Weeping Cross, respectively distant from their great churches not above two miles. A suggestion that usages, prevalent in Jerusalem, exercised very considerable influence here in the far West, on the minds of the devout, will excite no surprise among well-informed persons. There was a good deal of mutual intercourse between dwellers at Jerusalem and dwellers in England; the inhabitants of one region frequently visiting the other. In the year 1185 when the Templars removed from their old house in Holborn to Fleet Street, the "New Temple" Church was consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem. There was no century of our era when English pilgrims, from every station of life, were not permitted, advised, or compelled, for the sake of religion, *et pro salute anime*, to visit the Holy City. Pilgrimages, doubtless, became more frequent during and after the 11th and 12th centuries, the period of the Crusades, when it was the proper thing to do "to take the Cross," and when so much English blood was shed. What wonder then that a custom of public weeping at selected spots, found by personal observation to be usual in and near Jerusalem, should correspondingly be introduced into England, and encouraged among the fellow-countrymen of pilgrims from that holy land? For anything that appears to the contrary the Bury St. Edmund's Weeping Cross *may* have been erected between the years 1114—1120, at the very time when Albold, who had been a monk of Bec in Normandy, himself a *native of Jerusalem* was *Abbot of Bury*. Whether, however, these Crosses were erected at so early a period or not, it appears probable that from the first they were intended to reproduce amongst us a Memorial of the Holy Land of a very sacred kind. English Catholics delighted in such historic Memorials. In many English Churches were Sealed Altar-slabs, wherein a cavity called the

Sepulchre was formed, in which the Sacrament of the Body of Christ was laid, and all secured by a tablet called the Seal. In most of our Churches was formed an Easter Sepulchre, in a north wall; and in four places in the Danish island of Bornholm,* and four in England† was built an entire Church which was round, to represent the Holy Sepulchre after the model of its Church at Jerusalem. As then the Round Churches are admittedly built after the model of the Holy Sepulchre Church, and are thus Memorials of THE ENTOMBMENT OF CHRIST, so, as I believe, the Weeping Cross was meant primarily to be a Memorial of THE CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST and of the weeping thereat of the great company of people and of women (S. Luke xxiii. 27; S. John xx. 1). Crosses of every kind have always spoken (except to a few Protestants) of the wages of sin, and the propitiatory death on the Cross. A Weeping Cross did more. From a secondary point of view it was a Monument of Repentance, and a place for repentance; and unlike other kinds of Crosses, was frequented by living examples of repentance. As the Jews have from time immemorial been accustomed periodically to weep at certain places, so in England naturally enough in præ-Reformation times resort was had for the same purpose to places where these crosses were erected. At about one hour's walk to the south of Jerusalem stands Rachel's tomb, by the way-side, where "there was a voice heard, lamentation and weeping, and great mourning" (S. Matt. ii., 18), as formerly at Weeping Crosses in England, situated at considerable distances from certain churches. Occasionally the weeping of the Jews took place at the ancient Temple walls within the Holy City, as at the Weeping Cross in Ripley churchyard; which, in respect of its nearness to the church, I take to be an exception, proving perhaps the English rule. It seems to persons of the Nineteenth Century so effeminate for men to shed tears anywhere, and so incredible that men should *cry in public*, that it needs to be remembered, that in the Middle Ages, people were more emotional and less careful to conceal their emotions than they are now.‡

* The Old Churches of Bornholm (by) Burmann-Becker, fol. Copenhagen, 1879.

† All our Round Churches were founded about Cent. XII., viz., Cambridge 1100, the Temple Church 1185, Northampton 1199, and Little Maplestead 1216: the last is represented in *Church Bells*, 23 Dec., 1887.

‡ When, for example, the Body of S. Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, who died A.D. 686, was exhumed in the presence of a future King of the Scots and many others, in the year 1104, Symeon who held the candlestick ceased not to kiss the sacred feet . . . and moisten them with his tears. For the following instances I am greatly indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. H. R. Luard. King Henry II. is described as bursting into tears at the burning of his favorite city Le Mans in 1183. When Giraldus Cambrensis went through Wales with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1190), to preach the crusade, though he spoke in French and Latin, neither of which languages they understood, the people are described as sobbing and shedding

The materials for coming to a conclusion on this subject are not abundant; and I desire to express no unmeasured confidence in my own views; but I believe that a Weeping Cross in England was a *goal of Processions*. From the known sites of three of the *distant* Weeping Crosses in this country, we find that they were placed where they might either be (1) a goal of processions from two or three places; or (2) a goal accessible from one place by three or four routes. To the former class belong Banbury and Stafford. Banbury Weeping Cross was a goal from Banbury by Easington; also from the hamlet of Bodicote, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile westward; and also from Adderbury in which parish it stood. Stafford Weeping Cross likewise was a goal from Stafford; also from Baswich, in which parish it stood; also from Walton, distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and from Milford, distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. To the latter class—goals accessible from one place by three or four routes—belong Shrewsbury and (as I think there is every reason to suppose) Bury St. Edmund's. Shrewsbury Weeping Cross was accessible from Shrewsbury (a) by the Wenlock road route; (b) by the Sutton road route; (c) by the London road and Thieves' lane route: as well as, perhaps, from the parishes of Betton and Cound. At Bury St. Edmund's the routes from the Mitred Abbey were (a) by Raingate, Sunnyhill, Weeping Cross, and Southgate; (b) by Southgate, Sunnyhill, Weeping Cross, Almoner's Barns, Friars' lane, and Westgate; (c) by the same, Sunnyhill, Weeping Cross, along the Green Road, down the present Middle Path, The Butts, and Churchgate Street; (d) by the same, The Butts, and Abbeygate Street facing the Abbey. The following considerations have also served to persuade me that Weeping Crosses were goals of Processions. I inquire How came the town of Banbury to have obtained, conceivably as far back as Cent. XII., so firm a hold of a cross situated in the abutting parish of Adderbury, that up to Cent. XIX. it was named *Banbury Weeping Cross*? How came the town of Stafford to have obtained so firm a hold of a cross in the abutting parish of Baswich, that up to recent years it was named *Stafford Weeping Cross*? And how came the town of Shrewsbury to have obtained so firm a hold of a cross in the abutting parish of Atcham, that the site is still known as that of *Shrewsbury Weeping Cross*? In those early times there could have been no connecting link such as at present a tram, a telegraphic wire, or a telephone might afford us. Crosses, to be sure, were often landmarks, marking as did the "*Quatuor Cruces*" of S. Edmund at Bury, a

tears innumerable of holy delight at his sermons (*De Gentis ii*, 18). Again the early Franciscans (say A.D. 1226) are described as shedding tears at Mass in their little wooden chapels. And Grosseteste, who died in 1253, is described as being tearful before the Holy Sacrament. I may supply one other instance. To profound learning St. Thomas Aquinas (obt. 1274) added a life of the highest sanctity, and had an overflowing devotion to the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. When saying Mass he seemed to be in a rapture, and was often dissolved into tears. He was employed by Pope Urban IV. to draw up the Office for the newly-constituted Feast of Corpus Christi.

boundary or the extent of a Liberty. Such possibly might have been an incidental use of a Weeping Cross ; but I do not suppose it ever to have been the chief cause of its erection. I submit, therefore, that the only explanation of the above name-facts, which seems probable, is to be found in the suggestion that Solemn Processions, especially from the towns respectively specified, were really the sought-for connexion, and the crosses were the goals of such Processions. I refer especially to funeral processions and those of Corpus Christi, in both of which (to use my own words) weeping was recognized, was encouraged and was usual. In a procession of Corpus Christi, the tears shed were to entreat the Divine forgiveness for the irreverence and profanation suffered by Jesus in the blessed sacrament ; whereas in a funeral procession, mourners with tears pleaded for mercy on behalf of the dearly-loved one, whose dead body was then brought before the arms of the Weeping Cross.

The Parsing of Weeping Cross. Reference was made in the second paragraph of this Paper to the meaning which seemed to me a reasonable one to be attached to this phrase. As it is an English phrase of admitted difficulty, let an attempt be made to parse it.

"Of course" (to use Dr. Murray's remarks addressed to the writer) "modern English grammar is not to be applied to Middle English words, except where we know that in this respect the grammar is the same. The modern confusion of these two originally distinct forms, the present participle and the verbal substantive (just as in French oiseau chantant = avis cantans, en chantant = in cantando) must be duly remembered in considering constructions like Weeping-Cross. The identity of form in the present participle and verbal substantive belongs only to later English, i.e., since c. 1400. In Middle English the participle ended in *-ende, -inde* ; the verbal substantive in *-ing, -yng*. Before that time no one could have confused *wepinde cros* = crux lacrimans with *wepyng cros* = crux lacrimationis. If, therefore, we could trace the phrase back into the 14th century, we should be sure of its form."

Weeping, then, may be either (A) a present participle, or (B) a verbal substantive. (A) Supposing it to be a present participle, the name Weeping Cross would then correspond with the name Weeping-willow, Weeping-ash, and other like trees ; and also with the name of the disease among horses called Weeping-eyes. Thus parsed it would mean the "Cross which weeps." The only Latin translation of the term, at present known to me—"Crux lacrimans"—seems to favour this parsing ; for in classical Latin it can only mean "the Cross which weeps." If this, however, be the accepted parsing, "the Cross which weeps" would in several districts in England, have to be reckoned amongst English Mediæval miracles. I have not found any trace of any such *miraculous* cross. I have read of many wonder-working relics in this country ; and we all know about what is supposed to be the miraculously liquefying blood of S. Januarius already referred to ; but

I am not aware of any Mediæval Cross in England which was reputed to weep, whether miraculously or otherwise.

(B) The other alternative in parsing seems to be that the first part of the expression "Weeping" is a verbal substantive. We thus have in Weeping Cross an attributive use of a substantive, as in mountain-top, dish-cover, dish-cloth, laughing gas, etc. Of such phrases there are many: e.g., looking-glass, smelling-bottle, speaking-tube, eating-house, dining-room, drinking-bar, training-school, writing-table, reading-book, ciphering-book, whipping-top, bowling-green, laughing-stock, walking-stick, chopping-block, riding-house, riding-horse, riding-whip, a jossing-block, and a sleeping-room; killing-stool, shoeing-forge, feeding-stall, drinking-trough. Most of such combinations are modern; but Dr. Murray has found *dwelling-place* in Wyclif. "In these cases" (writes my kind correspondent) "we have not the present participle, but the verbal substantive used attributively, just as other substantives may be; it being a regular usage of Modern English to put a substantive implying use before another, without any inflection, as sugar basin, breakfast cup, wine bottle, feeding bottle, smelling bottle. Thus a smelling bottle is a bottle of or for smelling, a speaking tube is a tube of or for speaking through."

To the large class of verbal substantives in our language, I venture to add Weeping Cross, with the belief that it was so-called from being a cross of or for weeping. Had the Bury Registry been a modern classic, he would, I suppose, have translated the phrase by *crux lacrimandi*, or by *crux lacrimationis*. Being what he was, a writer of Mediæval Latin, not anticipating the trouble it might give in Cent. xix., it sufficed him to term the local Weeping Cross *crux lacrimans*.

With regard to the use in English literature of the phrase "home by Weeping Cross," it has been supposed by two distinguished English professors that it stands as a synonym for the gallows!* I know of no such instance in the books I have read, and I do not expect to meet with any such in those with which I am at present unacquainted. For, of the two common English Weeping-Cross phrases, the more common one is that which speaks of a man "*coming home* by Weeping Cross." Now a man goes to the gallows to be hanged, and is carried thence to his grave. But if a man be so unfortunate in his wanderings as to encounter a personal loss or mishap, although it is metaphorically said that he "returns by Weeping Cross," it is fully understood that *he does* come home again. One of the most satisfactory methods of deciding the meaning of a disputed phrase is to observe its use in translating one language into another. I place, therefore, side by side an extract from Montaigne (which I owe to the unvaried kindness of Mr. George

* The author of Murray's Guide to Staffordshire seems to be of the same opinion, writing, "In this parish (Baswich) is Weeping Cross, once a place of public execution, but now the site of several handsome residences."

Bullen, of the British Museum), and its translation into English by Florio, who died 1625.

"Peu des
gens ont
espousé des amies qui ne s'en soyent
repentis."

Montaigne. Essais
Livre III. c. v. Paris.

"Few men
. but have come home by
Weeping Cross and ere long repented
of their bargain."

John Florio.

Another translation may be given, from Livy:—

Si quis collegam appellasset, ab eo,
ad quem venerat, ita discebat ut
poeniteret non prioris decretostetisse.

T. Livii Hist. III. 36.

ed. Lemaire.

"If a man had appealed to one of
their bench, from him unto whom he
fled for relieve, he went his waies again
by weeping crosse, repenting that he
stood not to the order and injunction
awarded by the former."

Philemon Holland Tr^a of Livy.
Bk. III. c. 36, p. 112. g. ed. 1600.

A comparison of the above passages seems to make it plain that to "come home by Weeping Cross" is a proverbial expression for deeply regretting some personal disaster. In this sense it occurs in other English authors.*

"The Latin quotation from the Bury Registry, and the Proverbial phrases, prove," in the opinion of the Rev. E. Owen (author of "Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clywd") "that there were such Crosses, not certainly so-called from a single occurrence or event, but from being frequently used."

* e.g. "Here [Stone, Staffordshire Octob. 8] wee begin to be sensible of the calamities which before we did but heareof A Butcher that dwells not farre off went to make a purchase amongst them [the Cavaliers], took a summe of mony and bought Cattle at an easie rate, making account of a very great gaine; but as hee returned, another Troope met with him and tooke his bargain out of his hands and sent him home by Weeping Crosse."—Special Passages No. 9, A.D. 1642 (Brit. Mus.) For the following catena of extracts, as well as for the above reference to Livy, I am indebted (and I am sure that every earnest student of this paper will share my obligation) to Dr. Murray, Editor of the New English Dictionary. From the store of quotations collected for this important national work—now being published under the happiest auspices—the Editor has kindly allowed me to print in illustration of Weeping-Cross phrases the following passages; which will also serve to indicate the research and thoroughness with which each article in the great Dictionary is treated.

1603 The shifts that make her laugh, sende her often home by weeping crosse. H. Crosse. Vertues Commw. (1878, p. 77.)

1615 . . . being ashamed to returne home againe . . . by weeping crosse and pennyles bench, many of them rather choose to deserve Newgate . . . Swetnam. Arraignment. Worn. (1890, p. xxiv.)

1625 (1.) It was then one step vnto Weeping Crosse that this woman had lost a childe, for nature by grace is not aboished but perfected . . . It was another step vnto grief in this widow, that her dead childe was a son. (2.) It is a conclusion agreed upon at Weeping Crosse that nothing in the world ruinateth a common-weale more than it. Jn. Boys. Works, 1629-30, p. 497, 862.

Readers of MSS. I shall be much obliged if such students, particularly those who are making research into the early history of Ripley, Yorks., Shrewsbury, Stafford, Banbury, Ludlow, and Bury St. Edmund's, will bear in mind, and kindly inform me, if they meet with any reference to *Cruz lacrymans*.

Illuminations. I believe that in illustrated præ-Reformation books, such as Books of Hours, a representation of a scene at a Weeping Cross may be found. I think I have seen such an one both in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, while studying illustrations of English Funerals in the middle ages, without knowing at the time what it meant. I shall, therefore, be most thankful if any one can inform me of an illustration which answers in general to the following description. SCENE: Not within a church, nor very near one. Out in the open country, by the roadside, perhaps at the meeting of the ways. FEATURE I.: An erect cross of wood or crucifix of stone. Probably having at least one step for kneeling; perhaps five or six steps, or other provision for kneelers. FEATURE II.: A dead body on a bier (*a*) being carried in procession to or from a cross; or (*b*) being rested before the cross, while people kneel and weep. PERSONS: Of various orders and degrees, clergy (*De profundis*), and others, several weeping.

Yaxley Vicarage.

W. H. SEWELL.

-
- (1631) Our young master still goes by weeping-crosse; he leaves as few crummes of comfort in his purse, as haire on his chinne. WHIMZIES, or a New Cast of Characters, p. 29... a Decoy.
- 1636 In this world wee are all Benonies, the sonnes of sorrow; *the way to heaven is by weeping-crosse*. Earl of Manchester, *Contemplatio Mortis & Immortalitatis*, p. 52.
- 1636 There was never good but was hard to get: the prison and the hatchet, sores and crums leade to *Abrahams bosome*, and *the way thither is by weeping-crosse*. Henshaw, *Horae succisivae*, p. 20.
- 1642 We enter first into this World by Travaile, and so *passé along* with Cries, *by weeping-crosse* (to mile-end). James Howell, *Instructions for Forreine Travell*, p. 70, ed. 1869.
- 1670 *The way to heaven is by Weeping-Cross*. Christ's passion-week was before his ascension-day; none passeth to paradise but by burning seraphims; we cannot go out of Egypt but through the Red Sea; the children of Israel came to Jerusalem through the valley of tears, and crossed the swift river of Jordan before they came to the sweet waters of Siloam. T. Brooks, *Works*, ed. 1867, vi., p. 403.
- 1675 *God brought David nearer to Himself by Weeping-cross* [Chrysostom]. Affliction is a fire to purge out our dross, and to make virtue shine. It is a potion to carry away ill humours, better than all the *benedicta medicamenta*, as physicians call them. T. Brooks, *Golden Key*. *Works*, ed. 1867, v., 491.
- 1679 He found himself ruined: but then by a great providence he comes to himself and returns, but (as we say) *by weeping cross*. J. Goodman, *Penitent Pardoned* (1713), pt. 3, ch. 1, p. 253.

(Left over from last part.)

YARMOUTH NOTES.—The useful work of collating items of interest from the files of old county newspapers is being very generally adopted. A first series of Yarmouth Notes, covering the years 1830–40, has been gathered by Mr. F. Danby Palmer, from the files of the *Norwich Mercury*, and is re-issued by the Yarmouth firm of J. Buckle & Co., in a neat and attractive book form. Although there is little of more than passing interest, these glimpses of provincial life during a not very remarkable period are well worth retaining. We learn, *e.g.* that the memorable year of 1836 saw the destruction of the Market Cross, to the gratification of Yarmouth residents! How great the change in the disposition of the inhabitants, as may be seen in the jealous regard manifested by the town authorities in the preservation of its antiquities and historical landmarks, and in the very recent formation of a local committee in connection with the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

QUERIES.

THE 'SCALA CÆLI' AT NORWICH.—What is known of this staircase, which is said to have formerly existed in the Church of the Austin Canons? Kirkpatrick (*Religious Orders of Norwich*, p. 145) has the following:—

"Item.—I will have song at *Scala Celi* five masses at the Austin Friars in Norwich." (Will of Isabell Norwich. *Reg. Arch. Norw.*)

He mentions the altar of *Scala Celi* in the Austin Friars' Church, A.D. 1518.

The will of Margaret Odeham, of Bury St. Edmund's (*Lib. Pye*. f. 8. Prob. A.D. 1492) given in Tymms' *Bury Wills* contains the following:—

"Iȝm I bequethe to a þst for to go to Rome x li., and I wyll that the seid þst go the staȝons and sey massys as is accordyng for a pylgryme and in especia^l I wole that the Seyd þst sey v massys as *scala sely*, and I wole that the sayd þst abyde in Rome alle Lenton."

It will be noticed that no staircase is mentioned, only the altar, either expressed or implied. Mackenzie Walcott (*Sacred Archæology*) states that besides the one at Norwich, Westminster Abbey (A.D. 1504), St. Mary's, Boston, and Windsor, had each such a staircase, and as a consequence "enjoyed the privilege of affording composition for a visit to Rome," where it is well-known pilgrims ascended on hands and knees in the belief that our Lord went up it during his passion. Kirkpatrick mentions *Scala Celi* also at London. Can the existence of any one of these local 'ascents' be distinctively proved? There seems an improbability in this supposed re-duplication of the *Scala Celi* at Rome. Is it not far more likely that at the places mentioned altars *only*, *Scala Celi*, were to be found, at which special masses were said in view of some kind of communication with the staircase at Rome?

BRAINARD OR BRAINWOOD OF BRAINTREE, CO. ESSEX.—What is known of this family? Tradition says that one, Daniel Brainard left England and arrived at Hartford, Conn., U.S., about the year 1650, being then a boy about eight years of age, and settled in Haddam, Conn., in 1662.

Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

L. A. B.

[There is no such a place as *Brainwood*; you probably mean *Brentwood*, which can have no possible connection with your investigations.—ED.]

PIERSON.—In *James Coleman's Catalogue* for July 1876, No. 55, is a deed between *Stephen Pierson*, of *Derby*, in *New England* [*Connecticut*], in parts beyond the seas. This deed relates to land in *co. Suffolk*, in *England*, and was testified to by the *Governor* of his *Majesty's colony of Connecticut* in 1707. Has anyone ever seen or heard of such a deed? *Stephen Pierson* was one of the eight proprietors of the town of *Derby*, in *Connecticut*, in 1666, the others being *Edward Wooster*, *Francis French*, *Joseph Hawkins*, *Samuel Riggs*, *Ephraim Smith*, *Abel Gunn*, and *Jeremiah Johnson*. *Stephen Pierson* and *Robt. Derry* were apprenticed to *Thomas Mulliner*, of *Branford, Conn.*, and *Stephen* enters complaint at *New Haven*, *October, 1658*, against his master for not having taught him the carpenter's trade according to the terms of his apprenticeship, as entered into between the mother of *Stephen* and *Thomas Mulliner*, in *England*. He had been bound out under this condition for seven years, and had already served four or more of them. *Stephen Pierson* [now called *Parsons*], died at *Derby*, *May 14, 1739*, aged 94. He married *Mary Tomlinson*, daughter of *Henry Tomlinson*, who is supposed to have come from *Derbyshire, England*. As *Stephen* had a son, *Abraham Pierson*, connection with the *Rev. Abraham Pierson*, who was also at *Branford*, has always been assumed, but the latter seems to have come from the vicinity of *Bradford*, in *Yorkshire*, and had no son *Stephen*. A tradition also claims the *Piersons* were *Welsh* in descent. *Mary*³ *Pierson* [*Abraham*,² *Stephen*¹], married *John*⁶ *Sheppard* or *Sheppard*, [*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Edward*,¹ of *Cambridge, Mass.*, 1640, mariner,] vid. *N. E. Gen. and Hist. Register* for *July, 1878*.

Jersey City, U.S.A.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

[Insufficient postage of your communication above, we have defrayed at a cost of four-pence.—ED.]

DENTON: A PLACE-NAME.—Will some one kindly say how many townships, hamlets or places, other than parishes in *Suffolk* and in *Norfolk*, are called *Denton*?

C. ST. G

[There are certainly as many as eleven other parishes, scattered over *England*, called *Denton*, beside *Denton* in *Norfolk*. There is no parish so named in *Suffolk*.—ED.]

REPLY.

CODENHAM FAMILY, p. 207.—*Collins Peerage of England*, Vol. ii., p. 370, gives under Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, William Powlett, who by Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Codrington, Esq., had Elizabeth, his dau. and heir married to Oliver St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke.

Collins' Peerage, Vol. vii., Lord Saye and Sele. Richard, Lord Saye and Sele, m. 2nd Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Henry Codrington, Esq., Auditor of the Mint (widow of William Paulet, of Winchester, Esq.), but had no children by her.

Doyle, in his *Official Baronage of England*, Vol. iii., p. 272, has under Saye and Sele, Richard Prunnes . . . confirmed Baron Saye and Sele, August 8, 1603 . . . M. 2. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Henry Codenham, Esq., widow of William Pawlett, Esq. Lord Saye and Sele died 1613.

Sir Edgeston Brydges says in *Collins' Peerage of England*, Vol. vii., Say and Sele, that Elizabeth, Lady Saye and Sele's monument is in the church of Great St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. In Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1566-74, and 1634 (*Harleian Society Publications*), I find Robertus Chamberlaine de Shesborne arm, married Alicia, fil et co-h. *Henry Codenham Arm*. Their issue were Robertus Chamberlaine de Sherborne, miles Balmi s.p. et Anna nupta George Symonds de Brightwell, in co. Oxford, mil. s.p.*

Visitation of Suffolk 1561. Olyff, dau. of Thomas Baliman, of Flixton, married to . . . Codenham, of co. Suffolk.

Dr. Howard's *Mis. Gen. et Heraldica*, new series, Vol ii., p. 392, has in the will of John Gresham, vicar of St. Andrew's, Buxton (Diocese of Norwich), A.D. 1492.

"Item. Joh'ni Codenham xijd

Visitation of Essex 1634 gives *Bugge*, Martha, dau. of Edward and Jane (Raynsford) Bugge, of Harlow, is the wife of Lawrence Codham, of Shering, co. Essex. Mention is made in Wright's *Hist. of Essex*, Vol. i., p. 672, of Codham Hall . . . a hamlet to the Manor of Wethersfield. A family named Codham resided here soon after the Conquest, of which *Henry de Codham* was living 1255. The same name appears among the benefactors of Colne Priory, and John de Codham, prior of Dunmow died 1270.

Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, Vol. i, p. 252. William Dunch and Henry Codenham had license to alienate the manor of Fresne in the parish of Newenden, a parcel of the late Hospital of St. Maries Spital without Bishopgate, to Sir William Pelu, who at the time of his death 13 Jan., 1570, held this estate under the name of Great Bromfords.

How can I find out more about the Auditors of the Mint, temp. Henry VIII?

O. C. J.

[*This Alicia might have been a sister of Elizabeth, Lady Saye and Sele, and perhaps a daughter of the Margaret whose monument is in Stratton Church.]

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTURBANCES IN IPSWICH DURING
THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.—No. II.

- 5 That his Ma^{tie} did according to the lawes and statutes of this Realme in or about the 2^d of the same 12 Car: direct his Comission under the Great Seale of England unto his Lo^p S^r *Anthony Wingfield* Docto^r *Goade* D^r *Corbett* D^r *Eden* and others reciting a certaine statute where it was provided,
- 6 That forasmuch as in the Towne of Ipswich and within the liberties of the same the endowm^{ts} and Revenewes of many Churches were much impaired and diminished and nigh brought to nothing whereupon some yearely provision was to be made for taxinge of howses landes Tenem^{ts} within the Towne and Suburbes as well for sustentaioⁿ of the ministers Curates and Incumbents as to repaire the Churches which of late had bene omitted. And his Ma^{tie} by the said Comission authorised the said Comission^{rs} or any 3 or more of them whereof his Lo^p or D^r *Corbett* to be alwayes one to enquire as well by examinaⁿ of the Bayliffes of the said Towne as otherwise which of the Churches wthin the Towne and had little or noe profits to sustayne the Ministers
- 7 And what taxes had bene made and what moneyes had been raysed for the space of 7 yeares last before the date of the said Comission And alsoe to enquire what Stipend or Sallary was appointed to the Minist^{rs} and Curats or their Successo^{rs} and to and by whom the same had bene paid for the said space of 7 yeares and in whose Custodie the Accompts of the said receipts did remaine and before that they were usually taken and made and how much of the said moneyes were duly paid to the said uses and how much thereof deleyf^d and by whom as by the said Comissions appears
- 8 And the said Bayliffes Burgeses and Inhabitants of the Towne nor any of them ought not to haue opposed the said Comissions or Com^{rs} nor to haue suffered anie riot or outrage to be done upon upon the persons of the said Com^{rs} or anie of his Ma^{ties} Subjects.
- 9 That the Bayliffes Burgesses and Cominalty of the said Towne of Ipswich the def^{ts} *Sparrowe* and *Humphrie* who
- 10 were about the 1^o day of Aprill 12^o Car: Bayliffes of the Towne and were sworne for the True execuⁿ thereof and all the other defend^{ts} having long envied his Ma^{ties} happy govern^t and the good discipline of the Church whereunto they ought to yield obedience, instead whereof the defend^{ts}
- 11 by Confederance amongst themselues out of some schismaticall and factious humo^{rs} haue from tyme to tyme for divers
- 12 years past endeavoured to vilifie his Ma^{ties} governm^t and to

draw into disesteeme the Reverend Bps and to withdrawe the peoples obedience from his Ma^{tie}.

- That the Confederats knowinge the due execucon of the said Comissions would find out and discover many offences and Contempts comitted by the said Confederats worthie of exemplary punishm^t did all of them in further execucon of the said Combynacon about the *first daye* of March 11^o Car:
- 13 at the Towne of Ipswich Combine and Confederate how to resist & oppose all authoritie and to affront assault and disgrace his Lo^p and the other Com^{rs} and to drawe his Lops disesteeme with his Ma^{ties} people and to assault and disgrace the Conformable Ministers within the said Towne, and his Lo^ps servants there attending him. And in pursuance of the conspiracie the said Confederats, knowing the said Com^{rs} *soe authorized by his Lo^p had appointed to execute the same* his Lo^ps Comision in the Towne of Ipswich upon the 4th; 5: 6: and 7th dayes of Aprill then next ensuing And for that
 - 14 purpose the said Com^{rs} were assembled together with great multitudes of the Clergy and others of the diocess at Ipswich to sitt upon and execute the said Comision upon the dayes
 - 15 in the Church of St^e Mary ad Turrin in the said Towne
 - 1st Charge They the said Confederats and others by their direcon did earlie in the morninge of the same day riotouslie and unlawfullie shutt locke and barr the doores of the said Church as the said Comission^{rs} could by noe meanes enter thereinto And the said Sparrowe and Humphries being required to remove *that force* and to open the doores did Contrary to their oathes and duty and to the Contempt of the Comission^{rs}
 - 16 refuse soe to doe And some of the said Comission^{rs} or some from them did then goe to the house of Fardinando Adams scituate in Ipswich who in execucon of the said Combynacon had the morning of the same day taken away the Keyes of the said Church from the officers thereof and did then and there demand the same and that the doores of the Church
 - 17 might be opened, But the said Adams and [blank] his daughter and [blank] servants of the said Adams by the abtment of the Confederats did then in a violent and outrageous manner revile and asault those that demanded the same with Musketts charged swords staues and other weapons which they had gott in readiness demanding if they
 - 18 had brought the great Seale of England for the Keys. And the said Edward Parsley being armed with a long staffe and other weapons on or about the 8th daye of Aprill aforesaid did unlawfully repaire and come to the said Com^{rs} in Ipswich in the open streete and in an audacious and insolent manner demanded of the Com^{rs} Goade, Bretten and Nevell by what

- authoritie they came hither and whether they had brought the great Seale of England with them and publicly reviled the said Com^{tes} and said they had oppressed many good men and that they would haue all Ma^{tes} subiects *to be the Queenes*
- 19 *Subiects.* And the said Edward Parsley seditiously then publicly affirmed that his Ma^{tes} Proclamacons were of noe force without a Parliam^t for that his Ma^{tie} could doe nothing.
- 20 All w^{ch} misdemeano^{rs} of the said [blank] daughter of Adams and of [blank] his servants and of Edward Parsley were at the *tyme of the comitting* or shortlie after seene or made knowe to the said Bayliffs being then sworne Justices for the said Towne for the execucon of the said place and office there where the offences were comitted and the said Bayliffes were desired to cause the said Adams daughter servants and Parsley to be proceeded against according to law, but they refused soe to doe but encouraged them therein and suffered them to escape without such punishment As by the law should and ought to haue bene inflicted upon them.

W. E. LAYTON.

(*To be continued.*)

THE WEEPING CROSS. ADDITIONAL NOTES.

MOVABLE CROSSES SET ON A STATIONARY CROSS, p. 147.—Bishop Middleton's Injunction, referred to on p. 147, reads in its entirety thus :—"First that ther bee no Crosses of wood made and erected in sundrie places, where thei vse to rest with the corpes: and especially that no wooden Crosses be set vpon the Crosse in the Church yarde, or vpon or about [a dead person] his graue." The material of these crosses, it seems, was wood. Upon the Churchyard Cross mourners used to set such "wooden Crosses"—apparently several of them. They were movable, no doubt portable, and small. For in 1571 people in carrying any corpse to burying were instructed not to rest at any Cross, "nor to leave any little crosses of wood there" (Wilkins' *Concilia* iv., 269-70, quoted by Owen, p. 57). Why did friends set them there? I have never seen this inquiry answered; but I believe that they were tokens of prayer already offered up, and of an invitation to prayer from subsequent visitors, on behalf of the departed friend. English Catholics were most desirous that prayer should be offered for the faithful departed; Reforming Bishops were equally desirous to put a stop to all such prayers. Crosses were monuments of prayer; when set upon a grave, of intercessory prayer for the departed one. It is probable that these portable crosses were inscribed, and bore the name or the initials of the departed; or perhaps merely the words *Ora pro animâ*, like the "*Priez pour lui*" so often seen in the present day on obituary stones abroad. I think I have seen these portable crosses, represented very small, in Illuminations.

KNEELING-STONES, p. 148.—Several such stones also remain at Llan-santffraid; several at Llangar old churchyard; at Gwyddelwern, and in several other churchyards. The earliest date observed is 1764. See Owen's *Old Stone Crosses*, p. 22.

WEeping IN PUBLIC A.D. 1802 AND A.D. 1888 (p. 248).—It is interesting to observe the sort of appeal which at the beginning of this century proved to be powerful enough to put an end to a Sunday Fair, then customary in a parish in North Wales. John Elias, a Welshman, an eloquent preacher, took his stand on the steps of the New Inn, at a Sunday fair held as usual at Rhuddlan during the harvest of 1802. After the 24th Psalm had been sung, he read a chapter in the most solemn manner; and then engaged in very earnest prayer. His heart was in a very melting frame, from which his words flowed, and *the tears ran profusely down his grave and serious countenance*. He repeatedly thanked the Lord that He did not suffer the earth to open and swallow them up alive into hell He entreated the Lord with the greatest feeling of compassion for the farmers, labourers, servants, publicans, and all the men of evil practices. Elias preached from Exod. xxxiv., 21. The victory was gained, and open hiring and the Sunday fair ceased. (Abridged from Owen's *Old Stone Crosses* . . . together with some account of the ancient manners, p. 160).

Among a kindred people, the French, appeals with tears are still quite usual in the law Courts as the following extract testifies. "This picture of M. Grévy in his melancholy fall dissolved the court into tears. M. Lenté himself sat down overcome with emotion. The President wiped his eyes. There was not a journalist or lady in the hall whose eyes were not turned into fountains of running water, and for a good space nought was heard save sobs and snuffling. This, however, is the old practice of French tribunals. "Monsieur, voyez nos larmes" as L'Intimé, a distinguished predecessor of M. Lenté's, observed on a somewhat similar occasion, and he produced his effect on the judge."—*The Sentence on M. Wilson in The Saturday Review*, 3 March, 1888, p. 248, col. A.

Yaxley Vicarage.

W. H. SEWELL.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XIX.

11 April 1655.

Assembly.

[No meeting since that of January 22nd.]

"Ordered that M^r Recorder & M^r Clarke shall search & see what title the town haue to the houses in S^t Nicholas pish w^{ch} late were M^r Scriveners & to take some order in it.

"Ordered that M^r Purplett shall paie to M^r Aldus & M^r Sorrell 40^s & to the Churchwardens of the Tower pish 20^s towards the bindinge oute of poore Children w^{ch} money was left by Hamlen Hart wth M^r Purplett.

16 April 1655.

Assembly.

"It is ordered that Mr Phillipps Mr Wallis Mr Turner Mr Maninge shall goe to ffalkenham & call Nath: Daye & Humden Hart together & view & see what Repacons are fitt to be done & by home they should be done & see & ende the difference betweene them & to make Reporte of their pseedings to this House.

"Whereas the house late Richards is forfeited to the towne for beinge assigned over to Chapman & nowe by the heires of Chapman to Richard Wilkenson wthout the townes consent. It is ordered that the sd Richard Wilkenson or his assignes shall enjoye the sd house Notwithstandinge anie Condiçion or þvisoe broken for the time past, under the Rents þvisoes & condiçions in the Indenture from the Towne to Richard in consideraçion that the said Richard Wilkenson paie onto Mr Butter Treasurer v^l."

16 April 1665.

Great Court.

[No Great Court held since 30 October 1654.]

"It is ordered that in regard of the decay of the proffits of the sergeants places in these later times five powndes shall be allowed to each of the said fower sergeants for the encouragem^t of theire faithfull service from Michelmis last till Mich: next to be payed by the Chamberlyns quarterly.

"Agreed that Edw. Holton shall haue the house in Hen. Holtons occupaçion sold to him for the summe of 280^{li} whiche said summe of 280^{li} shall be disposed of to the use of the Hospitall by the Assembly untill land shall be purchased for the use of the said Hospitall according to the gift of the Donor Mr Snowe."

3 May 1655.

Assembly.

"Att this Meetinge The psons hereafter named are appoynted Surveyors of the sevall waies of the towne for this yeere.

Eastward	Mr Henrie Parkehurst Thomas Wilkenson Richard Coale Phillipp Dodd
Westward	Mr Robt Maninge Nicholas Sicklemore John Barnes Robt Lane George Coppinge
Northward	Mr Beniamyn Wade Joseph Burrough Thomas Gould Thomas Browne
Southward	Isaacke Day the younger John Coale Jeames Woolfenden Joseph Blewitt."

14 May 1655.

Assembly.

"Att this assemblie it is agreed that the title for the grounde next the doue shalbe refered to Mr Nath: Bacon Mr ffrancis Bacon Mr Sicklemore & Mr Brandlinge and before they meete the Wrightings that were deliued to Mr Bacon by Mr Clarke & by him or his servant deliued to Mr Dunkon or Mr Wade shalbe Redeliued to Mr Nathaniel Bacon. They to meete before the Tenth of June next & to make Reporte of their pseedings to the assemblie followinge."

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK.—PART VI.

It may be added in regard to Henrietta Maria, Lady Wentworth, that she is mentioned at Court, in December 1674, as taking part in the "*Masque of Calisto*" (written by John Crowne), in which also played the Princesses Mary and Ann of York (afterwards Queens), Sarah Jennings (afterwards Duchess of Marlborough), and other ladies; the Duke of Monmouth being one of the gentlemen dancing. Evelyn's Diary refers to the performance, and the edition of the play printed in 1675 (Brit. Mus.) is accompanied by a list of "the Great Persons who had parts in the Representation." The young Baroness could not then have been more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, and we cannot escape the conjecture that her unfortunate acquaintance with Monmouth may have commenced at that period. Nine years later, June 1683, on the discovery of the Rye House Plot, in which Monmouth was concerned—though certainly not in the assassination project—he took refuge at Toddington. Six months after he retired to Brussels, and later to the Hague, and at these places he was accompanied by Lady Wentworth. In May 1685, his father, King Charles II., having died in February, the Duke reluctantly yielding to evil counsels, left Holland on the disastrous enterprise that cost him his life. Lady Wentworth remained in Holland, and did not return to England until after Monmouth's execution; for a letter written by her was intercepted a month later. It seems probable that she returned to Toddington, to die, but of that no direct evidence appears. (See Robert's *Life of James, Duke of Monmouth*, 1844, and Macaulay's *History of England*, Vol. I.)

The Succession
to the Barony of
Wentworth
of Nettlested,
and to the estate
of Toddington.

On the death of Henrietta Maria the Barony passed to her Aunt, the Lady Lovelace; and on that lady's death, in 1697, to her granddaughter Martha Lovelace. This Baroness married Sir Henry Johnson, Kt., M.P. for Aldborough, Suffolk; he was of Friston Hall (near Aldborough) where his family had long been seated, and had become wealthy as a ship-builder at Poplar. Of the marriage there was no issue, and on the death, in 1745, of the Baroness Martha, who long survived her husband, the Barony of Wentworth of Nettlested was inherited by her cousin, Sir Edward Noel, Baronet, whose connection with the Wentworth family, and also the further transmission of the Barony, will be best understood by reference to the Pedigree extended for that purpose.

The Toddington estate—consisting of the manors of Toddington, Harlington, and Youngs—having been inherited by the Baroness Martha, appear to have been conveyed by her to her husband Sir Henry Johnson, for subsequently he seems to have had the disposal of them. The

Bedfordshire estate however, very curiously, became again Wentworth property; not of the Wentworths of Nettlestead, for they were extinct; but of a Yorkshire branch, viz. that of Stainborough or Wentworth Castle, the latest offshoot from the parent stock of Wentworth-Woodhouse. This was consequent on the marriage in 1711, of Sir Henry Johnson's daughter Anne, by his first wife, with Thomas Wentworth, the lately made Earl of Strafford (2nd. creation); the terms of the settlement being that Sir Henry and the Baroness Martha, his present wife, should enjoy the estate for their lives; that afterwards, if, as was the case, they had no children, the Earl should have it for his life; and that thereafter it should descend to his son in tail-male, and failing males that it should be shared in common by the Earl's daughters or their heirs.* Thus Anne Johnson, on her marriage Countess of Strafford, was not heiress to Toddington as has been stated; she had merely a charge on the estate of £200 per annum during the life of the Earl her husband, and of £1,000 per annum if she survived him; she had also by the Earl's will £2,000 per annum on his Yorkshire property. Neither does it appear that the Earl ever had Toddington, for the Baroness Martha survived him six years. On her death, in 1745, William the 2nd. Earl came into possession for life, and it was then that the grand old mansion of Toddington Manor was demolished.

It is scarcely probable that it had been inhabited by any of its owners after the death of the Baroness Henrietta Maria. Sir Henry Johnson is generally described as "of Bradenham," the Lovelace estate in Buckinghamshire, which his wife, the Baroness Martha, had inherited three years before coming into possession of Toddington; and so far as may be conjectured they resided at Bradenham. Thus the Toddington mansion neglected (and it had probably suffered much during the Civil War and the Commonwealth, when its noble owner was in exile) was in a most dilapidated condition in 1719, as is shown by a survey (existing with the estate-papers) made by order of the Baroness Martha in December of that year; and as there is nothing to show that the necessary repairs were afterwards made, the building must have been ruinous twenty-six years later when it came into the possession of Earl William. He at the time was building, at great cost, his Northern seat, Wentworth Castle, which in his hands became one of the noblest mansions in the Kingdom, and which was to descend with the Earldom to his cousin. Probably, therefore, he did not take much interest in his Bedfordshire estate; and this also was natural, seeing that he had no child to inherit it, and consequently, that on his death it would be shared by several claimants, the heirs of his sisters. For such reasons, we may think, the costly restoration of the almost ruined Toddington mansion did not recommend itself to the Earl, and on it coming into his hands

* See Act of 1795 for confirming partition of the Toddington estate, in which Act the Marriage Settlement, Wills of the Earls of Strafford, &c., &c., are recited. (Brit. Mus. Private Acts, 35 Geo. III., Vol. 3.)

he demolished it with the exception of a small portion, which might serve as a house for his tenant or steward.*

William, Earl of Strafford, died in 1791, s.p., and, as might scarcely have been expected after his almost abandonment of Toddington, was brought there for burial. After him the Bedfordshire estate (and also other property in Cos. Northampton, Suffolk, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and the City of London) vested in his three sisters or their heirs (one only of the sisters, Lady Anne Conolly, survived him), viz. 1. Anne, wife of the Rt. Hon. William Conolly, P.C. of Ireland, 2. Lucy, wife of Sir George Howard, K.B., 3. Henrietta, or Harriet, wife of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, Co. Stafford. Of the representatives of these ladies, between whom the estate had been divided (the partition being confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1795), the manors of Toddington, Harlington, and Youngs, were purchased in 1806, and subsequent years, by John Cooper, Esq.

Mr. Cooper died in 1824, leaving as heiress his only daughter, married to her cousin, William D. Cooper; and by this gentleman the portion of the old mansion which had been spared, and used as a farmhouse, was in 1842 rehabilitated and transformed into the handsome residence now existing.

The present owner and Lord of the Manor is Major
 Toddington Manor William Cooper Cooper, F.S.A.† (son of William D.
 1888. Cooper), who has done much in rendering his house
 handsome and commodious, and has at the same time been most careful
 in preserving every vestige and relic of the former habitation of the
 Cheneyes and the Wentworths; indeed it may be said also of the Peyvres
 and Broughtons; for many fragments evidently of 13th century work
 have been brought to light by excavating, and have proved that the
 first mansion occupied the same site as that built by Lord Cheney. The
 great kitchen which Lysons‡ noticed remains *in situ*, and has become a
 handsome dining-room, in winter made bright and warm by the fuel again
 blazing in the centre of one of the immense fireplaces, the capacity of
 which (17 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep) affords ample ingle room for the guests,
 who comfortably seated in it read its former and present purposes in
 the surrounding legend "*Olim Culina, Nunc Combura*." The position
 of the other great fireplace—for there were two, one at right-angle to
 the other—is now occupied by a wide window looking out on the
 pleasant grounds; and the chief ornament of the dining-room is a remark-
 ably fine carving in oak, which sold and transported to a neighbouring

* Part of a ballad yet remembered in Toddington runs thus—

"If Lord Strafford had never been born, | The old Manor House would always have
 Or in his cradle had died, | And many a tree beside." [stood,

† Dep. Lieut., High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, 1867-'8.

‡ Lyson's Bedfordshire, p. 143.

mansion on the demolition of the old manor house, has been restored to its former home by Major Cooper, who to his great satisfaction had the opportunity of redeeming it by purchase.* The drawing-rooms are also part of the old building, and the staircase to the rooms above is in one of the four old circular towers, which formerly stood at the corners of the quadangular edifice. This appears to have been almost palatial in size; the old plan of it which Lysons saw at the beginning of the century is now in the hands of Major Cooper, who is thus enabled accurately to trace its extent and position, and the knowledge he has acquired he is most courteously ready to impart to his interested visitors.†

The Park has long since been disparked, but the grounds are yet extensive, and yet contain the interesting memorial which Macaulay mentions in his touching allusion to the death of Henrietta Maria, Lady Wentworth; viz. the old oak whereon for many years was read her name, carved by the hand of Monmouth.‡ The name in the lapse of two centuries has disappeared, but its position on the tree is marked by the denudation of the bark, and the old oak itself, yet vigorous, is by an iron railing carefully protected from injury.

Toddington parish church is a large and handsome cruciform structure of latter Gothic, with exception of the arches supporting the tower at the intersection of nave and transepts; these arches are Early English, and apparently the remnant of an earlier church. In the south transept are three altar-tombs, side by side, 1. Anne, Lady Cheyne (or Cheney), wife of Sir Thomas Cheyne, Kt., and daughter and heir of Sir John Broughton, Kt. She died 1561. 2. Henry, Lord Cheney (son of 1.) died 1587. 3. Jane, Lady Cheney (wife of 2.), eldest daughter of the first Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead. She died 1614. These three tombs have each a recumbent effigy much

* The subject of this fine work of art—measuring in its frame 6 feet \times 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—is Apollo and the nine Muses engaged in concert, and seated on rocks, probably signifying Mount Olympus. The ten figures—in addition to which appears in the sky the flying horse Pegasus—are in very high relief, fairly standing out from the background of mountain-landscape, with trees and vegetation in low relief. The grouping of the figures is very skillfully contrived, the drawing of them is perfect, and the carving is executed with great power and delicacy. Subdued and harmonious colouring has been applied to the work with much taste and judgment. As the form of the violin, held by one of the figures, corresponds with that used in the early part of the Sixteenth century, it is the conjecture of Major Cooper that the carving may date from that period.

† A few names of the apartments, obtained from the old Plan and the Survey of 1719, may be interesting. On the ground-floor, the Great Hall, the Marble Gallery, the Great or Long Parlour, the Gilded Parlour, Lady's Parlour, Duke of Monmouth's Parlour (this at one of the angles and probably communicating with the tower), the Chapel, the Tennis Court, &c. On the middle-floor, the Long Gallery, the North Gallery, the Great Dining Room, the Great State Room, &c. On the upper-floor were many bedrooms.

‡ Macaulay in his account of the Duke of Monmouth relates the attachment which existed between him and Lady Wentworth, his constancy to her when about to die on the scaffold, and her death a few months later. (See *Hist. of England*, Vol. I., 531 and 620).

mutilated; the inscription on 1. is partly legible, that of 2. has wholly disappeared, that of 3., the lady by whose marriage Toddington came to the Wentworths, is intact and perfectly legible. There are also three older tombs* of the Peyvre family, who held Toddington in the 13th, 14th, and 15th century, the predecessors of the Broughtons, as they were of the Cheney and Wentworths.

The north transept contains two stately marble monuments, deplorably mutilated, of the Nettlestead Wentworths. 1. Against the western wall that of Lady Maria Wentworth, a daughter of the Earl of Cleveland, who died at the age of eighteen, in 1633. She is represented life size, seated in a chair under a canopy; and now lying severed and broken at her feet is (in marble) a basket containing her needlework and implements. The verses inscribed are inflated and of questionable taste when referred to our standard, but we can believe them as truthfully witnessing to the excellent qualities of this young lady, who prematurely dying, was the first of the family to be laid in the vault beneath. 2. Against the eastern wall is the memorial of the Baroness, Henrietta Maria, who died 1686; it is a handsome *Renaissance* design; there is no figure of the lady, but the monument has apparently included a bust, the mutilated head of which is probably that now lying on the opposite monument! No more than these two memorials were here erected†; the inscription on the second bears, as well as the name of Henrietta Maria, those of Lord Wentworth, her father; the Earl of Cleveland, her grandfather; and of Philadelphia, Lady Wentworth, her mother. By the latter the monument was raised, perhaps more correctly, it was raised after her death, at the cost it is said of £2,000 provided for by her Will.

The two transepts of the church were long shamefully neglected; their deplorable condition, and that of the monuments they contain, was noticed by Lysons in 1813. The fabric is now in repair, and the monuments are no longer subject to destruction by weather, and the wanton mischief of uncultured humanity; but they have passed through very bad times and their dilapidation is most painful to witness; yet notwithstanding all they have suffered, perhaps even beyond the possibility of complete reinstatement, the hope arises that such careful and judicious repair as is still practicable may ere long be bestowed on them.

The floor of the north transept is several feet higher than that of the church, so as to give height to the vault below: this when opened in 1845 contained thirteen coffins, which from the plates remaining, and when they were absent from the registers, were ascertained to be of those members of the family the recital of whose names will fitly

* Described in the *Topographer and Genealogist* (J. G. Nichols, 1846), Vol. I., 156.

† In the south transept was the tomb, now gone, of William and Charles (or Harries), sons, who died young, of the Earl of Cleveland.

terminate this paper. The order in which the names are written is according to an existing plan of the vault, made probably in 1791 when the body of Earl William was deposited; since then one other of the family has followed, the Lady Anne Conolly, the Earl's sister, in 1797. The numbers prefixed indicate the order of date.

N.

	1. Lady Maria Wentworth, d. 1633, æt. 18.	4. Col. Thomas Lord Wentworth, d. 1665, æt. 52.	
	3. Lucy, Countess of Cleveland, d. 1651.	6. Henrietta Maria, Lady Wentworth, d. 1686, æt. c. 27.	
	5. Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, d. 1667, æt. 76.	7. Philadelphia, Lady Wentworth, d. 1696.	
W.	2. Anne, Countess of Cleveland, d. 1637.	11. Anne (Campbell) Countess of S., d. 1785, æt. 65.	E.
	9. Thomas, Earl of Strafford, d. 1739, æt. 65.	13. Lady Anne Conolly, d. 1797.	
	10. Anne (Johnson) Countess of S., d. 1754, æt. 70.		
	12. William, Earl of Strafford, d. 1791, æt. 69.		

8. Sir Henry Johnson,
d. 1719, æt. 60.

Entrance.

S.

W. L. RUTTON.

(The Pedigree to follow.)

CUSTOM ROLL OF THE MANOR OF SOHAM EARL, SUFFOLK.

No. III.

15 Also that yf anye Coppieould tenante of the sayd Mannor
The dieth seized in ffee of anye Coppieould landes of the sayd
daughter Mannor and have issue no sonnes but daughters Then his
heire daughters or one daughter yf he have but one shall be his
heire.

[References in support.]

16 Also yf a Surrender be made oute of Courte or in Courte to
A speciall one as a purchassor and it is not mentioned in the surrender
custome to be made to him and his heires yett the custome hath
grant in fee byn to grante an admittance to him and his heires And this
simple is a good grante by coppie in ffee simple.

[Reference in support.]

17 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante of the sayd Mannor doth take anye Admittance or grant by coppie of the Lord of the Mannor of anye Coppiehould lands houlden of the same That then uppon everie suche grant by coppie in ffee simple or otherwise the tenant soe admitted doth therfore paye a fyne att the Will of the Lord and yf they be not admitted Then uppon reasonable issues to be sett because none doe come to take the same out of the handes of the lord.

[References in support.]

18 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante doth take anye Surrender and Releas of right. That then also uppon everie suche Releas the tenante have customed to paye a fyne att the will of the lord for the increase of his estate of suche Releas.

[References in support.]

19 Also that yf any Coppiehould tenante doth sell his landes by free deed That then the sale is not onlie voide but also the land is forfeited to the Lord uppon liverie & seazen made and after p'sentment it maye be seized.

[Reference in support.]

20 Also that everie tenante of the sayd Manor is bound by the annciente custome of the sayd Mannor to paye unto the lord his Bayliff of the said Mannor yeerlie all ther rents whatsoever twice in the yeere that is to saye att our Ladye & Michellmas by equal porcones.

The accustomed use tyme oute of mynde of man is the proff hereof.

21 Also that yf anye Coppiehoulder of the Mannor doth committ ffellonye and is indicted and hanged for the same or doth flee for it Then by custome of the Mannor his goods maye be taken and his lands seized to the use of the Lord in the name of an Escheat to the lord.

[References in support.]

22 Also that yf anye Coppiehould tenante doth die wthout issue and hath not anyone to inherit his lands as heire generall or speciall Then his lands shall come to the lord as an Escheate.

[References in support.]

23 Also that wthin the sayd Mannor is and tyme oute of mynde of man hath byn a custome used that the Coppiehoulders of the sayd Mannor have hadd and used to have common of pasture in the wast ground Greenes and Greene wayes pcell of the sayd Mannor.

[References in support.]

24 Also that yf anye Skare the Deere in the lordes Parke or kill them or doe hunt or kill anye hares there or doe anye Trespas ther with ther Hoggs or doe breake or pull downe the Pales ther or cutt the underwood breaking the parke and warren ther He by custome of the sayd Mannor maye & ought to be p^rsented by the Homage and amerced for a smale offence ther And for greater offences concerning the killing of the Deere it is left to the lords Council for greater ponyshement according to lawe.

[References in support.]

25 Also that of annient custome the meadowe of the lord Called Hall Meadowe hath byn made & ought to be made the Meadow into hays by the Tennants of the Mannor and suche as doe not dilligentlie attend to make the hays upon notace are to be p^rsented and amerced.

[References in support.]

(To be continued.)

BECCLLES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. No. III.

N.B. Single sheet, very dilapidated containing only one entry of interest, the remaining 12 entries giving amount of money paid in wages to certain men during the year.

The 25th of March 1655

Received then of John Sweetell for the rent of the house belonging to Beccles Church called the hermitage for Lords rent 2^y and for 16 years, that is to say for 9 years due at Michmās 1648 and for seven yeares hence } xxxij^s

Reced'd by me Henry Barker.

Mony laid out by me Joseph Harber sen: being Churchwarden in the year 1654 & 1655.

Items.	l	s	d
Given to Richard fenn the 2 th of May in 1654 for ringing upon the thankesgiving day upon the agreement between Holland & us	00	02	00
Given to Girling for sweeping the Allies	00	00	08
paid to goodman fenn of Westen for part of the sound board	00	18	00
paid to Will Bendy for stroaking the bell to be run	00	07	00
paid to Tho: Murton for irons for the sound board	00	07	00
paid to Goodman Brand for part of his pay about the bell and expenses for bred & beere	00	14	06
gaue to a pore man & woman that should a had a gathering for	00	02	06
paid to Mathew Tyer for mending pewes & stoles	00	03	10
Given to a Wid: Woman that was a Minister's wife	00	03	00
paid to goodman Bendy 2 ^s 6 ^d that was agreed upon to haue yearly by bond	00	02	06
paid to Mr Cutlov for three quarters for the Marshalltries the 9 th of January	00	13	00
paid Isacke Girleing for mending the brocken glasses about the Allies	00	01	06
Paid to John Morse for two newe roapes for two beels & his worke for one chalder of lime to mend the walles	00	10	00
paid to John Richerson for bring the lime up	00	07	06
paid to John flarrow & his boy for three dayes worke 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	01	04
y day	00	07	06
more for bricke & stone	00	07	00
Given to a pore man that cam from Ierland	00	01	06

May the 24th 1655

	l	s	d
Expended then for goeing the bounde of the towne the some of	00	14	00
Paid to Joseph Boice & Isacke Smith for repairing the church windows	12	00	00
as doe appeare			
paid more to them for morter worke about the windowes	01	00	00
Paid more to them as was agreed	01	00	00
And for beere in thire worke 3 ^d y day as was agreed	00	05	00
ffor one bearer for a chasement (sic) paid to Thomas Murton	00	00	06
Paid to him more for iron bares & mending of some according to his bill	01	10	07
paid for one bead sted & one beede & boustier for Margerett Mason	00	13	04
paid for the Marshalltrys & mained souldjers the 24 th June 1655	00	17	04
Paid for one comebe of lime & sand for the glasers	00	02	00
Paid to goodman Brand for trining the clocke	00	10	00
Spent in beere & bred all that time	00	01	06
paid to goodman Bendy that was agreed upon for him to haue paid him	00	02	06
upon band			
Paid to a pore minister that came from Yarmouth & goeing to Ierland	00	02	06
Paid for ringing the 5 th of November	00	03	00
Giuen to the Wid: Tumkes for releife in her sickenes	00	01	00
Gaued to a pore man that came with a certificate for a be—ing* & Mr	00	02	06
Otte came with him			
Paid to John Morse for two new ropes which wayed 23 th pound 6 y pound	00	11	06
as by his bill appeare			
Paid for one combe of lime for trimeing the Church poarch that was	00	01	06
decayed & one bushell of hayer			
Paid to Will Leasy for his worke	00	02	06
Paid to Goodman Brand for two yeares 5 th y yeares according to his band	00	10	00
for keeping the chimes			
Paid to Childricke ffor his helpe about the belles	00	03	00
Paid to Will: Bendy for worke about the belles	00	05	00
Allowed John Swetle for monyes laid out for asseasm ^{ts} & Lords rent as	03	01	08
by his bill that he giues me doth appeare			
Allowed Edmond Artis for two yeares Asseasm ^{ts}	00	10	00
Allowed the Wid: More for two yeares Asseasm ^{ts}	00	15	00

†

April the 6 th 1656 Item Received of John Sweetle for two yeares rent for			
the Church house that is for 1654 & 1655	04	00	00
Red: of the Wid: More for two yeares rent for the Church land in her			
occupation for 1654 & 1655	04	00	00
Recd: of Edmond Artis for two yeares rent for the church land in his			
occupation for 1654 & 1655	02	04	00

Attached to this account is a small slip of paper having the following entries.

Churchwardens '54 & 55

drawing and entring of theire Accompt	02	06
Cou'ent betweene them & the bellfound ^r & bond	02	10
Ye like betwixt them & the glasy ^{rs}	02	10
The Ratemakeing	03	00
Allowance of it & a warr ^t	00	10
A booke to enter y ^e Accompte	03	06

Suma 15 06

* hole

† The total is wrongly added, and is therefore omitted.

Beccles.

W. J. ASHEY.

(To be continued.)

SCHOOLMASTER'S LICENCE GRANTED A.D. 1740 TO EDWARD ALDIS, OF WACTON, CO. NORFOLK.—Mr. Elvin sends the following Licence granted in 1740, with the Indorsements. Edward Aldis was father of James Aldis whose Licence is given in the *East Anglian*, Vol. ii., n.s. (p. 236). The form differs in one or two important respects, notably in the mention made of "such English Books as by y^e Laws of this Realm are allowed to be Taught." Can any one say what these books were at the time the Licence was granted?



L. S.

INDORSEMENT.

1747

Exhibited, Tho^s Bishop
of Norw. W^m Baker

Register

1753

Exi at y^e Primary
Visi of the Ld B of Norwich
G Baker Regr.

1784

Exhd. at the primary Visitatⁿ
of Lou Lord Bishop of Norw^b.
Richd. Moss
Depy Rgr.

ROBERT NASH Doctor of Laws Vicar General in Spirituals of the Right Reverend ffather in God Thomas by divine permission Lord Bishop of Norwich and Commissary to this purpose lawfully constituted To our well beloved in Christ EDWARD ALDIS of Wacton in Norfolk and our Diocese of Norwich Health in our Lord Everlasting Whereas we have received a Sufficient Testimonial as well of Your Learning & Skill in Teaching as of your good Life & Conversation Your consent and Subscription to the Thirty Nine articles of Religion To the articles in y^e Thirty Sixth Canon & to y^e Declaration of Conformity according to the act of Uniformity and also Your oath of Supremacy and allegiance We have thereupon thought fit to Licence & by these presents Do Licence You publickly to Teach & Instruct Children in the rudiments of reading such English Books as by y^e Laws of this Realm are allowed to be Taught and also the art of writing & arithmetick within the Diocese of Norwich and do Will this our Licence to Endure during our pleasure and Your good Demeanor & no longer nor otherwise Dated the 17 day of July 1740.

W^m Baker Register

 QUERIES.

COAT OF ARMS, NAME OF FAMILY WANTED.—I should be glad if any reader of the *East Anglian* would give me the name of the family bearing the following coat of arms, viz. *argent Two Cheverons in fret surmounted of a fesse sable.*

 C. N. E.

THURLOW FAMILY.—I am anxious to discover the register of the marriage of Katherine Thurlow with John Hibgame. The said Katherine was the daughter of Thomas Thurlow, Rector of Wortham, Suffolk, and was born April 7th, 1700. She was Lord Chancellor Thurlow's Aunt. Consequently the marriage in all probability took place in Suffolk, but I have been quite unable to find any record of it. Can any readers of the *East Anglian* help me? Any information with regard to either of the parties would be very acceptable.

FREDERICK THURLOW HIBGAME.

SPANISH ARMADA ON THE EAST COAST.—Are there any evidences of this passage, or wreckage of any ships composing the Armada on the Essex and Suffolk coasts.

F. H. V.

BROWNE, OF WALTON.—In the church of St. John the Baptist and Holy Sepulchre, Ber Street, Norwich was (? still is) a remarkable undated inscription to John Browne, of Walton, said to be son and heir to Philip, and brother to Winifred Browne. Some of it is real poetry, and I am anxious to find the date of John's death, for the construction and phraseology is very unusual, and it would be interesting to date it.

WALTER RYE.

JOHN LOVELL.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* enlighten me as to whether John Lovell, who was born in 1683 and emigrated to America (whose son John Lovell, was known as Master Lovell, and whose portrait hangs in Harvard College) was one of the Suffolk family, the Lovells of Laxfield? They appear to be armorially identified. Perhaps some of the American readers of the *East Anglian* may be able to give me the desired information.

ARTHUR FOLKARD.

REPLY.

THE CANDLEBEAM, p. 233.—Mr. Tymms in his monograph on Ixworth Church, after noticing certain benefactions for the painting of the "candlebeam," explains as follows—"The candlebeam, it is well known, was the popular name for the beam or screen on which the holy rood or representation of the crucifixion was placed; and took its name from the great candles of wax which were placed thereon to burn, some of them perpetually, day and night before the rood. Great emulation existed among the faithful to supply these candles and candlesticks."

THE "OLD MEETING" AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

The following extracts from a MS. book now in the possession of Salmon Palmer, Esq., relate to the history of this congregation.

"Anno 1642

The urging of Popish Ceremonies & divers innovated Injunctions in the service & worship of God by Bishop Wren (*a*) & his Instruments the suspending & silencing of divers Godly Ministers & the persecuting of Godly men & women caused several in Yarmouth, Norwich & other places to remove into Holland to free themselves from human Inventions & to enjoy that Liberty of Conscience which their Native Country denied them. After they came into Holland many of them joined themselves to the English Church in Rotterdam & abode members of that Church five or six years amongst whom were Mr. William Bridge & Mr. John Warde who were chosen officers of that church (*b*). But after the glad Tydings of a Hopefull Parliament called & convened in England (*c*) was reported to the Church The hopes of having Liberty to serve God in that way which they conceived was most suitable to the precepts of the Gospel they resolved to come over to England & Gather themselves into a Church upon their arrival they went back to their former habitations at Norw^{ch} Yarmouth, & elsewhere and found many hindrances to their great design. But after some time spent, & many meetings, they agreed that it was their indispensable duty to gather into a Church. But as the Brethren did not abide in one place the difficulty was where this Church should reside whether at Yarmouth, or Norwich, after some debates they agreed that where most Liberty was like to be there the Church should reside & Mr. Bridge being at London was desired to consult the Elders of the Churches there upon this weighty point which he accordingly did & they gave it as their opinion that Yarmouth was the safest & most convenient place in regard to those dangerous times; upon which the Brethren resident in Norwich yielded

1643.

NOTES. (*a*) Mathew Wren was the son of Francis Wren of the Parish of St. Peters, Cheap London he was educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge & afterwards became Chaplain to Charles 1st in 1634 he was made Bp. of Hereford the next year translated to Norwich & in 1638 consecrated Bp. of Ely his pride & insolence was excessive & his hatred towards the Puritans implacable he wrote many Tracts & had several written against him by Prynne & others he died at Ely house in Holbourne in 1667.

(*b*) In the Independent Churches are the following Officers. The Pastor, The Ruling Elder, Teacher or Assistant Minister, The Elders, & the Deacons. The first two instruct the People, the Elders take care that the discipline of the Church is observed & the latter look after the Temporalities & distribute the money to the poor.

(*c*) This was the famous long Parliament which sat from to whose members were chiefly of the Presbyterian & Independent principles & Friends to Civil & Religious Liberty.

that the Church for the present should reside at Yarmouth. After this was settled Mr. Bridge with Ten of the Members of the Church (*d*) who had offered to build an house for God's Service entered into Covenant & so began to have Church fellowship together. This work being thus happily effected they blessed God & so broke up that meeting.

Sepr. 9th The Rev^d William Bridge was called to the Pastoral office over this Church who accordingly accepted the same & next Day being Lords Day he was Ordained thereto & afterwards administred the Sacraments of Baptism & the Lords Supper.

Occ. 22. The Pastor being called up to London to attend the Synod (*e*) of which he was a member, it pleased God that Mr. John Oxenbridge should come to Yarmouth, who Joined the Church & being recommended by the Pastor & approved of by the Brethren was received as an Assistant in the Ministry, Nov. 5th

In the mean time many worthy Persons at Norwich being desirous of Joining in Church fellowship with the members resident there, & wishing to have a Church settled in Norwich, that they might enjoy Church Meetings every Lords Day wrote to the Church here & to the Pastor then at London about this point.

Jany. 7 1643. The Church had notice that the Assembly of Divines had forbidden the further gathering of Churches & admitting to Church fellowship upon which the Church agreed to disist from further admissions except those persons who were already propounded.

April 23. 1644. Mr. Bridge came to Yarmouth & now the Brethren of Norwich desired there might be a debate whether the Church should be settled at the former or the latter place, the Brethren of Yarmouth alledged that the Church was already settled with them after some debate it was agreed the Brethren should meet at Norwich to conclude this Business.

And they accordingly met, & the result of this debate was that the Brethren of Norwich should unite in Church fellowship by themselves which they accordingly did & had their dismissions from this Church in order to build one at Norwich.

Aug: 26: Mr. John Oxenbridge left this Church & went into Yorkshire.

(*d*) Their names were Christopher Stygould, John Eyre, John Heverington, Daniel Bradford, James Gedney, William Staffe, Samuel Alexander, John Balderston, Francis Olley, William Official.

(*e*) The Assembly of Divines which met at Westminster they were chiefly of the Presbyterian Persuasion except Mr. Bridge & a few others—they composed the Catechism called to this Day the Assemblies Catechism & had the full powers of an Ecclesiastical Synod in the appointing & ejecting Ministers & other acts of Church Discipline.

Feby. 2. 1645. Mr. Owner & Mr. Whitfield came to Mr. Bridge & were greatly displeased that he should gather a Church in this Town, the Church answered they would refrain from admitting any more to Church fellowship untill they could forbear no longer.

Ap: 16. 1646. The Church gave the Town notice that they would no longer forbear admitting into Church fellowship. The Church ordered that whereas many came 12 13 & 14 miles to the ordinance of hearing & were put to great distress for want of a lodging, the Brethren who were able & had accomodations should receive them.

Nov. 26	John Cartwright Christopher Stygold Richard Garrit	} Were set apart for the office of Deacons by prayer & imposition of hands.

Novr. 19. 1649. A letter from the Council of State was read to the Church, in which they desired Mr. Bridge should come up and preach before them for which he was to have £200 pr. annum.

Mr. Bridge went to London to speak with the council of state & returned the 22nd of December.

Alice Burgess & Johanne Ames	} Chosen Deaconesses of this Church
	June 6, 1650.

1650. Nothing material happened to the church this year except a very long negociation with Mr. Habergham & Mr. Tillinghast who had both a call as assistants to Mr. Bridge. Mr. Habergham first who after much debate waived the call, & then Mr. Tillinghast who waved (*sic*) it likewise.

1651. Feby. 6. The Church met to consider of giving Mr. Tookey a call, as assistant to Mr. Bridge, & accordingly it was agreed it should be so which Mr. Tookey accepting he came to this Church and was unanimously called to office & was ordained thereto Novr. 13, 1655.

Sept. 25. Ordered that the Church keep a fast on 4th of October next to seek God & beseech his preservation of this Town from the Plague.

1656. March 3^d was kept as fast Day in regard of the Change in the Nation.

1658. The Lord having caused a great Change of his Providence to pass upon this Nation in taking to himself the late Lord Protector; the 9th Sept. was appointed as a Day of fasting & humiliation in this Church.

Feby. 8. The Church called the "Old Seperatists" Joined themselves to this Church.

- 1659 June 7th The Church had a letter from the Church at Wallingford House desiring their advice towards settling the Nation, the Church returned for answer they did not chuse to meddle in Civil Matters.

1661. Novr. 1. This Day the Keys of the Meetinghouse were sent for

- by the Bailiffs & delivered to the Dean & Sir Thos. Meadows and the Vestry Door nailed up.
1669. Ap. 12. After a long Silence of Church Acts, & meetings by reason of the sickness of the Nation, the want of Officers, & the restraint imposed upon the Church it was this Day resolved that from this Day the acts & meetings should be recorded.
1670. May 12. Mr. William Bridge, our Pastor, died at London ; Mr. Job Tookey died there 3 months before.
- 167½ Jany. 24. Mr. William Sheldrake was ordained Pastor of this Church. For some time nothing material happened to the Church they were obliged during this time to meet in private houses & often at very unseasonable hours.
1678. Decr. 17th { Thomas Ives & Elizabeth his wife were admitted members of this Church.
1679. Octr. 29. Mr. James Hannot admitted a member of this Church.
1687. Ordered that the Meeting House be made clean and Shutters for the upper windows which was accordingly done by many of our Maid Servants freely.
- The 10th of April Lords Day, Mr. James Hannot preached both parts of the Day to a great auditory we then were permitted by the King by his Declaration dated April 4th 1687.
- 20th May. The Church kept a fast & agreed to renew their call to Mr. Hannot to be Pastor an adress to the King was Read & approved & signed.
- 6 June. Mr. James Hannot & Mr. John Albertson went up with the address to his Majesty & presented it the 10th June at Windsor & well *excepted*.
- 1 Augt. Mr. Hannot still refusing the Pastoral office Mr. Frayzor came down to this Church.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. GEORGE TOMBLAND, NORWICH.—The publication of Parish Registers, it is satisfactory to observe, is proceeding with commendable vigour in all directions. We are pleased to learn that the first book of the registers of St. George Tombland (A.D. 1538—1707), having been transcribed by Mr. G. B. Jay, is shortly to be published by Messrs. A. H. Goose & Co., of Norwich. It will be the first of the City Registers to receive such treatment. The Register in question is one of unusual interest, owing to the fact that the parish Church was a veritable 'Stronghold' of the Puritan party during the Commonwealth period ; in this parish also stands the French Church. In addition to the 4,500 entries, there are recorded a number of highly interesting facts, and mention is incidentally made of upwards of 250 parishes. The undertaking, which well deserves encouragement and appears likely to be worthy of it, has our best wishes.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq; ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

B—Continued.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Battocke	de	Mulforde	eod
Margarete	Benale	de	Rushmer	108
Johis	Booke	de	Swefflinge	111
Margarete	Bradker	de	Baudsey	eod
Petri	Bedingfilde	de	Loestoft	113
Johis	Bucke	de	eod	eod
Thome	Berne	de	Belings pva	115
Margarete	Berne	de	eod	eod
Johis	Bucke	de	Swefflinge	117
Willimi	Bathe	de	Ufforde	122
Johannis	Browne	de	Blithburge	eod
Margerie	Brookyll	de	Tattington	124
Willimi	Bery	de	Kirklie	126
Alicie	Benton	de	Gippwico	129
Edri	Boolie	de	framlinghā	133
Regnaldi	Barsham	de	Beccles	138
Johannis	Barbor	de	ffressingfilde	eod
Willimi	Bobat	de	Waldringfield	141
Alicie	Buckmonger	de	Asbie	142
Helene	Bacon	de	Gorleston	143
Johannis	Bennitt	de	Chattisham	149
Johis	Browne	de	Walberswicke	eod
Johannis	Brewster	de	Mutforde	150
Johis	Bracknisse	de	Wangforde	155
Johannis	Budd	de	Gippwico	156
Richi	Baker	de	Gippwico	157
Edmundi	Bawston	de	Capell	159
Roberti	Balwarde	de	Iketshall	161
Johannis	Bovell	de	Beccles	162
Thome	Bemayes	de	Baylham	eod
Johannis	Bedon	de	Glemham	168
Roberti	Barker	de	Glemham	170
Willimi	Bryon	de	Trimlie	171
Thome	Baxton	de	Baddinghām	178
Robti	Backlerde	de	Benhall	181
Augustini	Bayspoole	de	Boyton	eod
Johannis	Bullinge	de	Alderton	eod
Johannis	Browne	de	Benhall	184

THE ROMAN ROADS OF EASTERN ENGLAND IN THE
ITINERARY OF ANTONINUS.

ITER V.

It may be assumed that Cesaromagus at Widford will not be disputed, nor Colonia at Colchester.

Villa Faustini must be looked for on the road from Ipswich to Norwich. Eye is about the right distance from Colchester, but it is too far from Thetford; and this road is about the right distance from Thetford, and the locality of Thornham Major or Stoke Ash would appear the proper distance from Colchester—Yaxley seems too far. There seems to be a Park at Major House, about the place which would suit for the site of the Villa. Have any remains ever been found about this locality?

Icianos is generally considered to be Thetford.

Old Walsingham seems about the right distance from Thetford for Camboricum, and remains have been found there.

Lynn is the proper distance from Walsingham for Durolipons. We have in Linn apparently the remains of Lipons; thus, Lipon, Lippon, Lip'n, Lin.

Peterborough is the right distance from Lynn for Durobrivis.

Great Pouton is the right distance from Peterboro', and also from Lincoln, for Causennæ, and remains have been found there, and it has before been supposed to be the latter station.

Londinium	-		London
Cæsaromagus	-	28	Widford
Colonia	-	24	Colchester
Villa Faustini	-	35	Thornham—Yaxley
Icianos	-	17	Thetford
Camboricum	-	35	Old Walsingham
Durolipons	-	25	Old Lynn
Durobrivis	-	35	Peterborough (Qy. Norman Cross, Stilton)
Causennæ	-	30	Great Pouton
Lindum	-	26	Lincoln

ITER IX.

It is imagined that Caistor or Castor is well understood to be Venta Icenorum.

Sito and Stow are so much alike in sound, and the distance from Caistor corresponding, there can be but little doubt that Stowmarket is Sitomagus.

The distance of Clare from Stowmarket agreeing with Antoninus, and being on the run from Caistor to London, it may be taken for Cambretonium.

Continued on page 283.

PEDIGREE OF WENTWORTH OF NETTLESTEAD.

Roger Wentworth, Esq., of Nettlestead, Co. = ¹⁵²²Margery, dau. & hr. of Sir Philip Despenser, Kt. of Nettlestead, Co. Suff.
Suffolk, *jure ux.* younger son of John Wentworth, of Co. Linc. (by Elizab. dau. & hr. of Robt. Lord Tibetot, of Nettlestead), widow of John Lord Roos, slain in France 1421. She died 20 Ap. 1478, set. 81, & by her Will directed her burial to be in the chapel of St. Margaret & St. Bernard, Queen's College, Cambridge.

1 North Elmstead, Co. York. He died 21 Oct., 1462, & was buried in the church (now demolished) of the Friars Minors (or Grey Friars), Ipswich.

Sir Philip Wentworth, Kt. of Nettlestead, Co. Suffolk. Sheriff of Cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1447 & 1459. Knight of the Shire 1449, 1453, 1459. In the army of King Edward vi. Taken prisoner at battle of Hexham. Executed 18 May, 1464. ? bu. at Newsam Abbey, Co. Lincoln. Died in lifetime of his mother.

2 Henry vi. Attainted i. France, 1422.

Henry Wentworth, Esq., of Codham Hall, Essex, d. 22 March, 1482.

Wentworth, of Co. Essex

Wentworth, of Co. Oxford

Thomas Wentworth, priest, Rector of Barrow, Co. Suffolk, 1474. ? Vicar of Duxford, Co. Cambridge, where is a brass to "Thomas Wyntworth *Vicararius*, ob. 21 Sep., 1483."

Robert Fitz Simon, of Co. Essex.

Margaret Wentworth = Sir Wm. Hopton, Kt. of Swillington, Co. York, & of Westwood, Co. Suff., Treasurer of the R. Household.

Elizab. Wentworth = John Calthorpe, son & heir appt. of Sir Wm. Calthorpe, Kt., of Ludham, Norf., *ob. vit. post.*

Agnes Wentworth = Sir Robt. Constable, of Flamborough, York, d. 1488.

Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B., of Nettlestead, and of Pontefract, Co. York. Sheriff of Cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1482. Constable of Queensborough 1483. Sheriff of Co. York 1490 & '92, d. 1501. bu. at Newsam Abbey, co. Lincoln with her first husband at Blackfriars, London.

Margaret Wentworth, = Thomas Cotton, Esq., d. 28 Ap. 1479, bu. in Landwade Church d. 1499. He 2 = Joan, dau. of his 2nd wife, Monument in church. — Nicholas Sharpe. — She d. 1496.

Two Daus.

Sir Richard Wentworth, K.B. of Nettlestead, Co. Suffolk. Sheriff of Cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1509 and 1517. Knight of the Bath 1513. At the battle of Spurs, 1513. At Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520, d. 1528, bu. at ch. of the Friars Minors, Ipswich.

Edward Wentworth, of Harston, co. Camb. living 1501.

Jane Wentworth, unm. d. 1501.

Margery Wentworth, d. = Sir John Seymour, Kt., 1550, bu. with her husb. of Wolf Hall, Co. Wilts. in Gt. Bedwin ch. Wilts. d. 21 Sep., 1536.

Edward, D. of Somerset, Ld. Protector, K. G. ex. 1552. Etc. Thomas, Ld. Seymour of Sudley, K. G. = 4. Q. Kath. Parr. Queen Jane Seymour, 3rd wife of K. Hen. VIII. & [mother of K. Edw. VI.]

Elizabeth Wentworth, living 1542, as Countess of Bath.

Dorothy Wentworth (d. before 1506) = Sir Robert Broughton, Kt., of Denton, Co. Suffolk, d. 1506.

1 = Roger Darcy of Danbury, Essex. Esquire of the Body to K. Henry vii. d. 1508.
2 = Sir Thomas Wyndham, Kt., of Felbridge, Norfolk, Vice Admiral, P. C., d. 1523.
3 = John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, Baron Fitz Warine, d. 1538.

<p>Sir Thomas Wentworth = Margaret, w^{orth}, K^{nt}, Knighted at Roye, France, 1523. Sum- moned by writ to Parl. as Baron Wentworth of 5. Nettlesed, 1523. P.C. and Ld. Chamberlain in the reign of King Edward VI., d. at Westminster 3 March 1551, bu. in Westm. Abbey. W. was col.</p>	<p>Philip Wentworth, " Richard " Anne Fortescue, Elizabeth of K.B., of All living 1528, but Stonor, Co. Oxf. by Anne is known. whom Lady W. was col.</p>	<p>Dorothy Wentworth = Lionel Tollemache, Esq. of Helming- ham, and of Bentley, Suffolk. An- -cestor of the Earls of Dysart, d. 1576. Thomasine W. = Richd. Pinder (or Pounder) of Ipswich. Margery Wentworth = Christopher Glemham, Esq., of Glemham, Co. Suffolk, d. 1549. She 2 = Francis Colby, son of John Colby, of Brundish, Suff.</p>
<p>Sir Thomas Wentworth = Mary, dau. of Sir John worth, K^t, and Wentworth, of Gosfield, Baron Wentworth Essex. She died at Calais, of Nettlesed. s.p. before 1558. Knighted at battle of W., of Mountnessing, Essex, brother of above Sir John Wentworth. She died Sep. 2, 1571, and was buried in Stepney church.</p>	<p>Henry Wentworth, of Blaken- ham, Suff. Thomas, Edward, Henry, Richard, Philip; of these nothing recorded. Margery = Wm. Page, of Fram- lingham, Suff.</p>	<p>Richard W. John and James Went- worth, lost in the ship "Greyhound" 1563. Jane Wentworth, Edward W. = Walter Houghton, - of Kiltorpe, Co. Rutland. Philip Wentworth = Elizabeth, dan. of Ipswich, d. 1583 | of Sir Richard bu. at Nettlesed Corbet.</p>
<p>6. Pinkney 1547. Deputy of Calais in the reign of Qu. Mary. P.C. &c. He is said to have rebuilt the Hall at Nettlesed. Died at his manor of Stepney, nr. London, Jan. 1584.</p>	<p>Roger Wentworth = Katharine W. bu. at Stepney, 1577.</p>	<p>John W. and several daus. one of whom = Browne, of Leiston, Suff. and another = Pennington, of London.</p>
<p>Henry, Lord Cheney, of = Jane Wentworth Tuddington, Beds., d. 1587 s.p. d. 1614. bu. with his wife, in Tuddington church, where are their altar-tombs with effigies.</p>	<p>Margaret W. 1 = John, Lord Williams, of Thame, Ox. d. 1559s. p.m. " 2 = Sir Wm. Drury, Kt., I.d. " 3 = Sir James Croft, Kt., 3rd son of Sir James Croft, Kt. P.C. of Croft Castle Co. Heref. d. 1624.</p>	<p>Dorothy W. 1 = Paul Withypooles, - of Ipswich, d. 1579. " 2 = Sir Martin Frobie- her, Kt., celebrated Navigator, d. 1594. " 3 = Sir John Saville, Kt. of Methley, co. York, Baron of the Exchequer, d. 1606. Elizabeth W. 1 = John Cocke, of Little Stamburgh, Essex, d. 1574. " 2 = Leonard Matthew.</p>
<p>Sir Robt. Wingfield, of Lether- = Cecily W. ingham, Suffolk. Wm. Cavendish, of Grimston Hall, = Mary W. Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk.</p>	<p>Katharine W. living 1544 Margery W. } d. unmd.</p>	

William Wentworth, ¹⁶¹²Elizabeth, dau of died in the life time of his father, at Theobalds, Co. Hertford, the residence of Ld. Burghley, 7 Novem., 1582, s.p.

7. baird, Co. Hertford, the residence of Ld. Burghley, 7 Novem., 1582, s.p.

Henry Wentworth—Anne, dau. of Sir Owen Hopton Kt. Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Elizabeth Wentworth—Sir William Hynde, Kt. of Madingley, Co. Cambridge, d. 1606, s.p.

8. d. 1606, s.p.

8. d. 1606, s.p.

Henry Wentworth, Major General in the army of King Charles I. d. 1644.

Two daus., one of whom married : Rushout, and afterwards married tin e-in-the-Fields, London.

Jane Wentworth—Sir John Finet, Kt., of Soultou, West Cliffe, Co. Kent. Master of the Ceremonies to Kings James I. and Charles I. d. 1641, bu. at St. Mar. d. 1606, s.p.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, K.B. Sumd. to Parliament in his father's Barony, 1640, as Lord Wentworth, of Nettlesed. Col. of the King's Gds. P.C. and Gentlman. of the Bedchamb. to K. Chas. II. b. 1613, d. 1685, v.p. buried in Toddington ch.

William Wentworth, b. 1617, d. 1623.

Anne W., d. inf. 1612.

Maria Wentworth, b. 1614, d. 1683, bu. at Toddington, where monument.

Catherine Wentworth—William Spencer, worth. She inherited of Rolands Manor, Codham Hall, the earliest possession of the Wentworths of Essex.

—Philadelphia, dau. of Sir Ferdinando Carey, Knight. She d. 1696, bu. in Toddington ch.

John Lovelace, d. 1670.

John Lovelace, d. 1670.

John Lovelace, d. 1670.

John Lovelace, d. 1670.

Henrietta Maria Wentworth, Baroness Wentworth, of Nettlesed (5), to which barony she succd. on death of her grandfather, Earl of Cleveland, d. 1686, bu. in Toddington church where is her monument.

Margery, dau. & coh. of Sir Edmund Pye, Bart. b. 1671, aged 27, in the Leicestershire Abbey of d. 1675, aged 33. Merch. of London.

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SUCCESSION TO THE BARONY OF
WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTED.

Martha Lovelace, only-² Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. of Friston surviving child and sole heir Hall, Co. Suffolk, M.P. for Aldborough of her father. Sued her Shipbuilder of Poplar, d. 1719, et. 60, grandmothers Baronesse bu. in Taddington ch.

Wentworth of

Nettled (7) & as heir to the Wentworth estates of Taddington, &c. d. 1745 s.p. bu. at St. James', Westminster.

Anne Johnson, Countess of Strafford, mar. of Strafford and Visct. W. of Stainborough at Bradenham, d. at Twickenham, 1754, et. 70, bu. at Taddington.

William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford=¹⁷⁴¹ Anne Campbell, dau. (2nd creation), Visct. W. &c., of Wentworth Castle (Stainborough), Co. York, and of Taddington, Co. Beds., b.c. 1722, d. 1791, s.p. bu. at Taddington.

Anne Wentworth, ¹⁷⁵² Rt. Hon. Wm. Conolly, P.C. of d. 1797, bu. at Taddington | Castletown, Co. Kildare, d. 1754.

(Descdt.) Byng, Baron and Earl of Strafford, &c. 1835 & 1847.

Lucy Wentworth, ¹⁷⁴⁷ F.M. Sir George Howard, K.B., d. 1796, d. 1771. of Bookham, Surrey, & Stoke Place, Bucks.

(Descdt.) Howard-Vyse, of Stoke Place, Bucks. & Friston, Suffolk.

Henrietta Wentworth, d. 1786=¹⁷⁴⁴ Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, Co. Stafford, d. 1755.

(Descdt.) Vernon-Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Co. York.

Byron Noel King-Noel, Baron Wentworth of Nettled (11), d. 1862.

(W. L. BURTON.)

d

Sir Thomas Noel, 3rd Baronet, of Kirkby-Mallory, co. Leicester d. 1688, s.p.=Anne, dau. of Sir William Whitlock, of Henley upon Thames.

Sir Clobery Noel, 5th Bart. of=Elizabeth, dau. of Kirkby Mallory, Co. Leicester, High Sheriff of Co. Leicester 1718, d. 1733, et. 39.

Sir Edward Noel 6th Bart.=Judith, dau. & hr. succd. in 1745 as **Baron Wentworth**, of Nettled (8), Ctd., 1762, Visct. Wentworth of Wellesborough, Co. Leicester, d. 1774.

Sir Thomas Noel 7th Bart. Visct. Wentworth of Wellesborough, **Baron Wentworth of Nettled (9)**, d. 1815 s.p. (Viscounty extinct).

Judith Noel, d. 1822 =**Sir Ralph Milbanke**, Bart., of Hainaby, Co. York, d. 1825. Assumed name Noel.

Anne Isabella Milbanke-Noel, used as **Baroness Wentworth of Nettled (10)** in 1856 on death of Ld. Scarsdale. She died 1860.

Augusta Ada Byron=**William King-Noel**, 1st Earl of Lovelace, &c. Assumed name Noel: b. 1805, living 1888.

Ralph Gordon Noel Milbanke, Baron Wentworth of Nettled (12). Assumed name Milbanke 1861, by Royal Licence.

Dau.

The distance of Kelvedon from Clare is conformable with Antoninus' distance to Ad Ansam. It has before been taken for a Roman Station, but not by this name; it may, therefore, be again assumed to be Roman by the name of Ad Ansam.

There can scarcely be any doubt that Maldon is Camolodunum, notwithstanding the latter has long been mixed up with Colchester (Colonia) as one and the same place. The distance from Kelvedon is conformable.

Reynolds seems with reason to have introduced to notice Canonod or Canewdon for Canonium. The distance from Maldon agrees with Antoninus; and also the distance from Widford for Cæsaromagus.

The distance of Epping for Durolitum on the run to London can hardly need further identity.

Venta Icenorum	-	-	Caistor
Sitomagus	-	- 31	Stowmarket
Cambretonium	-	- 22	Clare
Ad Ansam	-	- 15	Kelvedon
Camolodunum	-	- 6	Maldon
Canovium	-	- 9	Canonod. Plumberrow Mount
Cæsaromagus	-	- 12	Widford
Durolitum	-	- 16	Epping-Ambresbury
Londonium	-	- 15	London

H. F. NAPPER.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXVII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 164.]

Whytton cum The true Certificate of John Schÿmynge and
Thurleston Wyll^m Knotte Church wardens ther
We p^resente that we haue solde one payre of Broken Chalyses } xxvij.
to Gylbert the golde Smythe of yppyswiche to ths^me of } viid
Weche S^me of money we Keape still in o^r hands and do intende
to make a pulpytt and bestowe yt in repacions of ore church

[No. 165.]

Wormyngfurde Chargs layde owyt by harrye hoye & Wit^m
lynn for y^e Church &c.

It^m payde for glasyng of s^ten wyndows ij. ij^d
It^m payde for a Bell Rope xxij^d
It^m payde for palyng aBoust the church yard ij. v^d
S^ma vj^s v^d

[No. 166.]

Wormyngfforde Thys ys the Imuetorye of all suche goods as doth
appteyn & belonge vnto y^e Church & what doth styll
remaiyn & what ys also solde & by whome &c.

Itm Remaynyng styll a sylu^r chalys w^t a patent wayng xvi owns

Itm ij Westmentts whight & sangwen cooler

Itm a blew coope ——— Itm ij awl^r cloths & iij towels

Itm ij Chestys & a surples ——— Itm ij Bellys in y^e stepyll

Itm a lytlebell in y^e chansell

Solde

Itm Thom^s Bacon & Willm goodred Church wardens solde unto the
wykar off y^e Same pryshe on Coope of Rede iij^s

M^d that the said chalyce and cope ar appoynted for the dyvyne s^rvice
and the resydue is comyttyed to the custodie of Wyllam Lynne

Oxynford

John Seyntcler

John Tey

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XV.

(Vol. II. N.S. p. 201).—Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,140.—Continued.

LETE

LEVERLAND, v. LETHERLAND,

v. LEVELAND

LEVERTON

LEWGER, v. LEWGORE

LEWIS

LEWKNOR

LEXHAM

LEYHAM

LEYSTON

LIFE

LIGHT

LILLINGSTON

LILLISTONE, Beccles

LIMBERGH

LIMESI

LINCOLNE

LINFIELD, v. LINDFIELD

LINDSEY

LINGWOOD

LINSINGEN

L'ISLE, v. DE INSULA

LITTELL, Sudbury

LITTLE

LIVERMERE

LLOYD

LOCK

LOCKWOOD

LODER

LODGE

LODINGTON

LODNE

LOFFT

LOGAN

LOMAX

LONDON

LONE

LONG, Saxmundham

„ Saxham magna

„ Parham

LONGCHAMP

LONGE, Coddtenham

LONGESPEE

LOPHAM

LORD

LORING

LOSSE

LOUDHAM

LOUND

LORAIN

LOVE
 LOVEDAY, Briset
 „ Chediston
 LOVEL, (Lords)
 LOVELL
 LOVETOT
 LOWDE
 LOWTHER
 LUCAS
 „ Saxham
 „ Horsecroft
 LUCOCK
 LUCY
 LUCIE
 LUKIN
 LUPUS (Earl of Chester)
 LURKIN
 LUSON
 LUTHER
 LUTON
 LUTTRELL
 LUVALL
 LYHERT, v. LE HERT, v. HART
 LYNCH, Ipswich
 LYNN, Horkesley, Essex
 „ Woodbridge
 LYSTON, v. LYDSTON
 LYTTON.

—
Add. MSS. 19,141.

MABER
 MACKWORTH (Bart.)
 MACLEAN
 McLEROTH, Bury
 MACRO
 MADDOCKS
 MAIDSTONE
 MAINWARING
 MAJOR
 MALBY
 MALET
 MALFALGUTRAT
 MALHERBE

MALYN, v. MALIN, v. MALING
 MALKIN
 MALLOWS
 MALMAYNS
 MALTBY
 MALTON
 MALTRIVERS
 MALTWARD, Buxhall
 „ Hawkedon
 „ Rougham
 MANDEVILLE (Earl of Essex)
 MANN
 „ Syleham
 MANNERS (Lord)
 „ (Duke of Rutland)
 MANNING
 „ Bungay, Diss
 „ Thetford
 MANNOCK
 MANNY
 MANSTON
 MAPES
 MAPLEDEN
 MAPLETOFT
 MARCH, Wordwell, Icklingham
 „ Mortimer, Earl of
 MARDESTON
 MARGETSON
 MARINES
 MARKANT, Semer
 MARKAUNT, Westley
 MERCHANT, MERCATOR
 MARKAM
 MARKS
 MARLOE, MARLOW
 MARNY, MARNEY
 MARRIE
 MARRYATT
 MARRIOTT
 MARSH, DE MARISCO
 MARSHALL, MARESCALL
 MARSHAM, Stratton Strawless, &c.
 „ Badwell Ash

(To be continued.)

COMMONS AND COMMON FIELDS.

The history of Common Lands is one of increasing importance, and well deserving the attention which is given to it in an able and exhaustive treatise by Professor Scrutton.* We may well leave that portion of the book which deals with the policy of the laws relating to Enclosures, to land reformers, who are not likely to allow the matter to lay fallow in their hands. But the antiquarian value of the remainder of the volume is of such moment, that from this standpoint alone, its merits ought to be widely known. To East Anglian readers the essay is sure to be specially interesting, inasmuch as the element of freedom in respect of Common rights was at first almost exclusively enjoyed by their forefathers. Starting with the theory that except in the Eastern and Danish counties, the existence of the free village community for some centuries before the Norman Conquest is very doubtful, Mr. Scrutton proceeds to shew, how at the time of the Domesday compilation there were in these districts free tenants, cultivating portions of the Lord's land, having rights of common pasture. Further, he seeks to reconcile what are known as the legal and historical theories, and learnedly discourses at some length upon the origin of the rights of Common. The illustrative matter throughout the volume is very largely drawn from our counties under Danish influence, and references to Blomefield's *Norfolk* are frequent. This is specially so in reference to the subject of the Court Baron and free tenants, in which connection it is interesting to observe that the *liberi homines* and *socmanni* of the Domesday Book form twelve per cent. of the entire population. Lincolnshire, which has so high a percentage as 45, is followed by Suffolk with 40 per cent., and Norfolk 32 per cent. of this important class of tenants. Essex and Cambridge are so low down as to shew but five and four per cent. respectively, Mr. Seebohm's conclusion being accepted that they were of unquestionable Danish or Norman origin.

As an instance of the Manor rights of common pasture, the Town Close at Norwich is regarded as a Common Close taken in by tenants out of the common fields, wherein each free man had a restricted right of pasture.

Something more than a glance is given at Kett's Rebellion, which is known to have had its origin in a feud owing to a breaking down of enclosures and resisting encroachments, and is only one of a number of examples of the general rising of the people in the 16th century in reference to the land question. In the following century a sturdy resistance was offered to the enclosure of the Fens, and a complete *résumé* of the whole subject is not the least interesting part of Mr. Scrutton's work.

* Commons and Common Fields ; or the History and Policy of the Laws relating to Commons and Enclosures in England, being the York Prize Essay of the University of Cambridge for the year 1886, by T. E. Scrutton, M.A., LL.B. Cambridge : at the University Press.

Of course Mr. Seebohm's valuable researches in *The English Village Community* are largely drawn upon, and although in general agreement, Professor Scrutton strikes out an independent path for himself, which makes his exhaustive essay none the less valuable, and certainly increases our appreciation of his labours.

QUERIES.

KINGSBURY OF SUFFOLK.—Can any one give me information concerning the Kingsbury family in Suffolk? Henry Kingsbury emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, from the neighbourhood of Groton, or Assington, and I believe there are still persons of the name living in Boxford. If any one can furnish clues by which the Kingsburys in America can be connected with those of Suffolk, a great favor will be conferred upon the writer of this query.

815, Asylum Avenue,
Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT.

THE FIRST NORWICH NEWSPAPER: AN UNIQUE OFFER.—One of the several essays prefixed to that truly marvellous production, Sell's *Dictionary of the World's Press* for the year 1888, deals with the "Rise of Provincial Journalism." Mention is there made of the fact that the small and flimsy character of the old weekly county newspaper, made it as difficult to find readers for the news as it was to find news for the readers. As an illustration of literary dejection, it is noted in connection with the *Norwich Postman* (a small quarto sheet, the first newspaper published in Norwich) that it was offered in 1706 for "a penny, but a half-penny not refused!" Is not this unique in the history of journalism?

B.

REPLIES.

SHEPHEARD OF EXNING, p. 255.—A family of *Shepheards* were seated at Exning, Suffolk, *cir.* 1750, and the dau. and only child Frances, m. 1756 Chas. Ingram, Visc. Irwin, and had issue four daus.: 1. Elizabeth, 2. Isabella Ann, 3. Harriet, 4. Louisa Susanna, and possibly a fifth, 5. Frances; who m. respectively, 1. Hugo Meynel, 2. Francis Seymour Conway, Lord Visc. Beauchamp, and eldest son of the Earl of Hertford; 3. Henry Hervey Aston, of Aston Hall; 4. Sir John Ramsden, bart.; 5. Lord William Gordon. The grandfather, Samuel Shepheard, was member of Parliament from Cambridgeshire, and in 1739 bought the Priory at Anglesea-cum-Bottisham, which, together with the seat at Exning, his gr.dau. (Ingram-Shepheard) sold. A brother, Francis Shepheard, d. Oct. 23, 1739 (vide *Gentlemen's Magazine*).

I would very much like to connect this family with the Sheppards seated at *Lidcote, Bucks.*; *Great Rolbright, Oxon.*; *Maulden, Beds.*; and

Thornton, Bucks. ; as by reference to the armorial bearings, it is evidently the same family.

Arms :—Az. on a chev. or. between 3 fleur de lis arg. as many étoiles qu. Crest : a ram pass. ppr.

Vide Visitation of Bedfordshire, under Sheppard.

Jersey City, U.S.A.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

BROWNE, OF WALTON, CO. NORFOLK, p. 272.—In February 1885, the following inscriptions were copied in the Church of St. John de Sepulchre, Norwich.

WINIFRID BROWNE THE DAUGHTER OF PHILLIP AND ANN HIS WIFE
 VNDER THIS STONE INCLOESD IS DEVOIDE OF BREATHED LIFE
 A VIRGIN PVRE SHE LIVDE AND DIDE, GOD GARNISHT HIR AIR WITH GRACE
 AND LIKE A CHRISTIAN IN HIS FEARE, SHE RAN HIR PILGRIMS RACE
 A LOWLIE HART SHE NEVER HAD, BELOVDE OF RITCH AND POORE
 IN SPIRIT & TRVTH SHE DAILIE SOVGHTE THE LORD GOD TO ADORE
 BVT THOUGH THIS VIRTVOVS VIRGIN YOVNG, VNTO Y^E WORLD BE DEAD
 THE LAMBE OF GOD WE HOPE IN HEAVEN WTH GLORIE CROWNES HER HEAD.

JOHN BROWNE OF WALTONE GENTLEMAN PHILLIP BROWNS SOÑE & HEIR
 BROTHOR VNTO WINIFRID HIS ONLIE SISTER DEARE
 FORESEEINGE THAT MANS LIFE IS FRAILE, AND SVBIECT VNTO DEATH
 HATH CHOSEN HIM THIS SYLLIE SHRINE, TO SHREVD HIS CORPS IN EARTH
 YET HOPES HE FOR TO RISE AGAINE, THROUGH FAITH IN CHRIST GODS SOÑE
 WHO FOR HIS SOVLE ELECT TO LIFE, A GLORIOVS CROVNE HATH WOÑE
 THIS IS HIS HOAPE, THIS IS HIS TRVST, FAITH IS HIS ONELY SHEILDE
 BY WHICH HE OVER SYN AND DEATH, AND SATHAN WINS THE FEEILDE.

CHAPMAN.—In the same Church is also the following inscription :—

HERE RESTEH JOHN CHAPMAN INTERD,
 WATTING THE RESVRRECTION
 WHOSE SOVLE TO HEAVEN IS TRANSFER'D
 IN TO THE LORDS PTECTION.
 OBIIT 27^o SETEMBRIS ANO: 1621 ETATIS 82^o.

In the church of St. Swithin, Norwich, there are three inscriptions to the Brownes of similar character, with the peculiarity of spelling, lettering, &c., dated respectively 1657, 1658, and 1659.

WM. VINCENT.

[We gladly take this opportunity of drawing attention to the sixth part of "The Journal of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead," just issued, which completes Vol. I. It contains much interesting matter, and has several illustrations of remarkable monuments. Mr. E. Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., in a paper on St. Michael at Coslany Church, Norwich, gives the singular inscriptions on the mural monuments to Clement Hyrne and Martin van Kurnbeck. Mrs. Danvers-Taylor treats of the "Monuments in Downham Church, Essex." The papers on "English Monuments: Mediæval, Jacobean, and Georgian," by J. Lewis André, and "Chronogrammatic Epitaphs," by J. Hilton, F.R.S.A., are valuable contributions.—ED.]

FISHING RIGHTS IN THE WENSUM, *temp.* HENRY IV.*

Since several dissensions and discords have arisen and been stirred up between Robert de Mauteby, Lord of the Manor of Sparham called Mautebyesmaner on the one part, and John Wylbeye, master or warden of the Chantry *Cantane* of Blessed Mary of Medyngham, Lord of the Manor of Lyng on the other part—namely on the point that the aforesaid Robert claims to have for himself his heirs and assigns, common and free fishery in a certain several (*i.e.* private, *separati*) water of the Master himself in Lyng, namely from the western head (*i.e.* end) of Rydholm, called by another name Curnepool, up to the water mill of the Master himself in Lyng, which certain water has now been made anew by an unjust diversion of the water above at Rydholm and is called the New River (*nova rivera*), having its course running under the said Manor of Lyng on the south and a certain channel (*alvetum*), which is a several of the said Master in Lyng on the north. And on the other part it being granted that the aforesaid Master claims to have for himself and his successors common and free fishery in a certain old river in the said town of Lyng as pertaining to his Manor of Lyng, which extends in length from the said western head of Rydholm or Curnepool up to an old ditch (*forsatum*) having its course running under the said Manor of Sparham and the common pasture of the said town of Sparham on the north and east and under the said channel in Lyng, which is the boundary of the said Master pertaining to Lyng on the south and west. By the endeavour and moderation (*i.e.* intervention) of several on each side gathered together to this end for the peace of unity or for a final concord concerning the dissensions and discords aforementioned, and for satisfying and reforming whatever other transgressions have been made or perpetrated by the tenants or residents of each Lordship against the common rights of each town from the beginning of the world to the day of the making of the present concord, to last for ever, as well on the right of pasturage and common aforesaid, as on whatever transgressions have been made—an agreement has been reached in this manner—namely that the aforesaid Robert de Mauteby shall have and hold to himself his heirs and assigns who are or shall be, Lords of the aforesaid Manor of Sparham, the aforesaid old river for his several water and fishery, namely from the said western head of Rydholm or Curnepool up to the old ditch aforesaid, where now anew by consent of the parties aforesaid, so that for the future it may not be unknown where and in what place the head of the said old ditch stands, there are placed two stone bounds, of which one is (blank) feet apart from the other. And that it shall not be lawful for the aforesaid Master, nor his successors,

* This translation is made from the original Latin MS. Unfortunately the right hand lower corner has been cut off, affecting more or less seriously the eight last lines of the original. Some notes and remarks will be appended to this paper in a subsequent part of the *East Anglian*.

to fish in it, not to catch fish without the special licence and good will of the aforesaid Robert, his heirs or assigns, in any manner. And that the aforesaid Master shall have and hold to himself and his successors for ever, the aforesaid water called the New River thus running under his Manor of Lyng for their several water and fishery, from the said western head of Rydholm or Curnepool up to the old ditch aforesaid. And that it shall not be lawful for the aforesaid Robert, his heirs nor assigns, nor for any of their tenants, for the future to fish or catch fish in the aforesaid several water thus running under the Manor of Lyng, without the special license and goodwill of the said Master or his successors in any manner. And that the aforesaid Robert shall have for himself, his heirs and assigns, who are or shall be in future time Lords of the aforesaid Manor of Sparham, common and free fishery with the said Master and his successors in the pool (*stagno*) of the water mill of Lyng, namely from the head of the said old ditch up to the lower *Bayeles* (les Bayeles) of the said mill, without let or hindrance of the said Master or his successors for ever. And that it may be held in memory where and in what place the Bayeles at the time of this concord stand, in the same place by the consent of the parties aforesaid is placed one stone bound, which is distant from the said water-mill (blank) measured xx feet by the rod (*pticat p virgam xx ped.*) And that the . . . Bayeles of the said mill which are now, shall be in future, and no other implements of the same, nor the causey (*calcetum*) of the aforesaid pool by the aforesaid Robert, his heirs nor assigns, nor . . . by any others who in his name or their names have fished shall be injured nor in any respect deteriorated. And the aforesaid Master and his successors . . . sand, [bushes (*ibloscas* for *boscas*) and gravel] (erased) in the said old ditch for the repair and raising of the causey of the said pool in Lyng, which extends in length from the said old ditch . . . are placed (?) up to the aforesaid water mill, and this as often as the work must needs be done without let or hindrance of [?the aforesaid Robert his heirs or any other, &c.] tenants of his men whoever they be. And that the aforesaid Master shall have and hold for himself and his successors for ever the pool of the aforesaid mill from the lower Bayeles . . . and that it shall not be lawful for the aforesaid Robert his heirs or assigns to fish in that pool nor to catch fish without the special leave and good will of the Master himself or [his successors].

CECIL DEEDS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOKS OF ST. STEPHEN'S,
IPSWICH.

The earliest Register book dates from the year 1585 and ends in 1690. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are not kept separate. On the fly leaf is written :—"The Register first appointed to be kept by

H. 8 in his 30th year viz: 1539. This bears Date 46 years after viz 27th Eliza: 1585."

It begins with the heading:—[fo. 1.] "The Regester of y^e names of the children w^{ch} where baptised in the paresh Church of St Stephens in Ipswich ffrom y^e yeare of our Lord One thowsand five hundred Eyghtye fyue."

The entries commence with the following:—

1585

"Ibrahim the Sonne of Thomas Andrew was baptised the fifteen of August Anno Domini 1585."

The following entries are of interest:—

1594

"Richard Clark Sarvant to John Rands was buryed the 26 day of Maye."

1595.

Elizabeth Fformene borne in the parishe of S. Margrett & baptised in the parishe of St. Stephens the 28th of June 1595.

Anno dominie 1596. folio 4.

Robart Vegarett, gentlmain Wingfield widowe ware maryed the 7 of Julye 1595.

Anno domini 1603.

A Child brought from Norwich by Paknam was buryed the xj day of Sept^r. 1603.
 Nicholas Paknam buryed the first day of Octobr. 1603.
 John Paknam was buryed the thyrd day of Octobr. 1603.
 Robert Last the Servant of John Paknam was buryed the fourth day of October 1603.

Anno Domini 1604

An Sutton the daughter of Symone Sutton, Clark, was Baptised the xxiijth day of June 1604.

folio 9.

1609 begynning at o^r lady. Anno Regni Jacobi vij mo. Növr 29 John Clements a poore Sadler was buried a^o dicto.

1610. A^o Jacobi regni viij^{mo}

March 4. John the sonne of Anne Smallaye and the supposed sonne of John Throher the younger wh the mother aforesaid Confessed in her travail and afterwards affirmed was baptised anno ut supra viz 1610: Et in Marche iiij^h

March 10 Elizabeth Goodwyn als. ——— Widdowe was buried Anno ut Supra viz A^o. 1611. [1610.]

Ap: 26 John Boulton and Mary Bunham of Woodbridge were married by a license from my Lord of Norwich anno ut Supra viz 1611.

Novemb 29. Doennon (?) and Frances Grumgy (?) were married by a lycece from the Lord of Norwich a^o dicto.

March 20 Sarah Wingfield the daughter of Thomas Wingfeild gent and of Alice his Wiffe was baptized A^o ut supra 1611.

1613.

January 26. Lydia Warner the daughter of Crisplin Warner, Clark, and Katherin his Wiffe. Died the xxvth of January and was buried the xxvj of the same 1613 viz at the East Side of the Chancell dore, going into the Church.

Anno Dmi 1614.

June 7. Symon Scott (a poore Cobler) was buried anno Dmi
 June 10. Anthony Wingfeild the Sonne and heire of Thomas Wingfeild Gent was buried the 5^h of June 1614.

1616.

Octob 10. Thomas Taylour a Shoemaker was buried.
 Janu 31. Robt. Seffrey y^e yonger not y^e yongest was buried.

1617.

Apr 27 Emma Skeet an old widdowe was buried. Apr 27, 1617.
 July 31 John Cornelyws a Joyner was buried. Anno Dmi 1617.

1622

June 30 Elizabeth Osmund y^e daughter of Robt Osmund and of Katherin his wife was baptized the xxxth of June 1622.

1606.

Robert Lymmer being a maiestrat in Ipswich a little before he died the sayed Robert was buryed the ix day of May 1606.

1607.

October 27 Mrs. Gooding the wyff of Mr. Edward Goodding portman was buried the 21 day of Octobre 1607.

1623

Master Downing a ma of Arts Anno 1613 (one of the Sonnes of Mr. Downing Schoole mast^r of the ffree Schoole here in Ipsw^{ch} was chosen to be Prcher of this prish in May 1623 by the consent of the whole prish M^r Warner being verie old and not able to prch.

Septem 23 Willm Bourcher, gent & Lettia Gosnold were married by a licence from my Lord of Canterbury the xxijth of September 1623.

1624

Richard the Sonn of Richard Osborne and Kutherin his wife was baptised the seuen and twenty day of June 1624.

March 15. Goody Outin was buried the xvth day of March.

1625

Mr. Downing kept this register booke ffrom the 20 of September and then set downe everie pticular from thence forwards.

Marie Manser Servant to Rob^t. Goodding one of the Portmen came Sicke from thence Januarie the 11th and died at Amos Cordra his house Januarie 13th following buried that day.

The Widow Mud als. Mutt of St. Margaret's prish was buried in the Chancell by her broth^r Robt Gippe Januarie the 21.

Thomas Lyngfeild Sonne of Gilbert Lyngfeild and Saray his wife was baptized Feby. 21 being Shrove Tuesday.

1626.

Tobias Sudburie was married to frances Wyte May 16th being three seaverall tymes asked in the Church.

John Osborne Clothier was buried in the Church 6 of July close by his brother Thomas Osborne of London was buried October the 5th 1625.

John Becher the sonne of John Becher and Miriam his wife was bapt at home Aug 22 being verie weake.

Griffin Warner parson of this prish was buried the 8th day 7ber in the Chancell by his wife.

Nathaniell Smart Minister of St Nicolas prish here in Ipsw^{ch} was maried unto Abigail Ward Singlewoman in St Hellines prish p licentian Januarie 10th

Rob^t Gefferie an ancient householder was buried the 6th of March An^o Supradicto.

Robert Scott Sonne of John Scott and Jude his wife of St Peters prish was bapt at this prish Other the last because their Minister was not at home.

1634.

Mr. John Katcher Churchwarden was buried the eight and twentieth day of December being Innocents Day.

[The names occur of *Posthuma* (1636) and *Choice* (1648) as female Christian names.]

There were buried at the Hospitall main^d Soldjers from the 1st June 1667 to the first of August Sixteene.

1637 Thomas Gildersleeve and Sara Musket were marryed the first day of June.

1634 John Macharell the Sonne of William Macharell and of Elizabeth Wise was Baptized the third day of January. Januarie y^e 3rd

The said John Macharell was Buried the fift day of January Januarie y^e 5th

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XX.

15 June 1655.

Assembly.

"It is ordered that the order of the assembly of the 14th day of June 1654 Considering the abuses of the Meeters and Carters and porters shall be rendered and that the said referees and M^r Peter ffisher M^r Robt Dunkon M^r Rich Hailes M^r Manuell Sorrell and Robt Daines shall be adioyned to the said referees and that they shall consider of the matters aforesaid and make report.

"As touchinge M^r Goodings writings w^{ch} are in the Custody of the Towne its ordered that uppon the request of Suche as haue right to the same signified to the Towne in writinge order shall be taken therein accordingly.

"That suche Chartres as shall be necessary for the maintaining of the liberties of the Towne and freemen of the same shall by the recorder be cared up to London for the draweing of a plea concerninge the demand of ob. eache chalder of Coles by the Mayor of London.

"Its ordered that a day of Publique fast be holden at the Tower Church upon Wednesday next for obtaining of God's mercy for the recovery of M^r Marshall's health and that notice be given by M^r Bayliffes to the ministers of the Towne whoe may give notice thereof at their severall congregacons on the Lords day next that soe many as shall be willing to loyne in the worke may be present."

"Ordered that the severall sergeants shall forthwth deliver to M^r Bayliffes or one of them a note of the pticular names of the inhabitants wthin their seuerall wards charged for the publique watche."

28 June 1655.

Great Court.

"Att this Court it is agreed the Patent nowe Read authorizinge M^r Nath: Bacon ffancis Bacon & John Sicklemore Esq^r as Steward or Stewards of Ulveston hall to take A surrender of Jeremie Becke Esq^r & Marie his Wife of two pightells of Coppie hold land in Debenham to the use of Captin Mainard & his heires shalbe sealed & accordinglie is sealed.

"Att this Court it is agreed that M^r Beniamyn Wade shall haue a lease of 999th yeares made unto him of the house & groundes formerlie Leaten to M^r Smarte & called the Doue lieinge in S^t Hellens Together wth A little tenem^t next M^r Cumberlands & allsoe all the Right title & interest of the towne of & to certaine lands called Spittleland ffor the some of 80^{li} downe whereof 73^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d to the p^{re}snt Renterwarden & 5^{li} 6^s 8^d to the Chamberlins of this towne & 20^s A yeere to be paid yearelie to the Renterwardens of M^r Toolies ffoundacons wthout defalcacon of anie Charge whatsoev^r And allsoe for the sd consideracon shall haue libtie to laie A quill or pipe of lead of the bignes of Swannes quill ffrō the towne lead w^{ch} conveys water to the Cunditt one the hill for the use

of anie one Tenem^t belonginge to the former houses men^tioned to be leaten duringe the Remaynder of 60th yeares yet to comme in the sd water & under suche usuall covenants & p^rvisoes as are in other leases for the water & under the Rent yearlie of 6^s & 8^d w^{ch} said lease shalbe under suche further covenants as by the Comon Counsell of the Towne shalbe thought fitt & w^{ch} said lease shalbe sealed at some pettie court."

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA
FROM OTHER COUNTIES.—No. I.

BARHOLM, LINCOLNSHIRE: In Memory of | SARAH Daū of JOHN DOWSING Clerk | (Vicar of Middleton in the County of Norfolk) | and SARAH his wife | who Departed this life | on the 11th Day of December 1781 | Aged 26 Years [Flat blue stone, under tower.]

MARHOLM, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: MARGARET SELFE | late of LYNN Regis | departed this life | November 25, 1781 in the 91 year | of her Age | ALSO | SUSAN EDIS BULL | WHO DIED APRIL 29, 180 . . | AGED 67 YEARS | ALSO | SUSAN FRANCES BULL | daughter of | 'USAN EDIS & BENJ. BULL | . . ed May 17. 1821 | Aged 62 | YEARS |

PETERBOROUGH, *St. John Baptist*: In Memory of | *Susan Edis* Relict of *John Edis* | Late of Kings Lynn in the County | of Norfolk who died | April the 13th 1743 | Aged 59 years [With Arms. North chancel aisle]

To the Memory of | Martin Nunn Merchant | Son of the Rev^d MARTIN NUNN | Rector of Holbrook in Suffolk | who departed this life Jan the 31st | 1775 Aged 22 years. [North aisle.]

MARKET DEEPING: In Memory of | The Rev^d ANDREW BORRADALE and FRANCES his Wife | after an Education at the Charter house | and at Jesus College in Cambridge | (Where He took the Degree of M.A.) he was made a | Lieutenant of the Dragoons by the *Duke of Marlborough* | In the year 1706 He Married FRANCES the Daughter of | Colonel JACOB ASHLEY of the County of Norfolk | Soon after which he quited the army | Enter'd Holy Orders and became Rector of this parish | And for a long time Acted as one of his | *Majesty's Justices of the Peace* : | He had Issue by her 14 children | Of whom five only surviv'd him | He died March the 23 : 1752. Aged 68 years | and lies interr'd in a Vault below with FRANCES his Wife | Who died March the 31. 1741. Aged 66 years | As a Testimony of his Duty and Gratitude their youngest Son | *Captain Jacob Borradale* caused this Monument to be erected. [Arms at the top. Mural Monument.]

DOVER *St James* HERE lieth M^r DANIEL SKYNNER Merchant | of
 Douer borne at BRAINTREE in Essex. | AND Mar^{ed} at ANTWERPE IN
 Brabant to M^{is} ELIZ. VAⁿ ELSLANT BY WHOM HE HAD issue | thirteene
 Sons AND TWO DAUGHTERS who | being in the 80th YEARE of his AGE |
 O Supplex morbi pela qve Gran ssvs | NAVIGAT IN
 Portu, fidens MELIORA Super | Per soluit Nanlum spe us Sanguine
 Jesv | Peccatis solui, Super Ascendere ad Oras | HERE Also lieth
 Y^e BODY of M^{is} ELIZABETH VAN ELSLANT borne at ANTWERPE WIFE OF |
 M^r DANIEL SKYNNER ABOVE^{sd} She DYED y^e 7th | August 1679 in Y^e 90th
 YEARE^s of HER AGE | . . so HERE lieth M^r ABRAHAM SKYNNER | Merchant
 4th Son of y^e abovesaid M^r DANIEL | SKYNNER and M^{is} Elizabeth Van
 Elslant | his wife He d^eparted this life y^e 12th of Februar | Ann^o Dni
 1661 in ye 49th yeare of his age | Also Here lieth M^r. Constantine
 SKYNNER | 11th Son of the above said M^r. DANIEL SKYNNER & | M^{is}
 Elizabeth Van Elslant his wife He died the | 1st of Apr^{il} Ann^o Dni 1666
 Aged 39 Yeares. [Arms: Per pale ⁽¹⁾ A chevron engrailed, between 3
 lions rampant, on a chief indented, as many lions' heads erased: ⁽²⁾ a
 chevron between parrots (?) heads erased: impaling a tree between 3 birds.]

* * Correspondents will oblige by sending further copies of similar
 inscriptions.—Ed.

CUSTOM ROLL OF THE MANOR OF SOHAM EARL, SUFFOLK.

No. IV.

26 Also that after the sayd Meadowe called Hall Meadowe is
 mowed the tenants by custome whare to make it into haye
 The wages are to attend ther workes uppon notace generallie given in
 of the Church of Earle Soham And after ther worke have the
 Haymakers allowance videll j^d for a rake by the daye & ob for a forke
 by the daye & for everie Tedder ja by the daye.

[References in support.]

27 Also that noe distresse by the custome of the sayd Mannor
 w^{ch} is taken in the Lordshipp of anye tenante ther is to be
 Concerning driven out of the Maunor to be impownded or anye sute in
 distresses lawe to be commenced betwen Tenant and Tenante but in
 the Lords Court Because it is a wrong to the Lord & a
 damage to the Tenant & whosoever therfor shall offend
 herein is to be presented & amerced.

[References in support.]

28 Also that by auncient custome of the sayd Mannor Playntes
 Concerning have byn entered in the Courte of the Mannor not onlie in
 actiones in the nature of parsonall actiones but also in the nature of
 Courte. Reall actiones and wagers of lawe and an Essoien cast therin.

[References in support.]

29 Also that all comon Royalties as ffysheing fflowing haweking and huntinge &c and all comon waste and the timber & trees Concerning growing next to the Lords Parke doe belonge to the Lord of Royalties the sayd Mannor uppon his lands and in his lands within the sayd Mannor not onlie in his own handds but also demysed and granted oute by coppie to his tenantes and coppieholders.

[References in support.]

30 Also yf anye Coppieholder doth make sale of his coppie- Concerning hould lands without surrender That then the lord of the Sales wthout Mannor may enter and seaze the same And yf the pchasser Surrender doe not crave admittance the land maye be putt in issue.

[References in support.]

31 Also that yf anye coppieholder doe exchange his coppie- Concerning hould landes That then the exchange is voide unlesse it be Exchanges uppon surrender and ffyne to be payd to the Lord of the Mannor for everie suche admittance in exchange.

[References in support.]

32 Also that yf anye Coppieholder doth not come into the Lords Courte and crave admittance to suche lands as doe Leasing of come to hym by death or surrender But shall suffer three land's for Courts to passe and three proclamations att three severall want of a Courtes be made after suche death or surrender be presented tenant Then that the Lord maye seaze the same for want of a Tenant.

[References in support.]

33 Also that all the tenants of the sayd Mannor doe by an annccient custome tyme oute of mynde of man used wth in Concerning the Mannor owe sute of Courte unto the sayd Mannor Sute of uppon speciaall warnyng or generall warnyng used to be Court or given in the church of Earle Soham And which Courts maye SuteService be keppe from three weekes to three weekes yf the Lord doth soe please And the tenants ther present are to be sworne uppon the homage & to enquire of the articles w^{ch} are given in charge & customes of the sayd Mannor & to p^rsent accordnglie.

[References in support.]

(To be continued.)

MARTIN BRIGGES, RECTOR OF BRETENHAM, SUFFOLK.

Through the kindness of Canon Betham, rector of Brettenham, I am able to send the present transcript from an entry in the Parish Register there, which is quaint and interesting. The deceased appears to have suffered much, partly from his foes and partly from poverty. Who are represented as Gebal, Ammon, and the Kedrima, by whom

his quiet soul was vexed, may be a question. Were they the Brownist Puritans who formed so large a proportion, as Archbishop Whitgift found, of the clergy of the diocese of Norwich, and who had petitioned the lords of the council against Freake, their bishop, about the time of Whitgift's accession, by whom their proceedings were strongly condemned? Or, on the other hand, did he form one of that body himself? "Their method," as Collier informs us, "was either to hire a lay-brother, or some ignorant curate, to read the Common Prayer; but as for themselves and their followers, they never came to church till the liturgy was over, and the psalm was singing before the sermon." The question as regards Martin Brigges would turn somewhat on the nature of the garment in which he is represented as being vested, whether Genevan gown or Anglican surplice, the latter "to the feet," as it used to be in the old times, long before the clergy had adopted, as at present many of them have, in its place, the foreign *cotta* down to the knees.

Anno Domini 1597*

Anno R.R. Eliz: 39^o corrente.

M. Martinus Brigges huj: Ecclesiæ Rector et

Pastor fidelissimûs 12^o cal = Junii migravit ad cœlos.

Drawing of an Altar Tomb, recumbent effigy of M. B. in gown or surplice to the feet, tight sleeves, hands joined in devotion, head resting on a large clasped book (Bible), on cover of which, "Periissē nisi;" feet resting on a Globe, Equator and Parallels of Longitude marked, and across it "Damnū et Stercora;" above the figure, from M. B.'s mouth a large scroll, "Certamen bonū decertavi, cursum consummavi, fidem servavi: Deinceps &c." On the side of the Tomb, "Novissimum huius viro pax." Below,

"Upon the life and deathe of M^r Martin Brigges, late Parson of y^e parishe whose labour and godlynes well deserved y^e memory.

The feilde is foughte

The race is runne

The faithe is kepte

The crowne is wonne

While Martin liv'd, his quiet soule was vex'd

With Gebal, Ammon, and with Kedarims;

Nowe warres are ceaste, & Martin takes his rest,

With holy Anngelles, & with Cherubims;

While Martin liv'd his patent feete did runne

The sandie race of scorned povertie

Nowe paines are paste, & Martin's time is come

Of sweete hartes-easinge Victorie

While Martin liv'd, the ploughe did never lie

On barraine soile—what labour Martin loste,

Loste to the worlde, but not to him, for why
 A thousand joyes doe now requite his coste.
 While Martin liv'd, why what, is Martin dead?
 Not so, but wear'd with this world's offence,
 Upwardes againe his heaven-borne soule is fledd
 With gladde & cheerfull pace retired hence.
 And there good Martin lies in Abram's bedde,
 His fadinge life turn'd to eternitie
 With robes of joye, and Royal mantle spredd
 Crown'd with an Amaranthyan canopie
 ffarewell, the jewell of this little towne:—
 Though livinge here fewe did him so esteeme:
 Sooner the walles uprear'd of rotten Combreton,
 Than such a one shall here againe be seene.
 He restes in heaven this blessed man
 We lefte behinde, Lord, where & whan."

There has been a line below—distinct from the above, which has been entirely and purposely effaced from the parchment.

The allusion to "Combreton" refers to the theory that Combretonium in the Itinerary of Antoninus, a station between Venta Icenorum and London, was Brettenham and not Burgh. The Register, which begins in 1587, but consists of copied entries up to c. 1600, has an ornamental title in pen and ink, claiming the above appellation for the place. This and the epitaph were probably the handiwork of Humphry Munning, Martin Briggs' successor, who died in 1624.

Bury St. Edmund's.

B. B.

BECCLES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. No. IV.

Copies of Tho: Brereton & Hry Ellmyes Account
Churchwardens in 1660 & 1661

April the 23rd day 1660

	li	s.	d.
Impris. Layd out for A Church doore key	-	00	01 00
Layd out when the king was p claymed	-	00	02 00
More to the Ringers	-	00	02 00
Itm more for the bounds of the Towne goeing	-	00	12 06
Itm more paid ffarowe for brushes or broomes when hee whyted the Church	-	00	00 09
Itm to ffarowe for worke in the Church for Whyteing & other worke hee did there	-	01	02 10
Itm Layd out for a Chalder & a halfe of Lym	-	00	00 00
Itm More to Gireling for makinge Cleane the stooles after the Church was whyted	-	00	01 06
Itm paid Robert Rooke for worke in the Church	-	00	05 00
Itm to M ^{rs} Crane for bread & wyne three tymes	-	00	16 08
Itm to henry flarre for bread & wyne	-	00	08 00
Itm Gaue to a poore man	-	00	01 00

	li	s.	d.
Itm paid to Mr Parrish of Yarmouth in part of the Kings Armes the same of	04	10	00
Itm more for the Cherubim over the Kings Armes	01	00	00
Itm more to John Boldwyn for bread & wyne	01	05	00
Itm paid more when the Colours were set upon y ^e steeple	00	01	04
Itm paid to Grayes wife when shee went awaye	00	02	00
Itm gaue an old Minister	00	01	00
Itm gaue to poore Michells	00	01	00
Itm to Girleing for sweeping the Church	00	02	00
Itm flor a payre of Shoes for Richard Todd	00	04	00
Itm paid more to foure men for hanging A Sayle upp against the Church windowe	00	02	00
Itm more to John Boldwyn as hee made appeare by his Accounts the same of	01	08	00
Itm Given to John Gibbs in his want	00	01	00
Itm Given to dyes wife in her want when her husbands Toe was cut off	00	01	00
Itm more for beere for Workemen at seu'all tymes	00	01	00
Itm Given to the poore Widdowe Burton	00	01	00
Itm More to Isaak Girleing	00	01	00

The Totall sume of
these disbursments bee }

13 14 01

Itm I Rec^d of John Sweetell Twenty shillings

01 00 00

A note of the disbursm^{ts} of Thomas Greene, Churchwarden:

	l	s	d
APRILL THE 13 th 1690 Imprimis. Spent when the Towsmen met at the choise	00	08	00
the 27 th It: spent of the Churchwardens & Sidamen	00	05	00
It: to Gisslum for ringinge	00	01	00
May the 8 th It: at a meetinge of the Churchwardens	00	00	05
It: for bread	00	00	03
the 26 th It: at the makinge of the ouerseeres accounts	00	02	03
It: to Mr Cole for a duplicate	00	02	00
It: for washinge the surples	00	01	00
It: to Girleing for his sallery	00	01	00
It: to Colman for ropes	00	03	00
It: for Cakes at the prambulation	00	15	00
April 18 th It: for 3 bottles of tent	00	07	00
May the 30 th It: for 4 bottles of Musakaden	00	08	00
April: 5 th It: paid to William Bendy (for the Perambulation)	02	10	00
It: to Girleing for sweepinge the Church	00	01	00
Sept the 25 th It: for bread	00	00	03
the 26 th It: for bread	00	00	03
It: to Wake for washinge the surples	00	01	00
It: for bread	00	00	04
Jan. the 10 th It: for worke at the Church by Wake	00	00	04
It: to Wake for washinge the surples & cloth & for takinge off the lace & settinge it on	00	04	04
It: paid to Michall Beane, as his bill appeareth	00	11	00
It: Nicholas Gisslums bill	00	07	00
It: for wyre for the Chymes	00	03	00
November the 25 th It: paid to Mr Lambin for wine	00	18	00
It: paid to Goodman Wake	00	01	00
	00	15	01

Of Tho Rouse Dew att St Michall^r for halfe a years Rent for
the Hermitage Reed flortie shillings.

Reed of M^{rs} Newstead for breakinge up of the church 5^s

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

(To be continued.)

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD, Co. SUFFOLK. APPENDIX.

ARMS.

Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*, a crescent *gules* for difference. So blazoned when Sir Richard Wentworth, of Nettlestead, was knighted in 1512. (See *Metcalf's Book of Knights*). The same coat and difference appear yet at Nettlestead Hall (see note *ante* p. 193), but the crescent for difference is omitted in the shields which accompany the Heralds' visitation-pedigrees, or the copies of them.

MOTTO.

Pensez à bien was the motto of this branch of the Wentworth family. In addition to it being yet found at Nettlestead Hall (see *ante* p. 223), it is inscribed on the portrait of the first Lord Wentworth, at Wentworth Castle. The same motto is now used by Milbanke, Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and by King-Noel, Earl of Lovelace.

PORTRAITS.

1. Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B. (d. 1501). The National Portrait Loan Exhibition, of 1866, at South Kensington, contained a portrait of Sir Henry, belonging to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. Photographs of the pictures are preserved in the Art Library, S. K. Museum. The portrait on panel, 44 × 34, was painted in 1484 when Sir Henry was Constable of Queenborough; three quarter length; face shaven, rather long and grave; hair, apparently fair, falling over ears; black cap rather high, jewel on it in front; neck bare; gold edged under-dress, with girdle round waist; gold chain; black surcoat; paper in right hand; left on table; shield of arms (chevron only discernible). Head-dress and costume similar to those in portraits of Henry VII. Inscription, H(E)NAS WATWORT CONSTABVLARIVS C TRI DE QVEENEVBVRGH 6 DIE MARTEI ANNO PRIMO RICH. TER.

2. Thomas, 1st Lord Wentworth (d. 1551). The Holbein Drawings—belonging to the Queen—include a fine head of this nobleman. Engravings after the drawings were published by Chamberlain in 1792 and 1812, and the volumes, folio and quarto, are at the Brit. Mus. Lord Wentworth's portrait, engraved by Bartolozzi and Minasi, appears to have been taken at the age of 40. Face, handsome and agreeable; moustache, whiskers, and long pointed beard; wears a low cap or bonnet, with short feather drooping behind.

There is also a half length portrait, on panel, 38 × 29, belonging to F. Vernon-Wentworth, Esq., which was shown at the S. K. Exhibition of 1866. The face (judging from the photograph) unlike Holbein's drawing, is not pleasant, and the figure is stiff and awkward. Wears cap, black doublet, and surcoat trimmed with miniver, of which fur a broad strip passes round neck, falling in front. Chamberlain's rod in left hand. Inscribed, and dated 1547. Motto, "*Pensez à bien*."

3. Thomas, 2nd Lord Wentworth (d. 1584). The same Loan Exhibition had also a half length portrait of the 2nd Lord, on panel, 38 x 26, and belonging also to Mr. Vernon-Wentworth. Inscribed and dated 1564 (?), age 44. The face is very dark in photograph, rather short; hair scanty, over it apparently a skull-cap; high collar with frill; ribbon round neck, suspending a jewel or badge on breast; white slashed doublet falling a little over hips and girdled tightly round waist; black cloak; frills at wrists; left hand on hilt of sword; stiff Elizabethan costume.

Another and pleasanter portrait, which in 1779 belonged to Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth, is engraved in the *Antiquarian Repository* (1808) Vol. III., p. 59. Three quarter length; face, as in the other picture, short, high forehead, scanty hair, moustache, and imperial; Elizabethan ruff; short tunic; no weapon; left arm bent, hand on hip; right hand on table. Inscribed and dated 1574 (?) "ætat. suæ 40." "C. J. pinxit."

4. Anne, 2nd wife of Thomas, 2nd Lord Wentworth, with three children. Picture at Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire. F. Vernon-Wentworth, Esq.

5. Anne, wife of Henry, 3rd Lord Wentworth. Picture also at Wentworth Castle.

6. Elizabeth, wife of William Wentworth, elder brother of Henry, 3rd Lord Wentworth. Portrait belonging to Marquis of Salisbury, exhibited at South Kensington Loan Exhibition, 1866. Thus described in catalogue, "Three quarter length, close curled brown hair with pearl head dress, lace ruff, long stomacher, and fardingale, stuffed diapered sleeves, fan in right hand. Panel 41½ x 35, Painter, Lucas de Heere." (Costume similar to that in portraits of Queen Elizabeth.)

7. Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, K.B. (d. 1667). Full length portrait by Vandyck, on canvas, 82 x 50, exhibited at S. Kensington 1866. Owner, the Earl of Verulam. Dated 1636, age 44. Handsome face, hair falling behind and a little over forehead, slight moustache and imperial; collar with scalloped edging, black dress, ribbon of Bath, order on breast covered by left hand; right arm bent, hand on hip, palm upwards; breeches fastened at knee; lower part of picture obscure; background of trees and sky. The head of this fine portrait is sketched in Mr. Doyle's illustrated "Official Baronage."

8. Colonel Thomas, Lord Wentworth, K.B., son of the Earl of Cleveland (d. 1665). Hamilton's History of the Grenadier Guards (1874), has an engraved portrait of the first Colonel of the Regiment, from a picture belonging to H. R. Clifton, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham. It is inscribed, and bears the date 1640, when Lord Wentworth's age was 27. Three quarter length, face long and expression

rather melancholy; hair falling behind and a little over forehead; scanty moustache and beard; lace collar falling over suit of armour; right hand (long fingers) on breast; left hand on hilt of sword. Painter not stated, Vandyck in style.

9. **Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wentworth** (d. 1686). This lady's portrait was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but I have not discovered its present possessor. There is an engraving of it however, copies of which are found in the collection Brit. Mus., and in the Bodleian collection, Oxford. It is thus described in John Chaloner Smith's Catalogue of Mezzotinto Engravings. "R. Williams, engraver. Lady Henrietta, or Harriet Wentworth, whole length, standing, directed looking to front, hair in long curls, one falling across right shoulder, court dress adorned with jewels, right elbow on pedestal to left, on base of which is sculptured a female figure and Cupid, hand across waist, left hand holding ermine robe, curtain in background to left, to right balcony, landscape with trees and buildings in distance. Under 'The Right Hon^{ble} the Lady Henrretta Maria Lady Wentworth, Baroness of Nettlestead, y^e only daughter and heir of y^e Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Wentworth, and grandchild and heir of y^e right Hon^{ble} Thomas late Earl of Cleaueland. G. Kneller pinx. R. Williams fe: et ex."

There is also a small engraving (Brit. Mus. and elsewhere) entitled "Henrietta Maria, Lady Wentworth. Engraved from an original picture in the possession of Mr. Richardson. Pubd. August 1, 1708, by W. Richardson, York House, No. 31, Strand;" in corner "P. Lely, eques, pinxt 1675." Half figure; hair in pendant curls; pearl necklace; hand on breast. This portrait bears no resemblance to that by Kneller, and appears to represent a lady beyond the years of the lady of Toddington in 1675. As at that time there was living another Henrietta Maria, Lady Wentworth, i.e. the wife of William, Earl of Strafford (of Wentworth-Woodhouse, co. York), the question arises whether the Countess was not the subject of Sir Peter Lely's picture.

At Wentworth Castle, besides the portraits of the Nettlestead Wentworths above noticed, a list made in 1770 includes the following of the Stainborough Wentworths named in the foregoing pedigree, and connected with Toddington Manor; the first two are ancestors.

Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby Puerorum, Co. Lincoln, grandfather of Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford (2nd creation), and brother of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, temp. Charles I. (d. 1644.)

Sir William Wentworth, of Wakefield, father of Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford (2nd creation) (d. 1693).

Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford (2nd creation), 2 or 3 portraits. (d. 1739).

Anne (Johnson) his Countess (d. 1754).

William, 2nd Earl of Strafford (2nd creation) (d. 1791).

Anne (Campbell) his Countess (d. 1785).

R^t Hon. William Conolly, P.C. (d. 1754).

Lady Anne (Wentworth), his wife (d. 1797).

Lady Lucy (Wentworth), wife of Sir George Howard, K.B. (d. 1771).

Lady Henrietta, or Harriet, (Wentworth) wife of Henry Vernon, Esq. (d. 1786).

W. L. RUTTON.

MR. WALTER RYE'S "RECORDS AND RECORD SEARCHING."*—The treasury of Record information has been too long closed against the majority of would-be investigators, by reason of the difficulties which lay in the way of a ready access to its stores, and the want of a suitable "finger post." Mr. Rye has supplied this deficiency in an exceedingly good and useful book, which should be in the hands of all whose course of enquiry is likely to run in this direction. In his own terse and lucid style, with an admirable arrangement of details, Mr. Rye gives us the benefit of his ripe experience and mature judgment as a record searcher. Not that the subject is by any means exhausted, as a cursory examination of the volume will show, but Mr. Rye has fairly done really more than could be well expected of a single writer. Here and there are to be found slight omissions and mistakes, anticipating which Mr. Rye promises, if pointed out to him, they shall be corrected in a possible second edition, which we quite think will soon be called for. While mention is made of the *Calendar of Early Suffolk Wills* in the Ipswich Registry 1444—1620, now appearing in the *East Anglian*, there is not, among the many references to Edwardian Church Goods, any allusion to the Suffolk Church Goods Inventories appearing in these pages, which, it is only fair to say high authorities pronounce to be one of the most valuable and complete collections of the kind. No less than 166 of these Inventories have already been printed, and when finished and supplemented by Introduction, Glossary, and Indices, will certainly form an important addition to this class of literature. We cordially welcome the appearance of "*Records and Record Searching*," and recommend it to our readers.

* Norwich: A. H. Goose & Co. London: Elliot Stock.

SILLY SUFFOLK, (Vol. I., p. 197, etc.)—An instance of the peculiar use of the word "silly," as pointed out in previous numbers of the *E.A.*, is seen in one of the inscriptions in the last number (p. 288)—"*this syllie shrine*." A certain parish in the county is known as *Silly Hemingstone*, amongst its neighbours are *Proud Coddendam*, *Lousy Barham*, *Worm-eaten Gosbeck*, and *Plum-pudding Ashbocking*. Is anything known of the origin of these appellations.

G. M. L.

ROMAN ROADS OF EASTERN ENGLAND (pp. 278, 283).—This subject is one of such intense interest, that it is to be hoped Mr. Napper will favor readers of the *East Anglian* with his reasons for assigning Ad Ansam to Kelvedon, and Camulodunum to Maldon, beyond the mere agreement of the mileage of Antoninus with that of the present day. Although Clare may be "on the run from Caistor to London," the same reasoning fails when applied to Kelvedon and Maldon.

The statement that "there can scarcely be any doubt that Maldon is Camulodunum," is somewhat astounding, when we bear in mind the fact that the learned Essex historian, Morant, who gave this question much consideration, held the contrary opinion, and when we find his views supported by that able antiquary, the Rev. E. L. Cutts (*Historic Towns, Colchester*, 1888), many years Hon. Sec., Essex Arch. Soc.

Coggeshall.

G. F. BEAUMONT.

[Mr. Napper's statements in the article referred to, are certainly singular, to say the least, *e.g.* that Caistor (not Norwich) "is well understood to be Venta Icenorum." But we felt disposed to allow our correspondent the opportunity of ventilating a subject in which he is much interested.]

"NORFOLK AND NORWICH ANNUAL."—Through no fault of our own, we are somewhat late in noticing the present and second year's issue of this annual, edited by Mr. Mark Knights (Norwich: Jarrold and Sons); it is not, however, we presume, too late for our readers to acquire this interesting publication. The several articles abound with all kind of remarkable events and odd incidents affecting the past history of the Eastern Counties. The stately revival of the old English Guild at Cossey, near Norwich, with its Mayor and other Officers of the body corporate, is not a little singular, and Mr. Knights' account, with the rhythmical speeches of divers prominent village office bearers, will be perused with special interest.

THE FEET OF FINES FOR SUFFOLK.—I am anxious to publish a calendar of these fines from the beginning to the Tudor period (4585 documents), on the same basis as I have done for Norfolk and Cambridge, so that the three contiguous counties may all be completed. The payments for rough calendaring, indexing, and printing, will come to somewhere about £100, but I am willing to undertake the work if 50 gentlemen will subscribe £1 1s. 0d. each for a copy—the edition to be limited to 100. Subscribers' names to be sent to my publishers, Messrs. Goose, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

WALTER RYE.

[We shall be exceedingly pleased to learn that Mr. Rye's proposal is at once adequately responded to. The publication of the Suffolk Feet of Fines will be very generally welcomed.—Ed.]

THREE QUAIN'T MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS TO MEMBERS
OF THE BROOK FAMILY FROM ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH,
NORWICH.

HASTE READER SINCE JOHN BROOK IS GONE
BEFORE, AT THREE AND TWENTIE, ONE
WHOE THOUGH AN HEIR OF MVCH, DID LOVE
TO MOVRN, AT AGE FOR THINGS ABOVE
THOVSANDS OF YEARES THOVSANDS BY YEARE
WEIGH NOT AT ALL WITH ONE GOOD TEARE
GOD GAVE HIM NOT HIS PORTION HERE,
BVT CALL'D HIM HOME, TO TAKE IT THERE
MEN THINK HIM STRONG THAT CAN BE POOR
BVT HE THAT DARES BE RICH, IS MORE
AND YET HE DID HIS DAYES FVLLFILL
GOOD CHRISTIANS LIVE AS LONG & THY WILL,
TIS NOT HOW LONG WE LIVE BVT HOW
FEW DAYES FROM SECOND BIRTH ENOVGH
BVT RARE IT IS TO RISE SO SOON;
TO GET TO GOD IN THE FORENOON.
SELDOME ONE MOTHER OF ELEVEN
BRED MORE SO YOVNG SO RIPE FOR HEAVEN
AS IF OF ALL THE STOCKS WE FINDE
THIS BROOD OF BROOKS GET HEAVEN BY KINDE.

HE WAS Y^e SONNE OF WILLIAM BROOK
GENT AND TAMASINE HIS WIFE AND
DIED Y^e 20th OF FEBRVARY 1658.

The above is not given by Blomefield, who says that the slab was covered by seats. Between the fifth and tenth lines the stone is broken in a crossway direction.

In the two following inscriptions the straight line indicates that the seats, as at present arranged, cover the beginning and ending of the lines. The deficiencies are supplied from Blomefield.

1659

STAY PA
INFORME
YET HASTE
AND LEFT
WHOSE LVS
WASTING
IT MATTER
FROM SECO
HERE HE

SENGER, AND LET THINE EYES,
THE WHO HERE VNDER LYES,
SINCE WILLIAM BROOK IS GONE,
THIS WORLD, ERE FIFTY ONE,
TER A SLOW CONSUMPTION SPENT,
A CLAYIE TENEMENT.
S NOT, HOW LONG WEE LIVE, BVT HOW.
ND BIRTH, A FEW DAYES ARE ENOVGH,
LYES THAT WAS A FREND,

TO RELIGI	ON TILL HIS END.
NEVER TO	VCHT WITH FACTIONS STING,
A LOVER	OF HIS EXIL'D KING.
TENN OF	HIS OFSPRING, IN THE HEAVENS DWELL,
SINGING A	TRIUMPH OVED DEATH AND HELL,
WEEP, WEEP	NO MORE CEASE TO REPINE,
THE WAT	ER OF THESE BROOKS, IS TVRND, TO WINE,
THE FOVTE	EN SPRINGS FROM THIS BROOK,
FOR THEIR	SVPLY DOE TO THE FOVNTAINE LOOKE,

In the remaining inscription to Sibylla Shottowe (line 7), Blomefield has "*match'd*" instead of "*hatch'd*," he also has in last line "*Aug.*," but there is apparently the letter "O" as if the month were October.

VNDER THIS STONE INTERR'D DOT	H LIE
SIBYLLA SKOTTOWE WHO DID DIE	E
SOONER THAN TWENTIE, YET HAD	MORE
OF PATIENCE THAN MANIE SCORE	
EVEN LIKE A PEARLE FALL'N INTO	DVST
YET IS NOT LOST THOUGH IT DOT	H RVST
SHE'S HATCH'D AGAIN AND HOME IS	TOOK
BY HIM WHOE DRANK DEEP OF TH	E BROOK
HASTE READER CHRIST'S LOVE ENG	LANDS CRIMES
WILL IYSTIFIE A DEATH BETIMES.	

AND WITH HIR LIES IN BED HIR SO	NNE
CAME IN, AND CRIED, WASH'D, AND HA	D DONE
YET IS HE NOW AS OLD AS SHE,	
HEIRES OF ONE PERFETVITIE.	

SHEE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF	WILLIAM BROOK
OF NORWICH GEŃT AND OF T	AMASINE HIS
WIFE WHO DIED THE XVII OF O	AVG. 1657.

[NOTE. In the inscription, Browne, of Walton (p. 268, l. 5), for *never* read *ever*.]

THE ANCIENT REGISTER OF NORTH ELMHAM, NORFOLK, from A.D. 1538 to A.D. 1631, transcribed by the vicar, the Rev. A. G. Legge, and illustrated by various notes, and notices of families resident in the parish, with many quaint and interesting extracts from the later registers, has been just published by Messrs. A. H. Goose & Co., of Norwich. As the probable seat of a Roman Flamen (*Blomefield*), and of an East Anglian See as early as A.D. 673, which continued until removed to Thetford A.D. 1075, and as the place of residence of such well-known families as the Cromwells, Taverners, Dethykes, and their connections, Elmham can point to an historical past of more than ordinary interest and importance. We should like to give many of the

more striking entries from this valuable register, but a few allusions only must suffice.

In 1540 a couple "were maryed y^e xjth day of July w^h was *relique Soday*." This in a note is explained as "the Sunday on which the relics of saints or martyrs were exposed to the view of the faithful." Among the receipts in 1543 in the Churchwardens' Accounts is the following—

Item for a purse and ij Combs y^e were Relyquys in y^e Chyrche iij^s

—We are not informed why this particular Sunday was "*Relique Soday*;" may it not have been the Sunday next following the Martyrdom of Thomas a Becket (July 7), or to the actual day being dedicated to the East Anglian Saint, Felix, whose relics were pretty numerous?

The parochial rights and privileges were jealously guarded in A.D. 1554, when a child born of North Elmham parents was "wythe lycence crystenede at Gateley" (an adjacent parish.)

Among the entries of A.D. 1577 occurs a line of nineteen letters of a strange character of which no explanation is given, save that we are told in a foot-note that the late Mr. Carthew makes mention of these hieroglyphics as indecipherable, and suggests that they may be Hebrew

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capital letters. (*Hundred of Launditch*.) They certainly bear a strong resemblance to the Etruscan characters, as a reference to Astle's plates will shew. It is very improbable that this line was written without good reason, neither can it be meaningless; we venture to think it might be further investigated with advantage, in some hope of arriving at a solution. It is at any rate a matter for the exercise of antiquarian ingenuity, and worthy of the attention of our readers.

The following entries among the Burials in 1641-2, are curious:—

"William Gooldworth a recusant papist, dyed the 12 of July." (The burial being without funeral rites is, contrary to the usual practice, not mentioned.)

"Margaret Gooldworth Widdow [of the above] was buried y^e 27 of September" (To this is added in the margin "She was absolved when she was dead. Is not this blasphemie?") The allusion is of course to the act of burial having in her case been performed.)

"Rose y^e wife of Robert Hanford was buried y^e 25 of December. She was a recusant papist. She was buried in the night without the Church Cerimonies."

A list of the trades mentioned in the Register is given, among which we notice *Aqua-vite-man*, *Quirn-picker*, &c., followed by a very complete and useful index of names with dates.

The book, which is beautifully printed and bound, is one of the best examples of this class of publication with which we are acquainted. The care bestowed on the typography is in keeping with the scrupulous and minute exactness with which the manuscript has evidently been copied; after a very careful examination we have not detected a single slip of any kind. This is speaking highly of the work, but it is a volume that merits unqualified praise.

"IN PRAISE OF ALE."—It is not so very long ago that we had reason to notice Mr. Bickerdyke's "*Curiosities of Ale*," another entertaining volume having a like aim, and one that abounds in antiquarian lore, dealing with songs, ballads, epigrams and anecdotes, relating to what has been regarded as the national beverage, together with some curious particulars concerning ale-wives and brewers, drinking clubs and customs, has been recently published by Mr. George Redway, of York Street, Covent Garden, under the singular and not altogether pleasing title of, "*In Praise of Ale*." Mr. W. J. Marchant, who has evidently taken considerable pains to collect and arrange his materials, is to be congratulated upon having produced not only a readable book for odd times, but one that, without detracting from the merits of other like treatises, may be regarded as a standard work deserving a permanent place among collections of quaint literature. The headings of the twenty-two chapters into which the book is divided, suffice to show how systematically the subject is treated, and a glance at the 630 closely printed pages shows how thoroughly it has been done. The book, unfortunately, has no index. The chapters on church-ales, and local and dialect songs, call for special notice.

REPLY.

KINGSBURY, OF SUFFOLK, p. 287.—Among the Little Cornard papers this name sometimes occurs. I have noticed the following:—In 1607 John Kingsberey gives xvij^d to the "Coullecsyon for Cornarde Parve." In two undated documents, about 1610, the name of Richard Kingesberie or Kingsbere occurs. James Kingsbury is overseer in 1710, and the same document is attested by Edward Kingesbery. In 1733 Ann Kingsbury was in receipt of parish relief, and in the course of the year these entries occur in the account.

Item for laying forth Ann Kingsbury	-	-	-	00	4	0
Item for y ^e buryin sute	-	-	-	00	2	6
Item to Mr Gibbon for brakeing up y ^e ground	-	-	-	00	1	0
Item to John Allin for the graue makin & ring y ^e bell	-	-	-		3	0
Item for the affdaue	-	-	-	00	1	0

In 1747, on an assessment of 3d. in the £, Edward Kingsbury paid 7½d. to the poor rate. The next year, on a 5½d. rate, he paid 1/1½. He was an "outdweller," i.e. not a resident in the parish. See a short note on the later history of the family in vol. i., p. 270.

Some time ago the Rev. J. C. Ambrose lent me some further sweepings of the Little Cornard chest, and it has been on my mind to prepare some short supplementary notes. They shall be sent without further delay.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead.

CECIL DEEDES.

[Among the "Names and Notes" drawn by the late Rev. George Crabbe from the Merton Hall muniments, and printed in *Suffolk Archaeological Proceedings*, Vol. vi. part i., occur the names William Kyngesbery in Little Cornard Manor, 1412, and John de Kingsbury in Caxtow's Manor, Lit. Cornard between 1369 and 1414.]

THE NORFOLK ELECTION OF 1768.

Some of the many features of this, at the time, notable contest, are disclosed by the "Collection of the most material papers in prose and verse," published in that year, a copy of which has been lent to me, by my friend, the Town Clerk of Yarmouth (Mr. T. M. Baker).

The whole of these proceedings differ in so marked a degree from the contests of the present day, that the following notes upon them will, without doubt, prove of interest to many readers of the *East Anglian*.

The great question then agitating the country was that of arrest under "General Warrants," which had been raised by the Ministry upon the publication of "No. 45. of the North Briton," by Wilkes, and had caused the greatest possible amount of political heat in this constituency.

It appears that in view of a dissolution of parliament, so early as the 10th Augst., 1767, a circular was issued, calling upon the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Norfolk, "not in the interest of General Warrants," to meet at the Shire House, on the Castle Hill, on the 8th Oct. then next, to consider the question of the selection of candidates, and subsequently the High Sheriff (Crisp Molineux, Esq.), fixed that time and place for the nomination.

Prior to this meeting (on the 28 Sept., 1767), Sir Edward Astley, of Melton Constable, issued an address in the Whig interest.

At the nomination which was adjourned to S. Andrew's Hall, the Earl of Offord (Lord Lieutenant), the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Walpole, Sir Wm. Harbord, Sir John Turner, Sir Clement Trafford, Mr. C. Townsend, M.P., Mr. Milles, M.P., Mr. Harbord, M.P., Mr. Bacon, M.P., and most of the principal gentlemen of the county and their friends were present—and the following proceedings, which differ materially from those of the nominations in later years, took place. Firstly, Mr. De Grey (the youngest member, and Lieut.-Col. of Lord Townsend's battalion of Militia), came forward and "recommended himself to the favor of the county." This was seconded by Mr. Chas. Townsend, M.P. for Yarmouth. Sir Armine Wodehouse, the senior member, and Col. of militia, next pleaded his long services in parliament. Sir Wm. Harbord, K.B., then proposed Sir Edw. Astley, Bt., and Mr. Henry Hobart recommended Wenman Coke, Esq., both of whom addressed the audience, stating that they declared for "revolution principles."

Mr. Buxton (Shadwell) and others also supported these views, and the majority of those present appeared "to favor the nomination of the new candidates."

We next learn that the friends of Sir Armine Wodehouse dined at the King's Head, Market Place, those of Mr. De Grey, at the Maid's Head, and those of Sir Edw. Astley and Mr. Coke, at the White Swan, and that these candidates on the following day proceeded to canvass Norwich and Yarmouth.

The question of "General Warrants" was then freely discussed, and the following list is given as to the action of Norfolk men in connection with this subject.

Norfolk M.P.'s who voted against General Warrants—

Right Hon. Sir Edw. Walpole	}	Yarmouth
Chas. Townsend, Esq.		
Right Hon. H. S. Conway	}	Thetford
Aubrey Beauclerk, Esq.		
Hon. Horatio Walpole	-	Lynn
Harbord Harbord, Esq.	-	Norwich

Norfolk candidates who voted against General Warrants—

Wenman Coke, Esq.
The Hon. Thos. Walpole.

Norfolk M.P.'s who did *not* vote against General Warrants—

Hon. George (then Lord) Townsend	}	Norfolk
Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bt.		
Sir John Turner, Bt.	-	Lynn
Edw. Bacon, Esq.	-	Norwich

N.B. Thos. De Grey, Esq., was not in the House when the question was raised, but had spoken twice in favor of such warrants.

Dereham appears to have been a stronghold of the Tory party, and is alluded to in this election literature as the "county of Dereham," as distinguished from the "Borough of Norfolk." Lord Townshend, from whose exploit at the capture of that place, "Quebec House," situate there, is still called, having great influence in that district; he is styled "Lord Caricatura," and on the 7th July is stated to have entertained "the county of Dereham," when the two old members had the honor to salute his Lordship.

On 28 Nov. Sir Edw. Astley and Mr. Wenman Coke had arrived at Swaffham, and entertained a large company of freeholders at the Crown Inn, when the following toasts were given.

- 1 The King
- 2 The Queen and all the Royal Family
- 3 The Earl of Orford, and Prosperity to the County of Norfolk
- 4 Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke, and success to their Elections
- 5 The Countess of Leicester
- 6 The Earl of Buckinghamshire
- 7 The Earl of Albemarle
- 8 Sir William Harbord
- 9 Crisp Molineux, Esq., High Sheriff of Norfolk, and Success to him at Lynn
- 10 May English Cocks ever rule the Roast, in spite of Scotch Oppression
- 11 No Scotch Ministers or Scotch influence
- 12 The Friends of Liberty and No General Warrants

- 13 Lord Chancellor Camden
- 14 The Duke of Grafton
- 15 The Marquis of Rockingham
- 16 The Hon. Thos. Walpole, and Success to him at Lynn
- 17 Prosperity to the Town of Lynn, and may the County of Norfolk ever have in remembrance their spirited conduct in the cause of Liberty, and in burning General Warrants.
- 18 May no returning officer be like the Mayor of C———, who on Oct. 23, 1767, declared 22 to be a minority to 12.
- 19 The Two hundred and Twenty Members who voted to protect their Constituents from the illegal Authority of General Warrants, on Feb. 17, 1764.
- 20 May every Representative consider himself as a Trustee for the Public
- 21 The Speaker, and Irish House of Commons
- 22 An honest Heart to the Enemies of Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant
- 23 Infamy to those who have abandoned the glorious Revolution Principles to which they owe the Honours of their family.
- 24 No Militia Power in Elections
- 25 May the Freeholders of Norfolk ever unite to keep down Scotch adherents
- 26 Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
- 27 Mr. George Hogge, and may Hemp bind those that Honour cannot
Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

(To be continued.)

THE LETTERS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN FORMER DAYS.—It is not so very long ago that the Corporation of London issued a valuable "Calendar of Letters" which were severally despatched by that body to various provincial towns and chief inhabitants. In the endeavours, (now we are glad to say, so frequently made,) to obtain glimpses of past periods of local history, the correspondence of ancient corporations has been strangely overlooked. It is only here and there, as in the reports of the Historical MSS. Commissioners, &c., that we get even the most meagre allusions to documents of this character. We are therefore the more grateful to private individuals, who like Mr. Tindall Wildridge, in his recently published '*Hull Letters*,' 1646—1649 (temp. Chas. I.), are furnishing us with carefully edited letters which contain the very 'makings of history.' For the most part the correspondence referred to is of singular interest, and serves to show the importance of treasuring like documents, which as often as not are esteemed of trifling value. We trust Mr. Wildridge may receive sufficient encouragement, in the reception of this volume, to publish without loss of time a contemplated second series of '*Letters during the Commonwealth*.' In these '*Hull Letters*' there are references to Ipswich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Colchester, Cambridge, Ely, Woodbridge, and Aldborough.

CONCERNING THE BROMHOLM PILGRIMAGE.

"Help, holy cross of Bromëholm ! she said."—*Chaucer*.

At Bromholm, or Bromeholme, formerly a market town, though now but a hamlet of the parish of Bacton, in the county of Norfolk, five miles from the town of North Walsham, there *once* existed a very famous shrine. Turning to Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" we find the following brief notice of this place. At Bromholm, he says, "a priory for Cluniac monks dedicated to St. Andrew was founded in 1113, by William de Glanvill, and for some time subsisted as a cell to the monastery of Castle Acre. Henry III., accompanied by a retinue of the nobility, was here in the eighteenth year of his reign, five years previously to which he had granted the monks a licence to hold a market on Monday, and a fair annually on the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. The income of the monks was greatly augmented by numerous rich offerings which were presented to a cross, stated to have been made out of the wood composing the cross on which our Saviour was crucified, brought hither by an English priest who officiated at the Emperor's chapel at Constantinople." The revenue of this foundation, at the Dissolution of Monasteries amounted to £144 19s. 1d.

In the English version of Roger of Wendover's "Flowers of History," from the pen of the late Dr. Giles, under the year 1223, there occurs the subjoined curious legend relating to Bromholm, the length of which may, perhaps, be excused, on the ground of its being somewhat unfamiliar.

"In the same year [i.e. 1223] divine miracles became of frequent occurrence at Bromholm, to the glory and honour of the life giving cross, on which the Saviour of the world suffered for the redemption of the human race; and since Britain, a place in the middle of the ocean, was thought worthy by the divine bounty to be blessed with such a treasure, it is proper, to impress on the minds of our descendants by what series of events that cross was brought from distant regions into Britain. Baldwin, Count of Flanders was from a count made Emperor of Constantinople, at which place he reigned with vigour many years; it happened that at one time he was dreadfully harassed by the infidel kings against whom he marched without deliberation, and on this occasion neglected to take with him the cross of our Lord and other relics, which always used to be carried before him by the patriarch and bishops whenever he was about to engage in battle against the enemies of the cross, and this carelessness he found out on that day by dreadful experience for when he rashly rushed on the enemy with his small army, paying no regard to the multitude of his enemies, who exceeded his own army tenfold, in a very short time he and all his men were surrounded by the enemies of Christ, and were all slain or made prisoners, and the few who escaped out of the whole number knew nothing of what had happened to the Emperor or whither he had gone. There was at that time a certain chaplain of English extraction, who with his clerks performed divine service in the Emperor's chapel, and he was one of those who had charge of the Emperor's relics, rings, and other effects. He therefore when he heard of the death (for all told him he was killed) of his lord the Emperor, left the city of Constantinople, privately, with the aforesaid relics, rings, and many other things and came to England. On his arrival there he went to St. Albans, and sold to a certain monk there a cross set with silver and gold, besides two fingers of Saint Margaret, and some gold rings and jewels. The said chaplain then drew from his mantle a wooden cross and showed it to some of the monks, and declared on his oath that it was undoubtedly a piece of the cross on which the Saviour of the world was suspended for the redemption of the human race; but as his assertions

were disbelieved at that place, he departed taking with him this priceless treasure, although it was not known. This said chaplain had two young children about whose support and for the preservation of whom he was most anxious, for which purpose he offered the aforesaid cross to several monasteries on condition that he and his children should be received amongst the brethren of the monastery; and having endured repulse from the rich in many places he at length came to a chapel in the county of *Norfolk*, called *Bromholm*, very poor and altogether destitute of buildings; there he sent for the Prior and some of the brethren, and showed them the above mentioned cross, which was constructed with two pieces of wood placed across one another, and almost as wide as the hand of a man; he then humbly implored them to receive him into their order with this cross and the other relics which he had with him, as well as his two children. The Prior and his brethren then were overjoyed to possess such a treasure, and by the intervention of the Lord, who always protects honourable poverty, put faith in the words of the monk; they then with due reverence received the cross of our Lord and carried it into their oratory, and with all devotion preserved it in the most honourable place there. Then divine miracles began to be wrought in that monastery to the praise and glory of the life-giving cross; for there the dead were restored to life, the blind recovered their sight, and the lame their power of walking, the skin of the lepers was made clean, and those possessed of devils were released from them, and any sick person who approached the aforesaid cross with faith went away safe and sound. This said cross is frequently worshipped, not only by the English people, but also by those from distant countries and those who have heard of the divine miracles connected with it."

Scattered up and down the writings of the monkish chroniclers and historians we meet with several notices of the pilgrimages to Bromholm. In the "*Historia Anglicana*" of Bartholomaeus de Cotton, a monk of Norwich, edited by the Rev. H. R. Luard for the Masters of the Rolls, we read under date of A.D. 1223, "eo tempore Peregrinatio de Bromholm inceptit," and Dugdale in his "*Monasticon*" quotes the identical passage.

Under the year 1225, we cull from the *Annales de Dunstaplia*, this passage—"Eodem anno multiplicata sunt miracula apud veram crucem de Bromholm, quae fuerat Baldwini, imperatoris Constantinopolitani, et quam ab eo accepit quidam Capellanus suus Anglicus, et eam in Angliam attulit, et loco contulit memorato."

There is an early record of a pilgrimage to this shrine to be met with in the "*Annales de Theokesberia*" (*Tewkesbury*), which runs thus:—"1233. Interim dominus Rex Sanctum Edmundum adiit, et Comitissa Cantiae cum eo pacificatur, et filia ejus postea Bromholme adiit, causa orationis." The "*Comitissa Cantiae*" here alluded to was Margaret, sister of Alexander of Scotland, wife of Hubert de Burgh.

Subjoined is Dugdale's notice of this place—

"The greatest profit, arising to the monastery of Bromholm, was derived from a celebrated cross made from the fragments of the real cross. It was brought to England 1223. The story of it is related in Matthew Paris. The substance is that an English priest who officiated in the Greek Emperor's chapel in Constantinople, having in his keeping a cross made of the wood of our Saviour's, on the death of the Emperor brought it into England, and would not part with it to any monastery unless the convent would take him and his two Sons into it as monks. The monastery of Bromholm complying, and setting up this cross in their chapel, there was so great a concourse of persons from all parts to reverence it that the monastery became abundantly rich by the gifts and offerings made to it."

We may mention that "*Piers the Plowman*" in his "*Vision*" alludes to the Bromholm Pilgrimages thus:—

"But wenden to Walsingham, and my wife Alis,
And byd the roode of Bromholm bring me out of dette."

Miracles are also stated to have been worked upon numbers of those who visited it. According to Capgrave no fewer than thirty-nine persons were raised by it from the dead, while nineteen blind persons were restored to sight.

John Foxe has, in his "Acts and Monuments," recorded in effect, the fate of the Bromholm Cross, for he informs us that

"Sir Hugh Pie, chaplain of Ludney in the Diocese of Norwich, was accused and brought before the Ordinary (Edmund Lacey) on July 5th, 1424, for holding the following opinions:—(1) 'That the people ought not to go on pilgrimage. (2) That the people ought not to give alms, but only such as beg at their doors. (3) That the images of the cross and other images are not to be worshipped; and that the said Hugh had cast the cross of Bromholm into the fire to be burned, which he took from one John Welgate of Ludney. Which articles being objected against him, he utterly denied, whereupon he had a day appointed to purge himself by the witness of three laymen and three priests. That so done, he was sworn as the other before, and so dismissed.'"

"Whether" observes Dr. Simpson, "Sir Hugh Pie did himself destroy the cross or not, it may be fairly assumed that it was at that time destroyed, or Foxe would most probably have told us that, in reply to so grave a charge, the cross itself was actually produced in court.

WILLIAM SYDNEY, F.R.S.L.

[Further information may be found in the late Rev. Richard Hart's *Shrines and Pilgrimages of Norfolk* (Norf. Arch. vi. 282—4). The Bromholm Cross, it is stated (see *Eastn. Counties Collectanea*, p. 225), may have passed into the hands of the Paston family, and, if so, is now in a Yorkshire nunnery.—Ed.]

"CALENDAR OF NORWICH FREEMEN."*—Mr. Walter Rye's Calendar of Norwich Freemen from A.D. 1317 to A.D. 1603 is deservedly esteemed as one of the most useful compilations of recent years. The book contains the names of upwards of 8,000 Freemen, and gives the trade or occupation of each person, and whether they were apprenticed or not, and the year in which each took up his freedom. It is especially interesting as showing the growth and decay of certain trades, while to the genealogist the work is of prime importance. The Freemen's Roll in its incomplete state is doubtless familiar to most of our readers, having been commenced in vol. iv. (p. 139) of the former series of this publication, but abruptly terminated at the end of letter F., owing to the death of Mr. Tymms, and the discontinuance of the *East Anglian* under his editorship.

The five columns of the previous arrangement, are in Mr. Rye's edition represented in three, to the manifest advantage of the reader, although on the *East Anglian* plan the names are perhaps more easily caught by the eye. We rather wonder at Mr. Rye not giving an index of places after the plan of the list of trades in the introduction. It would also be of interest were the number of those following the several trades tabulated.

* London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

With respect to trades, &c., one or two points of interest seem to call for notice. The calling of a mercer is found sometimes joined with that of a notary, at other times even with the vocation of a lawyer (*Legis peritus*), also even with that of a Scriptor or Scrivener (a law writer). A still greater anomaly is to be found in the combined calling of surgeon and mercer! A cardmaker is *certainly* a maker of the wire-teethed instrument used in the preparation of wool, and *not* a maker of playing cards. In the list of trades, LEKMAN queried as "a man who sold leeks" provokes a smile. In the first place there is neither proof, or probability we should say, that any such exclusive calling existed, while the Lekman or *Lakeman*, as one entrusted with, or had work in connection with lakes or insular streams, might be confidently looked for in the Norwich Freeman's Roll.

There is abundant evidence that a large majority of the early surnames found here are derived from names of places, a fact generally too often overlooked.

Subscribers to the *East Anglian* will do well to provide themselves with a copy of this book while the limited edition lasts. It is in all respects a most acceptable volume and a distinct gain to the literature of the locality.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTURBANCES IN IPSWICH DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.—No. III.

- 5 Charge 21 That the defend^t Haughton about the 23^d Aprill 12th Car: by the Abetment of the other Confederats and in further execucon of the said Combynacon caused a great Bell to be runge thereby to assemble the people which were come to a ffaire in the said Towne in the Church of the said S^t Maries ad Turrim and did preach a very factious and Seditious sermon
- 22 in the said Church, and did in the said Sermon (amongst many other seditious speeches) affirme and publish in the hearing of the said Confederats and diuers other of yor Ma^{ties} subiects *That they were to fighte for the puritie of the Gospell and the liberty of their Ministers and that then was the tyme of fighting, Now that Superstition and Idolatry were thrust upon them, often repeating the same seditious*
- 23 words of fighting for their Ministers and the Gospell. And after the said Sermon ended the said Confederats did applaud the said Haughton for the same and entertained him at dynner the same day.
- 6th Charge) That about the tyme last menconed the said Comission^{rs} by
pticular } Vertue of the said Comission did admonish Thomas Warren,
Curate of S^t Lawrence and William Kirrington Curate of
S^t Nicholas in the said Towne to desist from *seuerall factious*

- Courses* into ^{wh} the Confederats had drawne them, and to conforme themselves to the orders and Ceremonies of the
- 24 Church, the said Confederats in further execucon of the said Combynacon did unlawfully labour sollicite and pswade the said Mr Warren and Mr Kirrington suddenly to leaue their Churches unserued, by which pswasions the said Mr Warren and Mr Kirrington did forsake their seuerall Churches, by meanes wherof the Churches were unserued without service Sermon or Sacrament there celebrated att the holy ffeaste of
- 25 Whitsontide, and the blessed Trinity 12^o Car. And thereupon the said Confederats with great exclamacon reported to seuerall of his Ma^{ty} subiects in Ipswich and other places and elsewhere that *halfe the Churches in their Towne were shutt up by his Lov* and that they were never at that *pass since Queene Maries dayes*.
- 7th Charge } 26 That in further execucon of the said Conspiracy on or
pticular } about 11^o Augusti, 12^o Car: the said Johnson, Affield, Rosier, Baddison, Wade, Chaplin, the defend^t Bird, Goodwin, Bridges, White, Wetham the younger, the defend^t Smith and diuers others to the number of 100 being armed with long staves gunnes *ec^t did upon the ringing of Bells by the said Confederats agreed upon for that purpose* assemble
- 27 together in the Towne of Ipswich about 8 of the Clock in the Euenninge of the same day and did in a riotous manner march through a great part of the said Towne unto his Lo^{ps} house where the said riotous persons finding the doores of the house shutt by force endeavoured to enter the said house, and did then riotouslie enter the entry or outward roome of the said house, and did unlawfully beate and
- 28 wound *Thomas Kiddermaster Stephen Sheppard* Richard Holland and diuers other of his Lo^{ps} servants and would haue offered violence to his Lordship if they could haue mett him which the Riotors endeavoured by force to haue done, saying they must and would speak with his Lordshippe and that they would loose their bloude but they would
- 29 speake with him And further said That had the Marriners of the Towne bene at home they would haue pulled the howse upon his Lo^{ps} head but they would haue spoken with his Lo^{ps} And the said Riotors continued about his Lordships house in the said riotous *manner* for three houres./
- The 8th }
Charge } 30 That the def^{ts} Inglethorpe, Knapp and Smith were then
perticular } Constables for the said Towne and dwelt neere his Lo^{ps} house, and the def^t Mr Beard stood att a windowe against his Lo^{ps} house looking upon and incouraging the said Riotors, and the said Sparrowe, Humphrey & Cage were then Justices there and were all of them in their howses neere his

- Lord^p howse and were made acquainted with the said Riotous
 31 persons assembled as aforesaid Yet the said Inglethorpe,
 Knapp, James Smith, Sparrowe, Humphrey nor Cage never
 endeavored to remove the said force nor to apprehend the
 said Riotous persons but rather animated & encouraged them
 in their unlawfull attempts and alsoe gaue notice by private
 Messengers and otherwise to withdrawe & obscure themselves
 at such time as the Bailiffs & Justices (a long time after the
 said Riott comitted)—intended to make coulerable search
 for the said Rioters./

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

ICHTHIOBIBLIOPHAGE: A REPUTED CAMBRIDGE BOOK-DEVOURER.—
 In Mr. Blaydes' very entertaining volume, "*The Enemies of Books*," a
 new edition of which has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock in the
 Book Lover's Library Series, a certain cod-fish dignified by the above
 high-sounding title, is said to have swallowed three puritanical treatises
 of John Frith, the Protestant martyr, which being discovered the occur-
 rence was made the subject of a curious book, "*Vox Piscis, or the*
Book-Fish, containing Three Treatises which were found in the belly of
 a Cod-Fish in Cambridge Market on Midsummer Eve, A^o 1626." The
 appearance of this work (on the authority of Lowndes), caused great
 consternation at Cambridge. Had the incident respecting the book-
 devouring fish any foundation in fact? and where is any account to be
 found of the subject matter of the book and its mission? The author
 is said to have been one Richard Tracie.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXVIII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex
 parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 167.]

1547

Woodebridge. The true certifycate of Thomas Morell and Wylliam
 Goodwyn Churchwardens lately there

Sale	Thsaiide Churchwardens the xxxvj ^{te} yeare of Kyng henrye theyghtt w th the consente of diuerse and sundrie of the honestie of the same Towne did alienate and sell so moche plate as amountethe to the Sme	}	xxvi th vii th vi ^d
------	--	---	--

Payde for harnysse, swerds, Dagers, Jerkyns
 hoose; Dubletts w^t other lyke for Solders
 to s^{ue} the Kings Ma^{tie} thesaide yeare &
 after at dyuerse tymes and to learnyd men
 for beinge a counsell w^t the Towne, and
 for poste horse; kylded on the Kings
 buesynes and other chargs wherewith the
 towne was chargyd successiuelly frō tyme
 to tyme amountinge to the S^{me} of thsaide
 xxviiⁱⁱ vii, vi^d w^t a moche more S^{me} whereof
 ptelye yet they be indebted the p^ticulers
 whereof more playnlye appereth in a boke
 made thereof redye at all tymes to be
 shewyd w^{ch} be left out here for the plixite
 thereof

xxviiⁱⁱ vii, vi^d
 wth a more
 S^{me} as shall
 appere . . .
 th s^ume boke

Rychard pyer, wyll^m p^triche, Edmūde p^triche, John Duborne,
 John Smythe, Thomas Goldesmythe, John wente, Thomas Mairiett,
 will^m Blancheflower, Symonde Rechez wyll^m Bulwar, wylliam Būmer
 w^t xxxiiⁱⁱ mōo of thonestie of thsaide Towne—haue solde so moche
 plate belonginge to thsaide Church of woodbruge as amounteth to the
 S^{me} of—lviiⁱⁱ

to be pd v^{ll} at eu^{rye} half yeare whereof was payehable at Michielmasse
 laste paste An^o Dñi 1547 & primo Anno Edward sexti v^{ll}

[No. 168.]

iiij Nouembris 1547

Wrenth^m. The true certefycate of wylliam Edmūds and John
 woodhalle churchwardens there

We certefye y^t Thom^s humfrey w^t the consente of
 the towne hathe Solde y^o firste daye of May A^o
 Sale Rege henr octauⁱ xxxvj^{to} vij^{xx} oncs of plate pcell
 gylte after the rate of iiij^s iij^d the once to Thom^s
 Rede m^rchaūte & will^m Roberds the younger of
 Becclys to the S^{me} of xxxiiⁱⁱ

Whereof

Allowed to the byer; for leade & waste in thsame plate xiiij^s iiij^d
 Implaynets I^f bestowed in settinge furthe Solders to s^{ue} } xⁱⁱ
 wth thase; the Kyng^e at diu^{er}se tyme; }
 I^f for makyng^e a greate Dyke for wynnyng^e of a } xijⁱⁱ
 comō to the comō wealthe of the poore in
 thsame Towne
 I^f for palyng^e of a yarde belonginge to the comō
 house callyd the Gylde halle } xiiij^s iiij^d
 I^{tem} for the necessarye repacions of thsame house } xvi^s

It for one Surplysse w ^t alevys comāded to be	}	x ^s
bought by the Kings visitors		
Itm for clothe to make vij newe surpluss & the	}	xxij ^s
makinge of them		
It for m ^j ^{or} chaldez of lyme to deke the churche	}	xxxij ^s
& other necessarie repacions of thsame after the		
rate of viij ^s the chalder	}	L ^s viij ^d
And so remayneth in the Towne boxe to thūse		
of thsame Towne		

[No. 169.]

Wyvenho. The Inventory of such plate and other
 Wyvenho remaynyng in the kepyn
 have made the xvijth daye of Septembre in
 Kyng Edward the vijth presented by Thom.....
 Thomas Wollaye, Rycharde longe, Wythm.....
 ffyrest ij Chales all gylte weyng xxvi own
 Itm one Cope of velvett one other Coppe of redde.....
 w^t one olde awbe / Itm ij olde Kysshens of redde
 Itm one hyerce cloth of blacke course saye lyn
 the lord of Oxforthes armes theron w^t an olde
 Sy^plesses Itm m^j olde towells of dyap / It
 Clockabelle. Itm one olde broken clocke / Itm m^j olde
 M^d that one of the said chalyces of syl.....
 ar appoynted for the dyvyne s^rvice and the.....
 remaynyng is Comytted to the custodie of Willm

Oxford

John Seyntle.....

[No. 170.]

This ys the annsware of the twone of wynston Lauraunce lyng
 and Rycharde moyse solde a payer of challes y^e price xl^s to the
 reparing of the chirch which cost xxvij^{li}

(To be continued.)

THE COUNTING-OUT RHYMES OF CHILDREN.—The antiquity and origin of the counting-out Rhymes we are still accustomed to hear from the many little groups of children assembled for play, has often seemed to us a subject calling for distinct treatment as a folk-lore study, and especially in respect of the varied uses in different localities. Mr. Henry Carrington Bolton, who dates from New York, has most satisfactorily accomplished the task in a handsome 4to volume issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. Besides treating of the antiquity, origin, and folk-lore of these Rhymes, much is made of the wide distribution of the curious jingles which mark many children's games in all countries. The identity of these rhymes in character and not infrequently in sound

is noted, and the connection they very often have with one another is carefully traced. Nearly nine hundred examples are given, with notes and explanations, and they undoubtedly bear out the conclusion that these counting-out Rhymes and the customs perpetuated in the childish games of various lands are not only of great antiquity, but that they have their origin in the superstitious practices of divination by lot. Of the twenty languages mentioned, three, namely English, German and Dutch, leave only a hundred of these rhymes to be gathered from the seventeen languages that remain.

Among the more general of these Rhymes is a senseless jingle, (like most of them, as they appear to us,) an *East Anglian* version of which, not being recorded by Mr. Bolton we give below:—

“One-ery, two-ery, ickery hen
Fire-bots, crack-a-bow, nine and ten
Inks, pinks,
Pudding and links
Then the fat begins to fry
Eggs, butter, bread and cheese
Stick, stock, stone dead!”

Neither is the following version noted among others with a like ending:—

“Tit—tat—toe,
My first—go:
Three merry Butcher boys
All in a row
Set me up, set me down
Set me on the old man's crown.”

The following is altogether omitted:—

“Horum, borum 'member lot
Three wires in the Clock
Sit and Sing and turn a Spring
Te ta, tibi out:
One, two, three
Out goes he” (or she)

Mr. Bolton's collection contains an amount of curious information not to be found elsewhere, and the British reading public especially are placed under large obligations to him for a valuable monograph, upon a singularly difficult subject, prepared with so much care, and close attention to the most minute details.

HOXNE FONT.—In my note on the Font at Hoxne (Vol. I., p. 329), I omitted to mention that the Arms of Elizabeth (Plantagenet), Duchess of Suffolk, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, have a *label of three points*. This was noticed at the recent pleasant visit of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute to Hoxne and Wingfield, on June 8; and was observed also on the font at Wingfield, and in the painted glass there; and is no doubt found wherever her arms occur, as on Eye church; but is likely to escape observation. The reason is that they are the correct arms of her father the Duke of York, who differenced the royal arms

with a label of three points argent, *charged on the first point with a canton, Gules*. This tiny canton is not easy to see, except when in glass. The numerous scions of the Plantagenets all bore some such marks of cadency; and a list of them will be found in Boutell's *Heraldry*, p. 197, where this particular label is engraved. The royal arms in the glass at Wingfield church have been supposed to be those of Edward, the Black Prince, merely because of the label; a more accurate knowledge of the numerous varieties of differences borne by the Plantagenets would have prevented this mistake.

C. R. MANNING.

QUERIES.

OLD WINDMILL AT CHESTERTON, CAMBS.—We shall be glad if any reader of the *East Anglian* can give us any information about a print from a drawing by J. P. Newell, of an old stone windmill erected in 1632 at Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge.

MACMILLAN AND BOWES.

WENTWORTH OF NETTLESTEAD.—From the pedigree of the Wentworths of Nettlestead, co. Suffolk, which has recently appeared in *East Anglian*, it seems that they inherited Toddington, co. Beds., from Henry, Lord Cheney.

Can any one inform me if this family obtained it from the Piper family? In Morant's *Essex* I read—page 355.

"The Pever or Peynere family were possessed of Stambourn Hall in the reigns of kings Henry III. Edward I. II. III. Paulinus de Peyore having obtained a grant of it from King Henry III., to whom it was escheated among the rest of the Lands of the Normans."

"The chief seat of the Pever family seems to have been Tuddington in Bedfordshire, where Paulinus de Pever or Piper, sewer to king Henry III., built a noble large house with a chapel, &c., all covered with lead, and made about it five avenues and parks." *Mat. Paris* ed. 1640, p. 616.

This Paulinus was one of the commanders of the troops sent to king Henry III. in Poitou. The Piper family in the 17th century owned considerable estates in Cornard, Waldingfield, Newton, Ballingdon, Ashen, and Ridgwell, in cos. Suffolk and Essex. It is now believed to be represented by the Sperlings of Maplestead, and the Parmenters of Lamarsh.

Any further particulars of this family will be gratefully received by
Rowley, Derbyshire.

VICAR.

FAMILY OF PUNCHARD, IN AMERICA, (Salem and Boston.)—If the compilers of the genealogical notes appended to a sermon preached by the Rev. S. M. Worcester, at the funeral of John Punchard, of Salem, or the editor of George Punchard's "*History of Congregationalism*,"

will communicate with the undersigned, he will gladly tell him more of the history of the English family of that name.

Ch. Ch. Vicarage, Luton, Beds.

E. G. PUNCHARD, D.D.

REPLIES.

THURLOW FAMILY, p. 272.—Thomas Thurlow, rector of Wortham, made his Will [Cur. Ep. Norw.,] 14 Aug., 1717. Katherine occurs sixth in the enumeration of his daughters. Has Mr. Hibgame searched the marriage licences in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich, now in the courteous custody of Dr. Bensly, for the record of hers? These licences are very numerous, and refer to people in all stations of life. There were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries two distinct families of Thurlow—those namely of the Burnhams in Norfolk, who were gentlemen—and those of Wortham, in Suffolk, who were yeomen. By a singular coincidence the Thomas Thurlow above-named, sold his Burnham estates [Recovery Index, P.R.O. 2 W. and M.] and settled at Wortham, where he found a perfect colony of name sakes, many of them in comparatively humble circumstances. In the Registers of that parish the two families are almost inextricably mixed. Most, if not all, these Thurlow entries are given in Davy's Suffolk Collections in the British Museum, under "Wortham." Descendants of the yeoman Thurlows, unacquainted with these facts, have sometimes claimed collateral derivation from the Lord Chancellor. I am myself anxious to know the marriages and ultimate fates of the first Lord Thurlow's seven aunts. I believe I am correct in saying no good pedigree of Thurlow has yet been published. I should be glad to correspond with Mr. Hibgame, or any other gentleman respecting the Thurlows, having made considerable collections with a view to the elucidation of their family history.

Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

THE BEAUMONT POETS, p. 207.—Thomas Beaumonde, alderman of Norwich, making his Will [Cur. Ep. Norw.] in 1582, names a grandchild, Anne, the daughter of Robert Playford. Having no heirs male he devised his lands in Southwold to Thomas Beaumonde, his nephew, then evidently young, the son of his brother, Robert Beaumonde. These four names correspond exactly with those of the pedigree in Berry's Kent Genealogies, communicated by your correspondent "G. F. B." There can be little doubt but that the respective parties were identical, for they hail from the same places, Suffolk and Norwich, and were living at the same time. What more natural than that Thomas Beaumonde, the one devisee should marry his cousin another devisee in the alderman's Will. There is as yet no evidence to connect the husband of Emma Bishop, taking as is the supposition of their identity, with Robert Beaumont, of Bildeston. There were many Beaumonts, in Suffolk, in the days of King Edward

the Sixth, including a well defined family at Southwold, where the alderman's lands lay. It is probable that he derived from John Bemond of that place, whose Will was proved [P.C.C. 5 Bennett] in 1508, and who left two sons, Robert and Thomas, and had a brother Robert Bemond besides. The descent of these early Beaumonts is of much interest, and has never been properly investigated. A few days work at the Probate Registry at Ipswich might suffice for the construction of a good outline history of the Suffolk families of the name.

J. J. M.

BROWNE, OF WALTON, p. 272.—In the Inquisition post mortem of John Browne, junior, Esq., the son of Philip, he is found to have died 8 Dec., 45 Eliz., Armiger Browne being his brother and next heir. In his Will, which was proved 21 Jan., 1602, Cur. Ep. Norw., he styles himself as of Laiston, co. Suffolk, gent., and desires to be buried in the chancel of St. John's church, in Ber Street, Norwich, under the grave stone of his sister Mrs. Winefride Browne, a plate to be affixed stating the *day of his death*. He provides further that a grave-stone then in the Towne House, of Ipswich, whereon Philip Browne, Esq., and Anne, his wife, and all their children is engraven, be conveyed to Walton church, and laid on the grave of the said Philip. The Will is full of genealogical details. It would be a distinct gain to the readers of the *East Anglian* if Mr. Rye would furnish a copy of the inscription he refers to.* A reverence for the dead, which is of the essence of the truest poetry, was a characteristic of these Walton Brownes. Winifrid Browne, of Carewe, the lady referred to in her Will, P.C.C. 73 Dixey, proved 13 Novr., 1594, leaves £20 towards the finishing her father's tomb in Walton church, in Suffolk. She makes her brother John executor. There is a bequest to "my keeper mother Clerke." The pedigree of the Brownes is full of interest. They were grandchildren of Robert Browne, a Baron of the Exchequer, who acquired the Manor of Leiston by Patent, 2 and 3 P. and M.

Knyrna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

* [This has been already done by Mr. Wm. Vincent, Sec. of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead (p. 288). It may also be seen in Colman's *Brasses of Norfolk*.—Ed.]

CODENHAM FAMILY, p. 207.—The only Codenham entry in the Suffolk Visitations from 1561 to 1612 is that of Olive, daughter of Thomas Bateman, of Flixton, who married one of them whose christian name is not given. Her brother, Robert Bateman, gent., made his Will P.C.C. 29 Holgrave, 2 Jan. 7, 1504, with bequests to his father, who was still living, and to his son then a child. At this date William Codenham, was Abbot of St. Edmundsbury. Amongst the Suffolk Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1384—1715, I have discovered but two of this family: John Codman, of Trimley St. Mary, yeoman, P.C.C. 128 Bowyer, 1652, and Robert Codenham, of Culpho, mariner,

470 Aylett, four years later. Two incidental references to the Coddenhams occur amongst my notes. William Cole, of Ipswich, tanner, P.C.C. 97 Hele 15, Jan. 7, 1620, speaks of his cousin Alice, then wife of ——— Coddenham, linnen-weaver. And Henry Page, of Wilby, co. Suffolk, yeoman, 387 Brent, 23 Feb., 1646, leaves to Dorothy Coddenham, his daughter, wife of William Coddenham, a messuage and lands in Worlingham for life, with reversion after her death to Mary Garnham, wife of Robert Garnham, his other daughter and co-heir.

J. J. M.

BELCHILDREN, *E.A.*, N.S. I., 184, AND II., 16, 37, 87.—The use of the word 'Belfather' in ancient documents is extremely rare. Amongst fifteen thousand abstracts of wills, &c., in my Suffolk collections, I have noted it but once. Richard Grith, of East Bergholt, P.C.C. 25 Holgrave, 19 July, 1504, leaves to his son Thomas, a tenement "which was Thomas Grith belfader to said Thomas." I am without evidence as to whether this belfather was the grandfather also, but it is not unlikely that his Will may be found in the Ipswich Registry, and it may perhaps determine the question.

J. J. MUSKETT.

THE UNKNOWN MS. CHARACTERS IN THE NORTH ELMHAM REGISTER, (p. 307.)—Since the issue of the last part of the *East Anglian*, these characters have been submitted to several experts in such matters at the British Museum and elsewhere, but without so much as approaching a solution. There is general agreement in the belief that the characters together form a kind of cryptograph, but what the language is no one pretends to say, neither can the principle, upon which the cryptograph is constructed be discovered. It is extremely likely that the line embodies the reflections of the writer on the previous entry (which records the baptism of a child of illegitimate birth.) Formerly such entries not infrequently drew forth expressions, which for the sake of all persons concerned—not by any means excluding the parson—might have been at least veiled beneath the guise of inexplicable characters. Thus far the mystification is as complete as could well be desired, and perhaps we ought to allow the matter so to remain. Can any reader of the *East Anglian*, however, especially those conversant with Parish Registers of ancient date, say if they have met with any similar specimens of cryptography? Unless, as one and another have lightly suggested, the writer of these characters was trying a fresh pen, or amusing himself in the formation of some fancy design, the solution of the writing ought scarcely to be beyond the power of the old-time student. Perhaps Mr. Legge will be good enough to say whether or no the writing bears any trace of having been touched by a subsequent pen to that of the original writer? Judging from the shape of the letters there is just a chance that it may be so.

THE SPANISH INVASION OF 1588 AND THE EASTERN COAST.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the Eastern Coast took its full share in the extensive preparations made for the defence of the Country when menaced by the Spanish Armada. Among the State Records is a letter addressed to Sir Francis Walsingham, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary, by Sir William Wynter, "written aboard the "Vanguard" in Harwich Roads the first of August 1588 at 7 of the clock at night." It gives an account of Lord Henry Seymour's movements while seeking to come up with the Spanish Fleet, and towards the close of the letter occurs the following:—

"The 31st day we had the wind SSW. and we reached as high as Badsey Cliff, there we were obliged to anchor in the sea, with very much wind upon the ebb, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and so continued all that day and the night following. The 1st of August as we were weighing Anchor to windward the Lord Henry Seymour sent the pinnace called the "Delight" and ordered us to go round to Harwich to take in our provisions. And about 1 o'clock we anchored at Harwich * * *

In an interesting Article on "The English and Spanish Fleets of 1588, by Major L. Edye, in the recent 'Armada Number' of *The Western Antiquary*, under the heading "Coasters appoynted to serve under the Lord Henrye Seymor whereof some were paid by her Mat^e but the greatest part by the Porte Townes accordinge as order was taken," mention is made of the "William of Ipswich," 140 tons, 50 men, Barnabie Lowe, Commander; the "Catherine of Ipswich," 125 tons, 50 men, Thomas Grymble, Commander; the "Primrose of Harwich," 120 tons, 40 men, John Cardinall, Commander; the "Grace of God of Yarm," 150 tons, 70 men, William Musgrave, Commander; the "Mayflower of King's Lynn, 150 tons, 70 men, Alexander Musgrave, Commander; and the "William of Colchester," 100 tons, 50 men, Thomas Lambeth, Commander.*

There was with the *Mayflower* from Lynn a pinnace of 40 tons. Mr. Walter Rye, (*History of Norfolk*) ventures on the conjecture that the *Mayflower* may have been none other than the vessel which conveyed the Pilgrim Fathers across the Atlantic, Boston being "only just across the Water from Lynn." Although some thirty tons have to be accounted for in the difference of tonnage in the two vessels, we are inclined to favour the supposition.

The Armada Commemoration literature, however, has no allusion to two most important local letters deposited in the Public Record Office touching the necessary equipment of vessels called upon to render assistance in the Country's time of need. These letters were sent to

* Colchester is known to have supplied three ships of war.

Sir Francis Walsingham * by the Bailiffs of Ipswich (John Barker and Edward Goodinge). The first bears date 12th April, 1588, and refers to the Lord Admiral's order given to the Town to furnish three hoys in the place of two ships and a pinnace; they also ask that the heavy ordnance may be supplied from the Queen's Stores. † Supposing the merchants in the town to have greatly benefitted by letters of reprisal, the Principal Secretary suggests that the chief cost should be borne by them, to which the authorities made answer that the contrary was the case; moreover the town disliked to be subsidised, and they further ask for directions as to the steps to be taken with regard to those who should decline to contribute. (State Papers, Dom. ccix. No. 88.)

The other letter dated 19 April, states that the bearer attends to receive the ordnance for the hoys; the fitting out of which required four whole subsidies, and having rated the inhabitants, one Ralfe Morryss, most obstinately refuses to pay, and they have bound him in 100 marks to appear before the Privy Council on St. Mark's day following. (State Papers, Dom. ccix. 100.)

On referring to Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, under 30 Eliz. (Wednesday) 10th April, 1588, we find the following entry:—

"Three hoyes being required to be sett out for warr by this towne and Harw^{ch} in ayde of the Q: against her enemies, upon conference wth the Towns men of Harw^{ch}, its agreed that they shall beare the sixth p't of the charge, the rest of the charge is to be borne by the inhabitants of this Towne, and the liberties therot, the fforrain Burghesses alsoe helping in the service, and purveiors are elected, and assessors are named."

Later on (15th August) there appears in the *Annals* the entry following:—

"The Portmen's medow, wth another little peece adjoyning, sometimes a floate, shall be mortgaged for money for the hoyes of warr."

On the 2nd November of the ever memorable year, Bacon's MS. has:—

"The residue of the munition left of the Hoyes for the Q: service, is appointed to be sold by the Bailiffs, and the money shall goe towards the charge of setting out the said Hoyes."

In the General Court Books of Ipswich is to be found an order under 10 April (30 Eliz.), touching the recent requisition by Her Majesty's Privy Council for three sufficient and able hoyes for naval service, instead of the two ships and one pinnace required by a previous Writ from the same Council, of the same two towns "in eyde of Her Majesties Shippes ageinst Her Majesties enemyes."

It is clear that these "Hoyes" are the identical "Ships of Warr"

* Recorder of Colchester.

† Norfolk was so supplied, or at all events applied for 30 Ordnance Pieces.

alluded to in Major Edye's list as hailing from Ipswich and Harwich.

Maldon contributed a warlike craft fully manned. One of "the Fifteen ships that transported victuals Westward" was the "Salloman" of *Aldborough*, 160 tons, 60 men, George Streat, Commander. It would be interesting to note anything that may be further known concerning these vessels and their commanders and owners. Perhaps some of our correspondents may be able to supply additional particulars of the share taken by distinct East Anglian localities in resisting the Armada attack.

These were as we know days of high pressure, and it is interesting to note in this connection what has not been generally pointed out, that the Government prudently directed that the drilling of the land forces was to be suspended at harvest time, to prevent scarcity of supplies and impoverishment of the farmers. (Hist. MSS. Commission, App. to Ninth Report, Dean and Chap. of Canterbury, p. 125.) All men about sixteen and under sixty were required to attend muster for the purpose of being drilled.

The danger past, and a victory of peculiar significance gained, a tone of joyous thanksgiving pervaded the entire community, and numerous designs to commemorate the event were set on foot. It would be well if such as were in anyway connected with Eastern England could be noted in these pages. An interesting memorial of this character was formerly (Qy. now) in the church of Gaywood, near Lynn, co. Norfolk, in the shape of an historical painting designed to commemorate the defeat of the Armada, concerning which perhaps some of our correspondents may be able to give fuller information.

The Norwich Assembly Books give some details respecting the expenditure incurred by the City in responding to the Queen's appeal for assistance in encountering the anticipated Armada incursion. A benevolence of one hundred pounds towards making the town of Yarmouth secure against the attack was in the month of June, 1588, agreed upon. In the following August the City sent forth 300 soldiers, for which a general taxation was levied throughout the City. The entries relating to the matter are given in the *Eastern Counties' Collectanea* (p. 222). The day set apart for General Thanksgiving by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Common Council, was Thursday, September 26, it being ordained and enacted that "a general assembly of all the people in this City shall be made at such place as shall be appointed by Mr. Mayor, to give God thanks for so merciful deliverance; and that all shops shall for the time be shut up, and men to cease from their labour and work, and also that from henceforth yearly on the xxvjth day of September, all the citizens and inhabitants of this City shall assemble themselves in some public place to be appointed by the Mayor of this City for the time being, and that there shall be preaching and thanksgiving for so gracious deliverance, and that all shops be shut up and laborers and work- to cease for the time of the same exercise." How long such injunctions may have been honored in the observance we do

not know; neither are we acquainted with any other recorded instance of a like celebration of the event in East Anglian towns, notwithstanding that a thanksgiving day must have been very general. The failure to make the three hundredth anniversary of the defeat of the Armada in any sense a national event, much less give it a religious character, such as at one time was anticipated, is not a little significant of changed circumstances.

DESTRUCTION OF PARISH VERMIN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY AT BEDINGFIELD.

The huge chest in Bedingfield church is divided into two parts, in one of which are the church coals, and in the other, the Rector and I found many old papers and fragments of papers, the earliest dating from the time of Henry VIII. They are almost without exception in a very dilapidated state; some seem to have been mischievously torn in pieces, and in many cases I have not been able to recover all the bits. Others have been crumpled and wisped up, and so thrown into the chest. Of course insects have helped in the ruin, and damp has rendered many of the papers illegible, but in spite of these accidents there are still many curious and interesting papers, some of which may perhaps be thought worthy of a place in the *East Anglian*.

The early list of payments for the destruction of vermin, will, I think, be of interest to naturalists. No rare birds are mentioned, the Ringtail is the Hen Harrier which, within the memory of man, was common in the fens of Norfolk. I expected to find kites and ravens in the list, and wild cats, badgers, marten cats, or at least foxes, but no such mention is made. It is strange that among so many vermin the capture of only one rat should be recorded, but the Norwegian pest had not then been introduced.

The "appis heds" puzzled me much, but an ingenious friend suggested it must mean "asps heads," and I have no doubt he was right, for an old lady from Northumberland assures me that in her young days all snakes were called "asps" in the northern counties; and as in the days before school-boards a wasp was commonly called a "wopse," so it appears that in the times of good Queen Bess an asp was vulgarly called an "apse" or "appis."

Shimpling Rectory, Scole.

J. W. MILLARD.

From Bedingfield Church Chest.

This boke made the fyrst day of March A^o dni 1568 for the dystroying of noyfull fowles according to the statute in that case pyydd and made Bedingfield towneshipe

Item	Payde on Whytsonday for egges & Heds of vermen to dyvers psones	iiij	viiij	d
Item	pd to Thoms Dranes boye for a heghogge	-	-	ij
Item	pd to John Clemente for iv crowes heds and x crowes egges and ij of Jayes	-	-	vd
Item	pd to Edwarde Fenne for xv crowes heds	-	-	ij ob
Item	pd to George Packs for fower Jays heds	-	-	iiij

Item	pd to Thomas Revet for iiij yong Bulfynches and two old Bulfynches and iiij moles one halpenny Remayning yet unpayde	-	-	-	-	vij <i>d</i>
Item	pd ix shewets of wryting paper three halpens	-	-	-	-	idob
Item	pd to Samywell payne for xij crowes heds and seven crowes egges and xij pyes heds	-	-	-	-	vd
Item	pd to John Huggon for ij moles	-	-	-	-	id
Item	pd to Robert Lanham for iij appis heds	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d</i>
Item	pd to chese for a heghoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to John Clemente for one mole and fore pyes heds & tew mese	-	-	-	-	id
Item	pd to John Burgh wilhms man for a heghoge	-	-	-	-	jd
Item	pd to Thomas Thruston for ij moles	-	-	-	-	id
Item	pd to henry Copper for one hedhoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to the same henry for xij mese	-	-	-	-	jd
Item	pd to Samywell payne for a Jaye	-	-	-	-	jd
Item	pd to Wm Liverych for a ryngtale	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to George Clerk for a weasels hede	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Philip Wolfe for tow Jay heds and for ij polcats heds	-	-	-	-	xd
Item	pd to George Pack for vij moles and vij mese	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d</i>
Item	pd to Robert Lanham for iij appis heds	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d</i>
Item	pd to George Packe son for ij appis heds	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Thomas Revet for three pyes heds and a mole	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to the same Thomas for a hedhoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Philip Wolfe for one heghoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Thomas Revet for heghoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to George Packe for a Bosserd hede	-	-	-	-	(torn off)
Item	pd to Philupe wolfe for one heghoge	-	-	-	-	do.
Item	pd to John Bricker for one heghoge & for tow moles	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d</i>
Item	pd to Thomas Revet for a heghoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Thomas Packe for fyve moles & syxe mese	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d</i>
Item	pd to Philupe Wolfe for fyve heghoge heds	-	-	-	-	xd
Item	bd to John hill for threscore and syxe crowes and Roks heds and one Bozzards hed	-	-	-	-	ijs
Item	pd to margret Garrad and Ane Revet for a dozen mese a peny	-	-	-	-	
Item	pd to the same Ane for another dozen mese	-	-	-	-	ijd
	Memorandm that I Thomas gonnell have taken three crowes & three pyes wherefor I am to be alowed	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	for paper ynke and the wrytyng hereof	-	-	-	-	vid
Item	pd to John hoggon for ij appis heds	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Samywell Payne for viij dosen mese	-	-	-	-	viiij <i>d</i>
Item	that I Thomas gonnell toke ij appis *as I ded Batfull	-	-	-	-	ijd
Item	pd to Wm Leverych for a appis hed	-	-	-	-	jd
Item	pd to Willm Carver for iiij dozen mese and one ratte	-	-	-	-	vd
Item	for paper to wryt on	-	-	-	-	id
Item	pd to for heghoge	-	-	-	-	ijd
	toto xvix xd in toto	-	-	-	-	

* I think this must have been the name of the field or wood in which he killed the snakes.

GLIMPSES OF A NORWICH EXPEDITION IN 1634-5.—PART III.

A Briefe Description of a Journey made into the Western Counties.

Sould Passing onwards on my Journey, I left Sould (Southwold) in the Gouverment of her Bayliffs, and Cothie (Covehithe) to her Cobler, & soe coasted along to *Walderswicke* Walderswicke, riding a 6 Mile Race wth a Ship loosing no ground of her, till wth a sudden chop of the wind she left me; there I left her, & cross'd a brace of fferies, and so along the lands I galloped, to that ancient,

Dunwich decay'd Corporation, Dunwich, sometimes a most flourishing City, and the seat of this first Diocese, w^{ch} her first Bishop made happie, wth his fruitful Tillage about 1000 yeeres sithence amongst the people in that prouince, in her infancy of the Christian Religion; which Place hath had (if report or history will carry Credit) As manny Religious Houses & Windmills in her, as would afford euery weeke, eache weake one to grind both Spirituall and Temporall ffood for 230 of her Burgesses and as many gallant Top Sayles, as there are weekes in the yeere, before swallowing Neptunes Waves deuour'd her up, that now so little is left of her, as leave her I must wth out adding more.

*Midsummer
Hauen
Sisesam*

On therefore I speeded (comming after Midsummer season that the Hauen was not stopt up) by Eastbridge, vnto mother Towne, that formerly also had beene of great note, but her churlish incroaching Neighbour, the swallowing Ocean, hath beene soe vunkind to her as she hath beene to her desolate last mention'd neighbour Towne, to eat her up quite, & to carry her violently away wth her all-deuouring and insatiate Waues; there being onely some few clusters of cottages still remayning, that haue stoutly resisted her vnsatisfy'd rage, and are now the mourning Memorials of the Place, where she once flourished.

Aldbrough

Leaving this desolate Towne, I pass'd on to Thorp, and from thence by the waues Beech, and Chingles to the Corporation of Aldbrough where I found some peeces of Ordinance, planted ag^t the Plaine, and a gentile, free, generous Parson, both to psuerue, and keepe safe her Inhabitants; from him I receiv'd a curteous, & hearty Travellers Welcome and from thence by their strange Peare Rocks Beach, I was forc'd to season my Nag's ioynts wth the salt water and to Crosse ouer a River to Oreford, w^{ch} is very ancient, and surely hath beene a place of note, and strength, as doth yet appeare, by the ruines of y^e castle and her scytuation, yet strong enough, to hold a Mayor.

Butley Abbey

From hence hasten I by Butley Abbey, at which sweet seat, the fat, and lazie Abbots, and the Monasticke Monks, in those their flourishing dayes, did take pleasure, and delight, to cram & stuffe their Paunches wth those salacious Oysters, (gotten there abouts) on their ffish-eating dayes.

Basey ffery

On I goe for Harwich, and by the way at Basey ffery, was enforc'd to a second tryall of my Nag's skill in

Deben

swimming; after I got over, I discovered there were a civill, merry gentill company, of both sexes, who that morning vpon that streame from Woodbridge to take their recreation on the sea for their health, and afterwards for their pleasure to laugh, and bee merry at Land, wth that good Wine and other Provisson that they had brought along wth them: Amongst w^{ch} there were some of my well knowne, most speciall, and loving, ffreinds: So as I could not passe by them, w^{thout} a traueilling salute, w^{ch} made them wonder as much to see me, as I did them there: That small time I stay'd with them, I had a free ptcipation of their good cheere, w^{ch} was Wine, Oysters, Musicke, Mirth, &c. for all w^{ch} I payd my best of thanks, and left them.

*Langor Ffort**Captⁿ**Cammoek**Lieuten^t Lond*

Then did I hasten to take my ffarewell of this County att Langor Point, wth their new Captaine of the ffort there, and small garrison: w^{ch} ffort, for her warlike munition, strong ffortifications, watchfull garrison, and prudential preservation, is most gallantly ordered and pruided for, at his Ma^{ties} great charge, and care. This place is so well knowne in these parts, as there is no need of any further relation, or description thereof from my vnskillfull Pen.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPHS.

At the East end of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

"This Church was buyelded with Timber sons and Briex
In yeere of our Lord God xv hundred and six
And lately translatyd from Exteme Idolatrie
A Thousand five hundred and seuen and fortie
And in the first yere of the Noble King Edward,
The Gospell in Parliament ys mightely sett forward
Thanks be to God Anno Dñi: 1547, Decembris 1^o"

IN WYMONDHAM PARISH CHURCH.

Musiqus et Logicus iacet hic Simmes ecce Johannes
Organa namq Loqui fecerat ille Quasi.

Translation

Musician and logician both, behold John Simes lyes here
Who made the Organs for to speak most plainly as it were.

ROMAN ROADS OF EASTERN ENGLAND (pp. 287—283).—Being called on, I have much pleasure in replying to the observations of Mr. G. F. Beaumont. (p. 283).

It is not many months since my attention was *first* drawn to the Eastern Counties by an Undergraduate at Oxford, who stated that Roman Suffolk was then interesting him, and traces of roads seemed rather scanty there, and he did not quite like the idea of Sitomagus being at Dunwich, for in Pentinger's Table it was distinctly represented as being inland, and he was going to see what he could make out there. He had previously told me he would undertake to elaborate a Bill of Indictment against the Itinerary of Antoninus, which he hoped I would answer, and this put me on the *qui vive* in reference to the Eastern Counties, which I then knew nothing about; but I have heard no more of the bill of Indictment.

After some study I arrived at the schemes for Iters v. and ix., which I sent as fit subjects for the consideration of *East Anglian* readers, as most interested and best able to judge of their weight. The plan I have adopted in laying down these new locations for Antonine stations is to select some one, two, or more tolerably well-ascertained stations as landmarks, and then to connect these with other places on either side in succession by Antonine distances (being mostly places where Roman remains have been found). If I could not do this satisfactorily, I considered my selection was erroneous, and I must seek other and better landmarks; for I do not consider I am entitled to *alter* (as some do) the *numbers* in Antoninus to suit my locations, but I suppose I must be wrong, and not the numbers.

To begin with Maldon. It need not appear so astounding to think that Maldon is Camalodunum, when Camden, Gibson, Horsley, and others have thought the same; although Leland, Stokeley, and Richard of Cirencester (whatever his authority may be worth) thought Colchester (Colonia-cestre) to be Camalodunum, thus mixing up Iter v. with Iter ix., and calling it Colonia-Camalodunum for their purpose; but I submit that my schemes show pretty clearly that the two names belong to distinct places. As Kelvedon is the proper distance from Maldon (if the latter be Camalodunum) in Iter ix., I am entitled to call it Ad Ansam in preference to any other place which is *not* at the proper distance. I do not place Cambretonium exactly at Clare, for it is not far enough from Stowmarket, but at or near Ridgwell, about where the Portway is crossed by the Via Devana, and thus Cambretonium, Ad Ansam, Camalodunum, and Canovium are "all in a run" with each other.

The modern historians Morant and Cutts no doubt duly considered the older authorities in forming their opinions, but I apprehend anybody else is not precluded from coming to a different conclusion, even from the same premises; and as I differed from previous writers, I desired to submit my new theories to the consideration and discussion of East Anglians for the reason before stated.

I have never seen it questioned that Caistor is Venta Icenorum. The Icknield Way is generally considered to have its beginning at Caistor, and not from Norwich, which Camden says had its origin from Caistor.

Loxwood, Sussex.

H. F. NAPPER.

[Mr. Napper does not seem to be aware that Dawson Turner (*Proceedings of the Archæological Institute. Norwich Meeting, 1847*) not only questioned Caistor being Venta Icenorum, but to the thinking of most East Anglian antiquaries, has successfully established the claim of Norwich,—the Caer-Guntum of the British, and the Northwic of Saxons and Danes,—to the right to be so regarded. Camden's view was clearly founded on a misconception, and Horsley and others have blindly followed. Dawson Turner's notices ought to be seen and his arguments carefully weighed by such as may give attention to the subject.—Ed.]

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXI.

3 September 1655.

Assembly.

"Ordered that M^r Chamberlyns shall paie unto Captin Pilchers the arrears of the twoe shillinges A yeere due to him frō the towne ffor the laieinge of trees to conveye the water to this towne thorough his Lands.

"Ordered that M^r Robt Clarke shall haue paid & allowed him Twentie Markes out of M^r Toolies & M^r Smartes Revenues Restinge one the ffoote of the Renterwardens accomptes ffor his paines in pfectinge of the Court Rolls belonging to Ulveston & Sackvilles & ffor making out sefall yeares Roulls w^{ch} were not made out in M^r Dayes times & ffor entringe of Seaven & twentie yeares accomts of the Renterwardens.

"Ordered that M^r Sparrowe M^r Hamby & M^r Clarke & one of the Chamberlyns shall take Cure ffor the speedinge of the Comission ag^t Weason & to attend the Comissioners.

"Ordered that M^r Robt. Sparrowe shall haue Tenn Pounds allowed him ffor the forbearance of three score & odd Pounds Tenn Yeares w^{ch} was laied out by his ffather ffor the ffoundaçon over & above what was by him Received w^{ch} said Tenn Pounds shalbe paid out of the ffoundaçon monies Rec. by M^r Robt. Clarke.

"Whereas M^r Robt. Sparrowe hath made it appear that in the Assesmt ffor Hambden Harts ffarme there ffortie Sixe & twoe pence more Laied out & allowed to the sd Hambden by his ffather then was put into his ffathers Accompt it is therefore ordered that the same shalbe paid him out of M^r Smarts monies."

8 September 1655.

Great Court.

"Bailiffes	John Brandling, Esq.
	Peter fisher, gent.
Coroners	Edmond Morgan
	Thomas Ives
Treasurer	Luke Iower
Clavengers	Nathaniell Bacon, Esq.
	Richard Denny
	Richard Shepperd
Town Clerk	Nathaniell Bacon, Esq.
Chamberlins	Richard Pemberton
	John Denton

"At this Court it is agreed that John White Tennant to Handford & Stoake Mills shall have Timber allowed him by the Towne ffor the Repaire of the Mills & Mill howses as often As need shall Require duringe the time of the Continuance of the ßent demise & Lease that he hath of the sd Mills."

Ipswich.

W. E. LATTON.

(To be continued.)

THE COST OF A PERAMBULATION IN 1759.—Beating the bounds of the Parish in the middle of the last century appears to have entailed considerable expense. The following account from the Bedingfield Church Chest may be thought worthy of a place in the *East Anglian*.

J. W. MILLARD.

1759. May y^e 25. *A Bill of charges going the Bounds of the Towne.*

Bot of M ^r Kent one Barel of Beer	-	-	-	01	06	00
Do the caredge of the Beer	-	-	-	00	02	00
Bot two Garlings of brandy ten shillings pr garling	-	-	-	01	00	00
Bot one Worwick cheese waied 13½lb	3½	pr	pound	00	03	11½
Bot two pound Lump Sugar	-	-	-	00	01	06
½ a pound of Tobacco	-	-	-	00	00	09
three penner of pipes	-	-	-	00	00	03
one pint of Vinager	-	-	-	00	00	2½
one boshel of meal	-	-	-	00	04	06
Six pints of Butter	-	-	-	00	3	00
two stone four pounds of Beef	-	-	-	00	08	06
Bot leage of porck	waied	10	lbs.	00	02	06

TYTHE TERRIER OF ASHFIELD MAGNA, SUFFOLK.

A TRUE TERRIER and perfect account of all Tythes, portions of Tythes, customs, and other rights belonging to the Impropiator and parish church of Great Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk . . . according to a Terrier had from the Norwich Court in the year 1763, to the Old Evidences and Knowledge of the Ancient Inhabitants.

CORN: *Imprimus* The Tenth Sheaf of all Sheaf Corn is due to the Impropiator. *Item* of Peas and Tares the tenth ripple or ridge is due.

WOOD: *Item* every Acre of Wood, under the growth of twenty-one years, so often as it is felled, every such acre Twelve-pence.

HAY: *Item* one acre in Broadmare Meadow, the acre fourpence. *Item* two acres in Water Meadow, in the Brook bottom, either acre fourpence.

COWS: *Item* every milch cow, not being a farrow cow, twopence. *Item* every farrow cow one penny.

BULLOCKS: *Item* every bullock first calf, one penny. *Item* every gast bullock a year upward one penny.

CALVES: *Item* the fall of seven calves there is a Tythe due to the Parson, with allowance of a penny-halfpenny to the householder. *Item* if there be ten, then a Tythe calf is due to the Parson. *Item* every calf under the seventh calf sold by the owner, the tenth penny is due to the Parson. *Item* every calf weaned and brought up one halfpenny.

LAMBS: *Item* the fall of lambs under seven being for store a halfpenny a-piece, that is every such lamb a halfpenny. *Item* every tenth lamb is due to the Parson. *Item* at the fall of seven lambs, there is a Tythe due to the Parson, with allowance of a penny-halfpenny to the owner. *Note* the lambs to be delivered at Midsummer.

WOOL: *Item* every tenth pound of wool is due to the parson. *Item* so according to the tenth part.

PIGS: *Item* from seven pigs and to ten a Tythe is due to the Parson, with allowance to the householder or owner one penny-halfpenny. *Item* under seven, a halfpenny a pig is due to the Parson. *Item* every tenth pig is due to the Parson.

GEESE: *Item* from seven to ten geese a Tythe is due to the Parson, with allowance due to the owner of three farthings. *Item* from seven downwards a farthing allowance a-piece to the Parson. *Item* every tenth goose is due to the Parson.

EGGS, HONEY, WAX: *Item* the Parson to have his Tythe eggs, for renewing, in the time of Lent. *Item* the tenth of honey and wax is due to the Parson.

PEARS AND APPLES: *Item* Wardens' pears and apples, the tenth is due to the Parson, at such times as they are ripe and gathered, except from those that do local for their orchards.

OFFERINGS: *Item* all the parishioners that do receive the Holy Sacrament at Easter they are accustomed to pay every one of them a halfpenny at four times in the year: at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. *Item* the Parson is accustomed to find the stools with green rushes at Midsummer, and pea straw at Halimass.

GRAZING BEASTS: *Item* every grazing beast or bullock eightpence.

HEARTH MONEY: *Item* every chief man in the town a hearth halfpenny.

OUTSETTERS: *Item* all outsetters using or feeding any ground in the

parish, they are to have no benefit of the town customs, but must agree as they can compound with their minister.

SMALL TITHES : *Item* all small Tithes to be paid the first day of August, being Lammas Day, or else the Parson may recover treble damages.

Communicated by JOHN C. FORD, *Bury S. Edmund's.*

THE NORFOLK ELECTION OF 1768.—No. II.

On 16th March, "The gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of Norfolk, requested the honour of the presence of John Wilkes, Esq., at their election, and on the following day Messrs. Wodehouse and De Grey published the following list of Norwich public houses where their supporters would find "every accommodation for themselves and horses."

King's Head, in the Market.

Maid's Head Tavern, Tombland.

Bear, Star, Lamb, and White Hart, in the Market.

Crown, near St. Stephen's Gate, London Road.

Red Lion, in Red Lion Lane.

White Lion, in White Lion Lane.

Wheat Sheaf, in Bedlam Street.

Wool Pocket, and Curriers' Arms, in St. Giles's, Broad Street.

Crown, and King's Head, in St. Benedict's.

The Duke's Palace.

Mrs. Skippers, the Little Bell, Thatched House, and Rose Taverns.

The Wool Pocket, St. George's at Colgate.

The Black Friars, and The Unicorn, Wool Pocket, and White Lion in St. Martin's at Oak.

The General Townshend, in St. Augustine's.

Red Lion and White Lion, near Magdalen Gates.

Jolly Farmers, St. Martins at Palace.

The Wool Pocket and Castle, Timberhill.

* * And above 120 other Houses with Beds and Stabling.

Messrs. Astley and Coke merely, however, issued the following list of houses, The Pye at Harleston, The Tuns at Bungay, The King's Head at Diss, and Cook's at Scole Sun, where there outvoters might rest on their journies; the candidates also published a notice that no person "shall appear on or about the Castle Hill during the time of election, armed with staves, except 100 for each candidate, distinguished or painted with the colours fixed on by each candidate."

All these arrangements having been made, the polling was opened by the High Sheriff (Wm. Woodley, Esq., of Eccles), at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 23rd March, 1768 (nearly six months after the nomination), in 15 booths, every freeholder polling in the box set apart for the

Hundred in which his freehold lay, the proceedings "passed with as few altercations and as much tranquility as the nature of an election for so large a county could admit of, and without those violent animosities that particularly distinguished the publick contest in 1734." The High Sheriff sat at the Shirehouse, assisted by Mr. Maddox and Mr. Chad, as council, to hear complaints, decide disputes, and preserve the peace. Some of the gentlemen bringing up voters were, it was remarked, "occasionally troublesome." At nine o'clock in the evening the poll was closed. On the following day, March 24th, 1768, these numbers were declared—

Sir Edwd. Astley, Bart.	-	2977
Thos. de Grey, Esq.	-	2754
Sir Armine Woodhouse, Bart.	-	2680
Wenman Coke, Esq.	-	2610

the following being the analysis :—

	W.	DeG.	A.	C.
Clavering, Loddon, Henstead	184	180	189	173
Borough of Lynn, and Freebridge, Lynn	203	224	261	252
Yarmouth, East and West Flegg	324	303	308	269
Forehoe and Humbleyard	226	196	86	79
Taverham, Blofield, and Walsham	116	110	185	168
Tunstead and Happing	146	145	158	125
North and South Erpingham	96	108	236	206
Holt and Eynsford	112	135	323	283
North Greenhoe, Smithdon, and Brother cross	125	156	224	213
Launditch and Clackclose	186	198	311	266
Gallow and Mitford	187	198	142	110
Earsham and Depwade	172	155	214	191
Diss and Guiltcross	153	145	144	131
Thetford, Shropham, and Wayland	276	292	109	84
South Greenhoe, and Grimshoe	174	209	87	61
	2680	2754	2977	2610

Sir Edw. Astley and Mr. De Grey were immediately chaired, passing through the Market Place, where it is stated the former was cheered and the latter hissed by the populace.

In addition to those before mentioned, the following names occur as supporting the Whigs: the Hon. Harbord Harbord, M.P., Mr. Rich. Milles, M.P., Mr. Geo. Chad, the Hon. Hy. Hobart, Mr. Joddrell, Mr. Edw. Hase, Mr. Thos. Durrant, M.P. (Scottow), Capt. Gardner (Swaffham), Mr. Robt. Marsham (Stratton), the Rev. Dr. Moore (Stove Hall), and Mr. Styleman (Snettisham); and for the Tories, Sir Wm. Browne, M.D., Mr. Green (Esling), Mr. Ramey, Mr. Thos. Ives, and Mr. R. Ferrier

(Yarmouth), Mr. Isaac Preston (Norwich), Mr. Palmer ("styled Cyder barrel Palmer"), and Mr. Geo. Hogge (Lynn).

The more remarkable features in these proceedings appear to be the great interval between the nomination and the polling, and the fact that the latter function was concluded in one day, differing in these respects immensely from the next contested election for the county (in 1802), when the nomination was held, and the poll, which began on the 12th July, remained open for eight days; the election, including a subsequent scrutiny of votes) not being concluded until the 28th August following.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

(*To be continued.*)

QUERIES.

BARFORD, CO. NORFOLK.—The ridiculous derivation of this place-name from Barley ford (as though barley was so continually carried over anyone ford as to give it a name!) has always been doubted. I see in a fine of Hilary 22 Eliz., that it is spelt "Barrow ford." Is there any artificial looking mound near the river?

WALTER RYE.

APHOWELL—POWELL—POWLE.—Any information as to this name or pedigree in East Anglia will be very acceptable to the undersigned, especially as to (1) Nicholas Aphowell, Mayor of Thetford in 1542; (2) a family of the name of Powell living at Barton Mills, Suff., *temp.* Eliz.; (3) David Powell, who married Jane Poley, at Boxted, in 1589.

Bisham, Marlou, Bucks.

E. POWELL.

REPLIES.

THE UNKNOWN MS. CHARACTERS IN THE NORTH ELMHAM REGISTER, (pp. 307, 324).—I have once more critically examined the mysterious characters in the Elmham Register. A glance at the original would, I am sure, convince any one that they were deliberately written for some avowed purpose, unless the writer desired to play a practical joke upon posterity. The whole page of the register, where they occur, is in one and the same handwriting. The entry previous to, and the one following them, together with the characters themselves, is in somewhat darker ink than the other entries on the page, which seem to be more faded by time, especially the last four. I cannot for a moment suppose that the writer was simply "trying a fresh pen," as I should say without hesitation that the same pen wrote the whole page; neither do they at all give me the impression of having been written for amusement's sake "in the formation of some fancy design;" nor have they at all been touched up by the pen of a subsequent writer. I am very much mistaken if

they were not purposely and deliberately written. It has been suggested to me that they more resemble the impress of the wards of a key than anything else. But this theory will not hold as, undoubtedly,

1. They were written by the hand with a pen.
2. The impression left by a key would be regular; these characters are irregular in the original.
3. A key could not be pressed upon paper without leaving ink-blots, from which these characters, traced in sharp outline, are entirely free, excepting the fifth, which is slightly blotted between the lines, and under the magnifying glass looks as if it might possibly have been intended for double horizontal lines. The printed form of these characters may be said to give a fairly accurate idea of the original, and beyond very slight exceptions affecting the inner marks of the *Omega* shaped characters (4 and 7) are accurately drawn, but the lines in the original are thinner and the characters themselves more irregular, in fact, just as might be expected from having been written by hand.

Elmham Vicarage.

AUGUSTUS G. LEGGE.

WENTWORTH, OF NETTLESTEAD (p. 321).—Mary, sole da. and h. of Thomas Pever, or Peyvre, of Toddington, by Margaret, da. and coh. of Sir Neve Loring, Kt., of Chalgrave, co. Beds., had by her second husband, John Broughton, a son, John, who was grandfather of Sir Robert Broughton, Kt., whose son, Sir John Broughton, Kt., m. Anne, da. and h. of Sir Guy Sapcote, Kt., and left, inter alios, a da., Anne, who became the second wife of Sir Thomas Cheney, Kt. Their son, Sir Henry Cheney, m. Jane, seventh da. of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead, who ob. s.p. in 1587, leaving his estates to his wife, from whom they passed to her great-nephew, Thomas, 4th Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead, created Earl of Cleveland, in 1626. Thus the Toddington estates passed successively, by marriage, through the families of Peyvre, Broughton, Cheney, and Wentworth.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

In reply to "Vicar," Toddington was the possession of the Peyvre family about 200 years, that is from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. Thomas Peyvre, of the sixth generation there, died 1449, and Mary, his only daughter and heir, having predeceased him, her husband, Sir John Broughton, succeeded to the manor in her right. Of the Broughton possessors there were five or six; the last in male line died c. 1529, and his sister Anne, married to Sir Thomas Cheney (or Cheyne), inherited. Their son, Henry, Lord Cheney, died s.p. 1587, and on the death of his widow, Jane (Wentworth), her great-nephew, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, succeeded to Toddington. I am not aware of connection between Peyvre and Piper. The pedigree

of Peyvre is found in Clutterbuck's Herts. II. 529, and Lipscomb's Bucks, IV. 210.

W. L. RUTTON.

THE BEAUMONT POETS (p. 322).—We are again indebted to J. J. M. for items from his wonderful genealogical store in elucidation of the early history of the Beaumonts of Suffolk. Let me add the following notes from the Will of John Beymonte, in the Bury Registry, which will amplify the pedigree elaborated by J. J. M. in Vol. I. N.S., p. 130. Hochan in that pedigree is evidently a misprint for Hecham (*i.e.*, Hitcham).

John Beymonte of Bildeston made his will 17 July 1543 Proved Arch C Sudbury 15 Nov. 1543 Desired to be buried at B. Had land in Hecham (*i.e.*, Hitcham) Manor

Robert Beymont =
devisee of his fathers
lands in Hitcham
Manor.

Agnes B.
legatee
under her
father's
will.

Richard B. men-
tioned in his father's
will. If predeceas-
ing him legacy to
his eldest child.

Thomas Bey-
mont devisee
under his father's
will.

Robert Beymont
mentd in J. B's will
as son of his son
Robert Then under
21 years.

Margaret B. ment
in J. B's will as daur
of his son Robert.
Then under 18 years.

John Beymont men-
tioned in J. B's will as
son of his son Thomas
Then under 21 years.

A few spare minutes at Ipswich the other day enabled me hastily to extract the following from the Calendars in the Court of Probate there, but I had no time to refer to the Wills or even the Calendars of Administrations. Will some Ipswich antiquary be so good as to adopt the suggestion of J. J. M. and extract the genealogical items contained in the early Ipswich Wills and Administrations? From the similarity of the Christian names in the following list with those in the pedigrees and J. J. M's note, p. 323, I now incline to the opinion of J. J. M. that the early Suffolk Beaumonts came from Southwold or Dunwich.

Ipswich Wills.

Bemonde John	of Dunwich	1444-55	fol. 49.
Bemonde Thomas	" "	1458-77	" 263.
Bemmont Henry	" "	1481-98	" 58.
Bemmond Thomas	" Southwold	1501-6	" 49.
Bemmond William	" Ufford	1507-36	" 109.
Bemmond John	" Framlingham	1513-18	" 221.
Bayman Rich.	" Woodbridge	1518-24	" 14.
Burman John	" Wrentham	no date	
Baiman, Robt	" Maulford	1541-43	" 289.
Coggeshall.			G. F. B.

HOLY TRINITY OR CHRIST CHURCH, AS AT NORWICH AND
IPSWICH, INTERCHANGEABLE TERMS.

Sometime ago there appeared in the *Norwicensian*, a monthly magazine devoted to Norwich Grammar School affairs, the following statement in reference to the Cathedral Church :—

"The Cathedral was dedicated to the Holy Trinity . . . It
"is thought that there was on or near the site an earlier
"church called Christ Church, for that name has clung to the
"spot, and in popular language the Cathedral was called
"Christ Church till a comparatively recent period."

We do not know who is responsible for the above, but as we remember to have heard the statement again and again from those in authority, it may be perhaps regarded as a generally received, but we venture to think, in the main, groundless, notion.

What we must also look upon as a still further misconception respecting the same matter, is found in a paper by Mr. John Gunn (*Norf. Arch.*, Vol. VIII., pp. 1—4), where the titles of the church of the Holy Trinity and Christ Church are respectively held to have been convertible terms, the one being used by the upper, and the other by the lower classes. This conjecture Mr. Gunn assumes to be strengthened by Harrod's observations (*Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*), with reference to a supposed distinction made by the two sections of the people in their Wills, &c., in the use of these terms. How far such distinction may really have existed we cannot say, for our own part we are not inclined to attach any importance to it. The titles appear to us to have been throughout interchangeable at the will and pleasure of those making use of either term, and this may have been for the sake of brevity or clearness, or, purely as a matter of predilection.

The dedications to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, as at Norwich, Ipswich, and elsewhere, (the designation "Christ Church" being the convertible term,) were not used parochially but "monastically." Blomefield (*Hist. of Norf.*) speaking of Norwich, rightly says, "there is no parish of Holy Trinity," and the Income-tax Collector who claims on the Grammar School cricket field as being in "the parish of Trinity Church," (*Norwicensian*) doubtless following an established precedent, is certainly in error in so describing it. The parish is that of St. Mary in the Marsh, which formerly possessed its own church. The supposed existence of a church in Norwich, called Christ Church, anterior to Bishop Herbert's foundation, which seems to rest upon a quotation from Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Evi Saxonici* (Vol. IV., p. 282), and the (probably erroneous) statement in Ingulph's Chronicle, does not seriously affect the real question. Beside Norwich and Ipswich, there were similar establishments, certainly at London and Christ Church (Hamp-

shire), where the churches, while dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, were frequently alluded to as "Christ Church."* At Bristol there is an ancient parish, Christ Church, *alias* Holy Trinity, also a Christ Church, otherwise Holy Trinity, in Monmouthshire. These were formerly Priory churches. The Domesday title of the church at Norwich, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, taken in conjunction with "Cristes Church," said to have existed forty years before Herbert's time, may be regarded (supposing the statement to be in accordance with facts) as really one and the same (of course *not* assuming—as some have done—Trinity Church to have stood on the site of the present church of St. John de Maddermarket). The church of the Holy Trinity at Ipswich (afterwards the Priory Church) is mentioned as a church held by Alnulfers the priest, having xxvj acres in Elemosina, albeit the actual foundation of the monastic house took place subsequently. It was at no time apparently a *parochial* church, properly so called, and although in early days the house was known chiefly by the name of the Holy Trinity Priory, and the church was called after it, yet we find the Priory seal of the 13th century bearing the legend

SIGILLVM : ECCLE : XRI : GIPPWICENSIS :

In ancient deeds we find sometimes the "Priour of Cristes Church in Yppyswich" mentioned as a party, at other times the Prior is alluded to as head of the convent of "the Holy Trinity." Some of these documents are of a class similar to those which Harrod mentions as tending to establish the idea for which he contended.

Here at all events are, what appear to us, conclusive proofs that the term "Christ Church" was not used exclusively by the common people, and "Holy Trinity" by the upper classes, and only confirm us in thinking the terms to have been from a very early period interchangeable.

The church at Canterbury may be adduced as an example of a dedication purely and simply "Christ Church."

There is just a probability that in the case of dedications to the Holy Trinity in the instances referred to, some other name may have been added as a part of the original dedication. The church of Clee, in Lincolnshire, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, bears on its dedication stone "In : Honore : Sœ : Trinitis : et : Sœ : Marie :" although it is generally known under the one dedication of the "Holy Trinity." There would be no incongruity in a dedication to the Holy Trinity and (*e.g.*) *in honore Christi*. After all may not such have been the real state of the case in the instances more especially referred to?

* Twinham, in Hampshire, or Christ Chnrch—the latter term has completely caused the old name to be deleted—an ancient foundation of Augustine Canons, had upon the seal, the legend SIGILLUM ECCLESIE TRINITAS DE TWINHAM.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.—So little is known of this indefatigable Norwich antiquary, whose early death was so great a loss to local topography, that the following note which I found in the Norwich volume of the Norris MSS. recently bought by me at the Frere sale, will interest many—the more especially as the difference in the surnames makes it somewhat doubtful if his real name were not Patrick.

“Out of an Almanack pag. 9

Monday 16 May 1715 John Patrick my clerk came into pay on my account, and to have for his board whilst at Norwich per week four shillings

In the same Almanack page 24

Kirkpatrick John came to serve us (May 16. 1715). at £19 salary per ann: and if he doth not live in the House £11 board wages

Decr 27 Paid him half a years salary and board wages to the 16 Nov: last and money laid out for paper 15 . 12 . 2”

“He died at Justice Custances of Norwich Tuesday 29th of August 1728 Buried at St Helens the Hospital Church the Thursday after”

WALTER RYE.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA FROM OTHER COUNTIES.—No. II.

LONDON, ALL HALLOWS BARKING: Here lyeth the bodie of Marie Byrnell 1 . . . | wife of John Byrnell Citizen & marchant of . . . | don y^e only daughter of Mathewe Brownrig . . . | Ipswich in y^e covnty of Svffolk Esqr. a wo . . . | syncerely lyvinge in y^e feare of God & dying . . . | stantly in y^e faith of Christ Jhesvs she depa . . . | this lyfe y^e 5 daye of Aprill 1612 beinge of y^e . . . | of 20 yeares havinge fynished in wedlock . . . | her sayd hvsband to yeares & v monethes & . . . | inge him lssve on sone where of she dyed in . . . | bed & expecteth now wth y^e elect of God a Joy . . . |

[Brass, in capitals. Nave, partly covered.]

HASTINGS, ALL SAINTS: (i) To the Memory of FRANCES | Daughter of ROB^t. MURIEL | of ELY CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | who died on the 9th of Novr. 1819 | at School at HASTINGS | in the 17th Year of her Age. |

(2) To the Beloved Memory of | Thomas Robert Robson B.A. | Scholar of Trinity College Cambridge | eldest son of Robert Robson | of Exning in the county of Suffolk | he died February 17. 1829 | aged 24 years.

[Capitals. Mural, N.A.]

EASTBOURNE ST. MARY: Mary Perient the only Daugh = | ter of

Henry Perient of Birch | in Essex Esq^r wife to S^r Edward | Burton Knight by whome he had | issue 15 children this virtuous | Lady was here buried the 19 | of Aprill 1631 |

[Brass in capitals, mural, North chapel. Two shields (1) Party per cross, 4 escallops imp. a lion rampant between 3 cross crosslets fitchée. (2) The same, imp. 3 crescents.]

DURHAM CATHEDRAL: Depositum Annæ vxor Thomæ Byrwell LL.D. | Canc. Eccles Dvn Seth Chapman | de Bvria St Edmvd in agro Svvfol. Gen. | virgo fvit casta vxor pudica mater | orthodoxæ religionis integro oratione | feruens expiravit Martij 27^o 1639 |

[Brass, in capitals, with arms, much worn. Nave floor.]

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS: Here under lie the bodies of S^r Walter Myldmaye of Sabridgworth in the county | of Hertford and dame Mary his wife daughter of S^r William Waldegrave of Smal | bridge in the countie of Sufolke Knight being the father and mother of S^r Thomas | Myldmaye Knight there here apparant which S^r Walter dyed the 24 of February 1606 | and dame Mary dyed the second of Julie 1605 |

[Mural, Chancel.]

ORE, SUSSEX (*Old Churchyard*) Sacred | to the memory of | Mary Elizabeth | eldest daughter of the | Revd. James Cumming M.A. | Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge | [and Rector of North Runcton Norfolk] Born Aug^t. 13. 1821. | Died Oct^r 6. 1834. | [Text. Matt. v. 8.]

Communicated by R. H. EDLESTON,

57, Rhadegund Buildings, Cambridge.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,

A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq³ ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

B—Continued.

Name of Testator.			Abode.	Folio.
Roberti	Brother	de	Benhall	185
Sibillie	Benly.	de	Gorton	186
Willimi	Brantham	de	Wittnesham	eod
Johannis	Bakowne	de	Ofton	187
Johanæ	Byngle	de	Blithburghe	188
Margarete	Boode	de	Woodbridge	189
Johis	Browne	de	Kellishall	190
Willimi	Brabson	de	Southcoue	192
Roberti	Birde	de	Heviningham	195

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Henrici	Boughton	de	Wittnesham	eod
Johannis	Bernarde	de	Debenham	eod
Thome	Barfoote	de	Wingfilde	196
Willimi	Burgis	de	Iken	197
Johannis	Brabon	de	Mendham	198
Edmundi	Baldrie	de	Brundish	eod
Willimi	Bayom	de	Aldeburghe	199
Johanne	Barfoote	de	Woodbridge	200
Robti	Boyes	de	Blundeston	201
Johannis	Brantham	de	Wittnesham	eod
Nicolai	Birde	de	Walberswicke	202
Richi	Bulling	de	Oreforde	203
Willimi	Belson	de	Oulton	eod
Roberti	Bancke	de	Southoulde	206
Johannis	Birche	de	Bealings	212
Galfridi	Barrett	de	fframlingham	213
Willimi	Browne	de	Worlingworthe	214
Honrici	Bellamy	de	Brentham	210
Colete (sic)	Balie	de	Bawdsey	eod
Johannis	Blykenie	de	Nacton	215
Johannis	Brookman	de	Bergholt	eod
Johannis	Barnage	de	Brandeston	eod
Johannis	Beyhilde	de	Hensteade	eod
Willimi	Brundishe	de	Northales	eod
Johannis	Browne	de		216
Honrici	Brenson	de	Sibton	eod
Thome	Bartlemew	de	Corton	218
Johannis	Berkett	de		eod
Richi	Bernerde	de	Wenhaston	219
Johannis	Blomvile	de	Needhā filkett	225
Symonis	Bote	de	Beccles	227
Roberti	Buck señ	de	Wesleton	229
Richi	Blihtman	de	Tattingston	233
Johannis	Barber	de	Midleton	239
Roberti	Bramston	de	Bentley	242
Johannis	Browne	de	Sofisham	243
Symonis	Blomfilde	de	Higham	245
Richi	Boyton	de	Heringfleete	251
Roberti	Blomvile	de	Bramforde	252
Johannis	Byles	de	Bramforde	255
Edetha	Briggs	de	Gippwico	256
Henrici	Boots	de	Walberswicke	eod
Johannis	Bolton	de	Gippwico	257

(To be continued.)

S. EDMUND K. M. EMBLEMS.—As it is always useful to note carefully a Saint's Emblems with the view to the enrichment of Husenbeth, I send the following. Crowned, being shot at beneath the oak by four archers with bows and arrows. On a miserere (early 14th cent.) at Norton by Stowlangtoft.

Yaxley.

W. H. S.

[Over the West entrance to St. Lawrence Church, Norwich, there is (or was) carved in stone on the South side, St. Edmund being shot at by Danish archers, the head lying in the bushes close at hand. Husenbeth does not mention this interesting example. Is it still existing? St. Lawrence Church was built mainly at the cost of St. Edmundsbury Abbey.—Ed.]

EDWARDIAN CHURCH GOODS' CONFISCATION. CITATION TO
APPEAR BEFORE THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS A.D. 1553.

BEDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK.

"These shal be by vertue of a precepte dyrected unto me & others ffrom the Ryght wurshyfull Thomas lord Wentworthe Wylliam Walgrave John Jernynghm & Thomas Cornwaleys Knyghtes Owen hopton & crofer Goldynghm Esquyers the Kyng Maties Comysysoners To Wyl you & neverthelesse in the Kyng Maties name straightely to charge & comaunde you That ye fayle not psonallye to appere before the Kyng maties sayde Comysysoners at Ypswych the secounde daye of maye next ensuenge before ix of the clocke And that ye brynge before them (All excuses sett apte) All & everye suche pcell of plate Jewells metall or other ornamente (whatsoever they be) belongynge to yo^r church chapell Guyld Brotherheade ffraternytyes or cōpanyes as doe Remayne in y^r custodye or of eny other psonne or psonnes to y^r knowledge to the uses aforesayd as yow wyll answer upon othe The grete Belles and Saunce Belles in the Steples only excepte ffrom Brundysshe in Suff the xxvijthe of Aprylle A^o 1553.

By me Roger Wade

Endorsed

"To the Churchwardens of the townshyppe"
"of Bedyngfelde
"Geve these"

From Bedingfield Church Chest

Communicated by the REV. J. W. MILLARD, Shimpling Rectory, Scolt.

[In the case of the parish of Bedingfield, the Churchwardens rendered their "true certificate" of the Church Goods in the year 1547, *vide* Suffolk Church Goods' Inventories (*East Anglian*, N.S., Vol. i., p. 69). In the above citation issued five years later the Churchwardens are called upon to appear in person, it probably being found expedient, owing to goods being kept back and accounts not rendered.—Ed.]

FISHING RIGHTS IN THE WENSUM.

Since I sent to the *East Anglian* the translation which was printed in the June number, a friend has kindly procured for me an independent transcript and English version by an expert. I have, therefore, to ask first to correct a few serious errors of my own, and some printer's slips, and to supply the chief omissions caused by the injury of the original document.

Page 289, line 4, for *Cantane* read (*Cantaric*), for *Medyngham* read *Metyngham*; line 5, *et passim* for *Lyng* read *Lyng*; lines 9, 18, 35, 46, for *Kydhalm* and *Curnepool* read *Kydhalm* and *Turnepool*; lines 13, 21, for *alvetum* read *alnetum*, and *translate*, *alder-bed*; line 15, for, it being granted, read, on the point; line 17, for *pretaining* read *pertaining*; line 19, for *forsatum* read *fossatum*; line 23, for *endeavour* and *moderation* read *counsel* and *mediation*; lines 26, 30, for *transgressions* read *trespasses*.

Page 290, line 1, for *not* read *nor*; line 21, for *measured*, &c., read *perches* by the rod of 20 feet; line 22, *at beginning of blank space insert* *Sluices*; line 24, *in blank space insert* [by any other, *nor*]; line 27, *in blank space insert* [shall have and take sufficient]; line 35, *in blank space insert* [up to the head of the same old ditch]; line 38, read, his successors for ever.

A few notes were promised on this document. It seems to be only an informal memorandum of an agreement, for it has no seals, signatures, or attestations. Possibly it may have been intended as the basis of a duly executed convention between the parties interested. The exact date must be matter of conjecture, but, in the valuable collection of *Metyngham College* evidences preserved by the Rev. C. R. Manning, the accounts of John Wilbey, its Master or Warden extend from 4-5 Hen. iv. to 3-4 Hen. vi., probably the full period of his wardenship, so that this document will be not later than 1426. Many interesting particulars about *Metyngham*, and the *Chantry* of *Raveningham*, which it superseded, may be seen in the *Hist. MSS. Commission's Tenth Report*, Appendix iv., p. 458, *sqq.* The name *De Mautby* or *Malteby* occurs frequently in connection with *Matlask* and other places in *North Erpingham Hundred*. (See Mr. W. Rye's *Rough Materials*, pp. 115-117, 240, 241, 415, also *Blomefield's Norfolk* x, 226, *Norfolk Archaeology* iii, 159, iv. 23). One Robert de Malteby held lands in *Basyngnam* and *Matelask* 20th Edw. iii. He might have been father to the Robert who was party to this agreement. Chambers (*Gen. Hist. of Norfolk*, 1829) mentions *Mauteby's Hall* as one of the *Manors* of *Sparham*, says that the arms of *Mauteby* are to be seen on the tower of *Sall church*, a neighbouring parish, and records that *Margaret Mauteby*, whose will is dated Feb. 4, 1481, married John, son and heir of Sir Wm. Paston. She was heiress of "John Mawteby, Squyr."

The text of the document does not require much explanation. It would be interesting to read it on the spot, and to see how far one could trace the topographical features here clearly laid down, and whether the boundary stones are still standing. The one inch Ordnance survey map does not show the smaller streams, backwaters, &c., but the reach below *Lyng Bridge*, where the river takes a bend to the southward, seems to be the spot referred to. *Sparham Common*, over which the *De Mautbys*

exercised manorial rights, is still marked on the north of the river, and on the south, "Ruins" may perhaps be conjectured to indicate the site of the Warden's lodge. The only word that seems to need any illustration, is "Bayeles." This is introduced as an English word in the Latin, a local or technical term. I have been unable to find any instance of a similar use, though we have the advantage, so early in the Alphabet, of Dr. Murray's learned labours. At first I was disposed to identify it with the obsolete *Baleys*, for which quotations are given between 1259 and 1517, meaning a "rod," especially as Wats, in his notes to Mathew Paris (*Prompt. Parv.* i, 22) speaks of this as a Norfolk word, but the main denotation of this word seems to have been "a bundle of twigs used in flogging" rather than a stick, in fact the instrument dear to Busby, Keete, and the former race of pedagogues; wherewith—

"The rebel band (ah! shameful fate!)
Were stricken all—behind!"

It is more likely that the word is the plural of *Bail*, a word of doubtful origin, the first sense of which (*plural*) according to Dr. Murray is "Outer line of fortification, formed of stakes; palisades, barriers." The "bayeles" here would probably mean, the line of stakes across the river above the mill, to prevent weeds, &c., clogging the mill-wheel, or a *wear* or *weir* in the stricter sense of the word (Bosworth's A.S. Dict.), "a place in a river, separated by poles, to catch fish," the "bayeles" being the poles. Any further instances of a similar use of this word would be welcome.

CECIL DEEDES.

SPANISH INVASION OF 1588 AND THE EASTERN COAST (pp. 325—328).

—With reference to your quotation from Major Edye's most interesting article in the "Armada number" of "*The Western Antiquary*," may I quote Morant in his *History of Colchester* (p. 51), "Among the rest, Colchester furnished two ships and a pinnacle for the Queen's service at this critical juncture." One of the ships was the *Foresight* of London, the particular charge of which is set down in the Appendix (which gives details of items to fit her out—pay of captain and crew amounting to £294 14s. Od. *Neither owner or captain named*). The other ship was the *Margaret and John*, 80 tons burden, owners, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Richard Lambert, and — Chandler. And the pinnacle was the *Mark Speedwell*, owner, Tho. Lambert, 18 tons burden. Neither of these tally with the "173 William of Colchester, 100 tons, Thos. Lamberte (not Lambeth), 50 men," of Major Edye's account—which is correct?

Also with reference to the *Mayflower*, of Lynn, which Mr. Rye conjectures to be the *Mayflower* of "Pilgrim Father" and Longfellow notoriety, and which you are inclined to favour, might I venture to point out that the difference of tonnage as you suggest, is a real difficulty, for the Lynn *Mayflower* of 1588, is of 150 tons, Dan Musgrave,

commander. That which conveyed the "Pilgrim Fathers" in 1620, Jones, commander, was of 180 (*vide* Neal's "New England"), and landed her passengers at *Plimouth*, not at Boston, which was not settled until 1630, latter end of the year, by part of the colony from Charlestown. A "Mayflower" of 14 guns is mentioned by Neal, as one of the fleet of six sail, which conveyed passengers and stock from the Isle of Wight in 1629 to Salem. If Neal is correct, there is no connection between either of his Mayflowers and *Boston*—but with *Plimouth* in 1620 and *Salem* 1629. Is it not probable that there were several vessels of that name, and that the *Lynn Mayflower* of 1588, the "Puritan Father's" Mayflower of 1620, and the armed Mayflower of 1629, are all different ships? The ownership of the "Mayflower" I would like to have settled, as there is a legend that she belonged to a maternal ancestor of my own. He was one of the original grantees under the 1629 patent. So perhaps the "Mayflower," one of the fleet of six which conveyed people and stock to Salem, might have been his. His father fitted out, according to Rushworth, two vessels to assist in repelling the Armada, one of which he commanded, and he himself was the first to resist the tax of tonnage and poundage.

S. V. H.

[In the expedition of reprisal to Spain and Portugal in the following year (1589), Ipswich is found sending in the second squadron another "William of Ipswich," 160 tons, Captn. Boyer, commander, and still another of the same name in the fifth squadron, a hoy of 200 tons commanded by Captain Faithorne. There was also in the second squadron the "James of Ipswich," 180 tons, and the "Red Lion of Ipswich," a hoy of 160 tons, commanded by Captain Champernell. The "Mayflower" may have been of frequent occurrence, seeing so ordinary a name as the "William" is repeatedly met with.—ED.]

CUSTOM ROLL OF THE MANOR OF SOHAM EARL, SUFFOLK.

No. V. (*Conclusion.*)

34 Also that yf anye coppiehoulder doth not appeer att the lordes Courte but is negligentlie absente & make default in Concerning his sute of Courte when the Courtes are kepte Then he is amersiments by custome to be amersed ffor his first default iij^d And yf for sute of anye coppiehould tenant be essoyned & doth not come the Courte next Courte to warrante his essoyn he loose vj^d And yf anye be admitted to sute fine for respecte of sute of Courte. Then nonpayment is a releas of the Lycence.

[References in support.]

35 Also that the Coppiehoulders of the sayd Mannor are att thier owne cost and charges from tyme to tyme sufficientlie Concerning to repayer and mayntayne ther coppiehould houses in all wast in good reperrationes. And yf they doe suffer the same

houses without the Lord his lycence to be ruinous he maye be amersed & yf it suffer it to decaye in the tymber or fale downe he maye be not onlie amersed but also it maye be seized for wast att the pleasure of the Lord.

[References in support.]

36 Also yf anye the coppieholders of the sayd Mannor doe cutt downe thier Tymber trees or other trees standing upon thier copiehold and sell the same and convert them to their owen use otherwyse than toe repayer thier coppiehold Tymber houses Then they are to be p'sented as offenders for doeing of wast.

[References in support.]

37 Also that ther wear bondmen of blood by annient custome wthin the sayd Mannor that is to saye :
 Concerning Red of Ufford Lawrance Red of Worlingworth Richard Rede
 Bondmen of Nacton Nicholas Rede of Grondisburgh Thomas Rede of Thorndon John Rede of Eye William Rede & Thomas Rede of Thorndon w^{ch} doe give to the lord iiii s and a peece ffor Lycence to dwell oute of the Lordship in the name of chevage wherby they doe acknowledge thier bondage And maye be distrayned for it And attached for ther nonresidence And are sometyme admitted to a Manucaptor that will undertake for them.

[References in support.]

38 Also that not anye bond woman of blood wthin in the sayd Mannor maye dispose of herselff in marriage without the Lycence of the Lord And yf anye woman be the wiff of a Concerning bondman and her husband die she must take Lycence of Bondwomen the Lord to take Admynystration of the goods.

[References in support.]

39 Also that ther are wthin the sayd Mannor certayne Tenements and lands that did bear these Offices by election yeerlie : that is to saye The office of prepositor : The office of Messor : The office of Woodward The office of Collector.
 Concerning See for the proff heerof all the reigne of King H : 7 : and officer's before And after King H : 8 : &c. And ye booke kepte to that purpose for the yearlie election of the officers (beside the Roll in Courte) was called Raggeman A^o 6 H. 6. The Messor it seeme was also the Bayliff to collect the rents for he did take a distresse A^o 9 H. 6. for rent Also proseses of summonce is directed to him and a grand Cape 25 H. 8.

40 Also that yf the officers doe not attend the Court to doe ther office they maye be Amersed ffor yf the Messor doth not appeer at the Courte to admynyster and doe his office he maye be amerced for his contempt to the Courte.

See for proff heerof Anno 10 H 4. And the officers allowance Amercement doe appeer in the bottome or foote of the annient Roles for

of Officers their diet and horses & ther ffees allowed in ye Extracts of
Nota the Courte Uppon the Bayliffes accomptes att the auditt
 But the auditt is dissolved & nowe all Fees & allowance is
 att the Will of the Lord.

Exte Dallingho

et Bouldy Also that the Tenantes ther dwelling or haveing lands w^{ch}
 are Coppiehould of this Mannor doe owe sute of Courte
 twice in the yeere And are by custome amersed yf they
 make default Onlie they doe service together and make
 their verdict by themselves.

Sute of Court See for proff heerof that they are to doe ther service onlie
 but twice in the yeere videlt after the Feast of St Michell

Nota & St Petri ad vincl A^o 3: H. 4 See the like for twice in the
 yeere Anno 20 R 2 And the service of Mot ffee is to be done
 by these tenants at Dallingho Anno 20 R 2 and all other
 customes as the other coppiehould tenants w^{ch} dwell in
 Soham except the worke in the Lords meadowe &c.

Soham Comit Extrie fianc plegi or concerning the Leet & Customes ther

1 Inp^{ms} that there is a common ffine by anncient custome
 of the Mannor to be payd by the Capitall Pledges everie
 yeere which is the some of twoe shillings.

[References in support.]

2 Also that ther is an anncient of ffree Walke or ffree
 Perambulation of the Jurie of the Leete commonlie called
 The Purrelinge everie leet to be executed by them as a
 Royaltie belonging to the Leete to walke through the
 boundes of the Leet as a free place or pure place or puer
 liene or Purlue; to see anoyannces and p^{re}snt them.

[References in support.]

3 Also that the tenantes of the sayd Mannor have power by
 custome of the sayd Mannor to make Bye lawes & ordinances
 w^{thin} the sayd Mannor for order to uphould peace & avoid
 By Lawes trespass & wronge whear certayntie & good Order maye doe
 Quid it anye wayes a helpe to the same.

[References in support.]

4 Also that by custome the Jurie or Capitall Pledges did
 yeerlie electe certayne officers for the better service of his
 The Mat^{ie} & the Leet att the same Courtes yeerlie houlden that
 Aletaster. is to saye: The Aletastor &c.

[References in support.]

5 Also that by custome the Jurie or Capitall Pledges when
 The Role of they are required to doe the same Then they are to joyne
 Sutores together and make a Roll or renewe a Roll of all the names
 For sute of the Sutors of the Court w^{thin} the Leete & the Decinors
 royll ther.

[References in support.]

6 Also that yf anye in Court disturbe the Courte by brawling & chydinge in the Courte or yf anye doe schandalize anye of the Jurie in Courte or doe speake ill of the Constable in Courte & be of ill behaviour in Courte Then by the usage of the said Mannor he may be reasonable amersed or ffyned by the Steward of the Leet it being found & p^resented by the Homage.

[References in support.]

"THE NOODLES OF NORFOLK."—The idea that Suffolk men are a race of "Noodles," must, we think, have wholly disappeared, since, not only has the utter lack of proof that the phrase 'Silly Suffolk' carries with it any suggestion of foolishness been sufficiently shewn, but in Mr. Clouston's very full 'Book of Noodles,' lately published by Mr. Elliot Stock, in the Book Lovers' Library Series, not the slightest allusion is made to Suffolk Noodles. Norfolk, however, is not nearly so fortunate. Assuming the early date of the well-known Latin poem *Descriptio Norfolciensium*, supposed to have been written towards the close of the 12th century, by a monk of Peterboro', Norfolk men are somehow credited with a lack of wisdom long before England claimed her "men of Gotham." We all know the story there related, how the seal of green wax attached to a bond releasing certain Norfolk bondsmen from their burdens was by them utilized as a candle, thereby destroying the effect of the deed, and leaving them in bondage. This and other stories of the same class associated with the county are given, and it is not a little remarkable, that the wider 'Gotham' excepted, Norfolk drolleries, few though they be, are to the fore.

The stories of this nature have, as it seems to us, a special interest, owing to the probability of their having been formulated by the monks of the middle ages, to counteract or bring into ridicule some local occurrence deserving the censure of wise men. One of the leading features of Mr. Clouston's entertaining volume is the adaptation of Gotham facetiae to the Noodle stories of other countries, and although it is, as may be supposed, almost impossible to trace any connection, it is interesting to follow the points of resemblance or divergence.

ANCIENT TENURES OF LAND.—It was pointed out in a recent number of the *East Anglian* (p. 286, 7) that according to Professor Scrutton's view, East Anglia enjoyed a pre-eminence among English counties during the early days of the manorial system, in the exercise of common rights in arable and pasture land, &c. This being undoubtedly the case, it seems a pity that no attempt has yet been made to accomplish for the Eastern counties in particular, what has been so admirably done for North Wales by Mr. A. N. Palmer, F.C.S., in his extremely valuable *History of Ancient Tenures of Land* (Wrexham: Woodall, Minshall & Co.) A patient investigation on the part of the compiler, has resulted in the

gathering of numerous particulars of the most important character, which must materially help forward the general history of land tenure. We draw attention to the subject in the hope that some of our readers may be induced to give attention to the matter so far as it affects East Anglia. Traces of such terms as Town Field, Town Field Yard or Close, Foreland or Headland, Balks, (the parallel strips of unploughed land) still existing, or known to have existed in different localities covered by the *East Anglian*, together with Field-names (especially those touching rights of Common, &c.), might suitably be recorded in these pages from time to time, for the use of such as may hereafter be found willing to undertake the larger subject. The evidence to be derived from field-names is so necessary for the elucidation of ancient tenures, that it is a matter for surprise that so little has been attempted in this direction. The principles of identification laid down by Mr. Palmer, and which he believes to be applicable to some of our English counties, seem to be sound and reliable, and well worth the attention of any who may feel disposed to pursue the subject.

BECCLES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. No. V.

The Account of Mr Henry Ellmy one of y^e Churchwardens
for y^e towne of Beccles for y^e yeares 1672 and : 73:

		<i>The Charge.</i>			l	s	d
Impms	Reed of William Bendy for y ^e rent of y ^e hermitage house	-	02	00	00		
	Reed of m ^r Edmd Artys for one yeares rent for y ^e towne land	-	01	02	00		
	Reed of James Seaman for a yeares rent for y ^e Church land	-	02	05	00		
	Reed for y ^e buryall of m ^r Ralph Lane a Troop (!) in y ^e Church	-	00	10	00		
	Reed by y ^e Rate	-	03	19	03		
12 16 0	reced a bill to rec more of y ^e rate in arreceares	-	01	18	03		
	reced of him (M ^r Tyrrell) a guiney	-	01	01	06		
	Reed for y ^e rent of y ^e meadow giuen by Bobt Brownrigg	-	02	15	00		
	Esq ^r deccad	}					
<hr/>							
The abouesaye monyes disbursed as foll:							
	Bought of — Haslett 12 yardes & $\frac{1}{2}$ of blew cloath	-	01	12	00		
	pd y ^e same day for thred and buttons	-	00	02	09		
	pd to Soane for making y ^e 6 coats for these 6 boyes following	-					
	—(vidlt) Tho: Nevills' boy 1: Parkinsons boy 1: Crisps boy 1:	}	00	09	00		
	Walkers boy 1: Westwoods boy 1: and Ewings boy 1:	}					
	*pd to m ^r Tho: Greene for 11 doz & 3 ^d worth of bread	-	00	11	03		
			<hr/>				
			02 : 15 : 00				

* There is a small charity applied in buying a loaf of bread weekly for each of 20 widows in the parish. The bread is distributed after the morning service on Sundays. The charity is known as Ward's Charity. Bread mentioned probably for this purpose.

The Account of Mr Henry Ellmy one of y^e Churchwardens of y^e Towne of Beccles
in ye County of Suff^r for ye yeares 1672 and 1673 as followeth.

The Discharge.

The Discharge.		l	s	d
Impms	Expended upon ye day when I was chosen into my office	-	00	05 00
	pd for charges at ye Generall Court	-	00	04 08
	pd for bread and wine for ye Comunion on Whitsunday 1672	-	00	08 02
	pd to John Dyer as appe ^r by his bill	-	00	09 02

giuen to a poore traveller for his releife	-	00	01	00
pd for brad and wine for ye Comunion at Xmas: 73	-	00	06	02
giuen more to two poore travelles	-	00	01	06
pd for washing y ^e Surplisse: 3 severall tymes	-	00	03	00
pd to Edw ^d Davison for 2: fast bookes	-	00	01	00
pd to Robert Rooke for stockinge & amending ye bells	-	01	03	00
Spent upon y ^e Permbulacon day on y ^e townsmen & boyes	-	01	12	00
pd for myr pte for expences in suite against Batho	-	05	01	04
pd for bread & wine for y ^e Comunion at Easter 73	-	00	12	06
pd at y ^e Gen ^l all 3 ^d 4 ^d ; to Dyer for amending one seate 12 ^d , & } to Beane ii ^d in all	-	00	05	03
pd Girling as formerly allowed for sweepeing ye Church	-	00	02	00
pd John Barber for a bell Rope	-	00	03	04
pd M ^r Newbury for charges in getting Batho his mony	-	00	13	00
pd for monthly taxes for y ^e Hermitage house	-	00	07	04
pd for monthly taxes for y ^e land in Edmd Artyn occupacon	-	00	03	00
pd to m ^r Roger Lons for drawing up these two yeares accompts	-	00	03	00
pd to John Barber for 2 bellropes	-	00	06	06
		12	11	11
The Charge	-	12	16	0
The Discharge	-	12	11	11

Remayn in this acc^t hand which this Account is to pay 00 04 01
to Eliz Tyrell the other acc^t widd:

PARISH PROPERTY.—On Monday, Messrs. H. and J. Read let the following parish properties on lease for ten years from April 6th, 1888:—Lot 1, the Hermitage free public house near Beccles bridge, at £34 per annum; Lot 2, the Staithe on the north side of the bridge, at £1 10s. a year; Lot 3, a piece of land in Blyburgate Street, known as the "poor's pigstie," and forming part of Messrs. Read's sale ground, which was withdrawn; Lot 4, a piece of arable land in Beccles called "the Clerk's piece," containing 3a. 2r. 28p. or thereabouts, let at £14.

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

(To be continued.)

'POINTS' USED IN PARISH PERAMBULATIONS.—There has recently been published a royal 8vo. vol. of 220 pages, with numerous illustrations, giving an interesting account of the London Church and parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, famous as the burial place of the poet John Milton, the historian, John Speed, the martyrologist, John Fox, the navigator, Martin Frobisher, the herald, Robert Glover, the antiquary, Richard Smyth, and many other worthies. In this parish during the Great Plague, 8,000 inhabitants died, and one of the three fac-simile plates of the old Records is a page of the register entries during this period. It appears that many noblemen and gentlemen, whose country homes in the year 1595 were in Essex, Cambridge, and Norfolk, choose Cripplegate for their town residences. When the Plague was at its height in the month of August, 1665, there was a total of no less than 3,556 death entries recorded, while the corresponding month of the following year has but 74 entries. The Dutch and French congregations exhibited remarkable devotion in the best interests of the plague-stricken people, when in 1636 we find them sending Consolators to visit the sick from house to house in Cripplegate, and that at a time when not a few spiritual pastors had fled into the country.

The extracts from the various minute books and books of account are particularly interesting, and it is to one particular item we desire to draw attention. In the Perambulation expenditure we meet with this entry, the like we do not remember to have previously seen in any East Anglian 'Gang-day' accounts:—

Paid for 22 groce of Points on Ascension Day for ye Boyes £2:5:0

'Points,' we are informed in a foot note, are metal tags used to fasten clothes, and were given to the 'boyes' at certain places in the course of perambulation for the purpose of fixing any particular spot in the memory. This is hardly a satisfactory explanation. Halliwell gives POINT (3), a tagged lace used in ancient dress—*To turn a point* to tie the laces which held the breeches. The same 'boyes' had 2 bundles of w^h wands (5^s/-) and a "barrell of Ale" £1. 10. 0.

In the Chelsea Churchwardens' Accounts for 1670 are the following entries:—

Spent at the Perambulation Dinner	-	£3 10 0
Given to the boyes that were whipt	-	0 4 0
Paid for Poynts for the Boys	-	0 2 0

We are to understand from these items it may be supposed, that where stitches were loosened, a tagged lace came in to supply the defect provisionally.

QUERIES.

AN EAST DEREHAM BELL-FOUNDER.—Will some reader of the *East Anglian* give me any particulars that are known respecting Joseph Hatch, who was a Bell-Founder in the 17th century?

C. ELVIN.

SIR ANTHONY WINGFIELD OF LETHERINGHAM, CO. SUFFOLK: HIS MONUMENTAL BRASS.—In the *East Anglian*, vol. I. (o.s.) p. 327, an Inscription is given from a brass commemorating one of *Wingfields sonnes, y^e famed Sir Anthonye, who, at Flodden field did bravely fight and dye*. Can any of the correspondents of the *East Anglian* help me to identify this Sir Anthonye who is said to have died at the battle of Flodden Field? The notice in the *East Anglian* states that the brass was removed from Letheringham Church, but this must be doubtful. Weever, whose work upon Funeral Monuments was published in 1767, makes no mention of this brass, though he records several inscriptions from "the tombs and grave stones to the memory of that noble and ancient family of Winfields all of which are foully defaced."

Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham, was knighted for his bravery at the battle of the Spurs which was fought near Tevonne in France, August 16, 1513. He therefore could scarcely have been present at the battle of Flodden Field, which took place September 9th in the same year. Moreover Sir Anthony of Letheringham lived to be

TEROUANNE

one of the executors of the will of the King, Henry VIII., and a member of the council of the young King, Edward VI.

The Brass referred to above was, I believe, discovered and purchased by the late General Charles Wingfield, R.A., about the year 1867. The General gave it to his elder brother, the late Mr. John Wingfield, of Tickencote, the representative of the oldest existing branch of the family. It is still preserved as a family relic at Tickencote, but the family history of *ye famed Sir Anthonye* is yet an unsolved problem.

E. M. D.

THE USE OF GREEN RUSHES AND PEA STRAW IN CHURCHES.—In the Great Ashfield Tithe Terrier, (*East Anglian*, vol. ii. n.s., p. 335), under "Offerings" it is stated to have been customary for the Parson "to find the Stools with green rushes at Midsummer and Pea Straw at Halimass." What is known of this particular custom?

C. M. W.

[The provision of rushes, etc., to be strewn on the floor of the Church once or twice a year, or oftener, was usual a century or so back. We are not aware how far the obligation to do so generally rested upon the Parson, but such would appear to have been the custom at all events at Great Ashfield upon the occasions to which reference is made. In Mr. A. N. Palmer's most useful *History of the Parish Church of Wrexham*—a book which deserves to be well known—among the Extracts from the Churchwardens' Books is the following:—

1663 Aug: 24 Pd. more to the woman that sweeps the Church * * 8^d and to her sister * * for helping to make cleane the Church before the Rushbearing 8^d., and to the gravemaker and his wife 6^d. a peice, 1^s. for to make cleane the Church and Churchyard against the Rushbearing 2^d. 4^d. (A foot note records the fact that the floors of Churches were formerly strewn with rushes which were renewed but once a year—the occasion, which was one of high festival being generally the feast day of the Patron Saint of the Church.)

—By the word "Stools," the benches or pews are to be understood; the feet of the occupants would rest upon the litter, and the same would offer facilities for kneeling.—Ed.]

REPLY.

BARFORD, CO. NORFOLK (p. 338).—The "Barley-ford" derivation of this place name is too absurd to receive attention. Mr. Rye's discovery of the form of spelling Barrow-ford, in a fine of Elizabeth's time is interesting, but unfortunately there is no "artificial looking mound near the river." We scarcely need point out to one so conversant with the County as is Mr. Rye, that a prominent object at Barford is the ancient bridge; in other words, the *ford* is *barred* or fenced, and has probably been so since the time when Barford was first named. There is Barford in Oxfordshire; also places of the same name in Cambridge-shire, Wiltshire, and Warwickshire.

THE NORFOLK ELECTION OF 1802.—No. III. *Conclusion.*

The following remarks are based upon "A Narrative and Authentic Report of the Proceedings at the Election for Knights of the Shire for the County of Norfolk from its commencement July 12 to the close of the scrutiny on the 28th Augt., 1802," printed by Messrs. Stevenson and Matchett, of Norwich.

There appear not to have been any contested election since that of 1768, when, after a severe electoral battle, Sir Edwd. Astley, Bt. (Whig) and Thos. de Grey, Esq. (Tory) had obtained the seats, since which date the families of Astley, Wodehouse, and Coke, had alternately held them, with the ultimate result that upon the death of Sir John Wodehouse, Bt. (Tory), in 1797, Sir Jacob Hy. Astley (Whig), had been elected without opposition the colleague of Thos. Wm. Coke, the sitting Whig member, and these gentlemen continued to represent Norfolk until the dissolution, which took place on 30th June, 1802.

On the 1st July following, the High Sheriff (Robt. Wilson, Esq.) issued his notice for the holding of a special County Court at the Castle of Norwich, for the purpose of electing two knights of the shire on 12th July then instant, and Messrs. Astley and Coke thereupon issued a joint address.

With regard to these candidates it was stated that Mr. Coke had represented the county in four parliaments, that he had formerly opposed Lord North's Administration and the American War, and that since the Coalition of 1783, he had remained the firm friend of Mr. Fox, "and the open and avowed enemy to the measures which had been pursued by Mr. Pitt and his colleagues," but that with regard to Sir Jacob Astly, "his public character had not yet been marked by any decided political conduct."

A bill thereupon appeared, calling on the freeholders, "as the High Sheriff had fixed the day of election without a previous day being appointed for the nomination of proper candidates," to support a Wodehouse, "who would, like his forefathers, do honour to their choice."

The gentleman thus referred to was the Hon. John Wodehouse, eldest son of Lord Wodehouse, and Col. of the E.N.M., who had represented Great Bedwin in parliament, he was "a supporter of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington, and a friend of peace."

Pending these proceedings, however, on the 5th July, the Norwich City election was determined, with the result of the loss of the Right Hon. William Windham's seat for that constituency, whereupon it was proposed to run that gentleman for the county, and on the 8th July a conference took place between his friends and the friends of Mr. Wodehouse (who on the same day issued his address) upon that subject.

Next day an address, signed "An Independent Freeholder, appeared, urging the claim of Mr. Windham, and calling on the electors to meet at the Angel in the Market Place on the following Saturday, consequently

that day was "one of great agitation in Norwich." Mr. Windham's friends meeting at the Angel, and those of Mr. Wodehouse at the King's Head, with the result that as no satisfactory arrangement could be come to between those gentlemen, Mr. Wodehouse issued a notice that he "gave up his pretensions to Mr. Windham, whereupon subscriptions, payable at Buck's, Honbury Green, were solicited to defray Mr. Windham's expenses of the contest.

The activity of Mr. Windham's friends then showed itself in every town and village. At Yarmouth, the Mayor (Mr. Preston), the Deputy Mayor (Mr. Barker), Sir Edwd. Lacon, the family of Fisher, and Mr. Paget, being specially active, but Mr. Windham having secured a seat "in another place," on the 11th July declined the contest, and thereupon Mr. Wodehouse again offered himself to the freeholders.

At the nomination Sir Jacob Astley was proposed by Mr. R. P. Jodrell, and seconded by Col. Bulwer.

Mr. Coke was proposed by Mr. E. Rolfe (of Heacham) and seconded by Sir John Lombe, Bt.

Mr. Wodehouse was proposed and seconded by Sir Thos. Beevor and Mr. Cubitt respectively.

All the candidates then addressed the assembly, and after some questions and remarks by Mr. Fellows, Capt. Gooch, Col. Harvey, Genl. Walpole, and Mr. Margory, the Sheriff called for a show of hands, which proving in favor of Astley and Coke, a poll was demanded for Col. Wodehouse, and the Court adjourned at half past 12 o'clock.

The poll commencing at 1 o'clock, closed for

Coke	-	1563
Wodehouse	-	1525
Astley	-	1164
Majority		361

And next day the numbers were for

Coke	-	2606
Wodehouse	-	2556
Astley	-	1975
Majority		581

It was then supposed by many of Mr. Wodehouse's friends that he had polled half the freeholders, as it was a prevalent idea that their number had decreased since 1768, when after several months for practice and a close fought battle the whole number polled was 5,568; on the other hand the friends of Sir Jacob Astley relied on a different calculation, and spoke with confidence of the number of voters they would bring from "Marshland and Clack close," and on Wednesday these voters

began to arrive, with the following result on the close of that day there were for

Coke	-	3312
Wodehouse	-	2934
Astley	-	2622

Majority	305
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On Thursday this continued, the poll closing for

Coke	-	3754
Wodehouse	-	3157
Astley	-	3050

Majority	105
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—while Astley and Coke's committee gave the majority at only 61 votes.

From this day Mr. Chas. Marsh sat as assessor to the High Sheriff.

On Friday, according to Wodehouse's returns, the poll was for

Coke	-	3952
Wodehouse	-	3256
Astley	-	3241

On Saturday it closed, upon the same authority, for

Coke	-	4111
Astley	-	3411
Wodehouse	-	3371

Majority of Astley	40
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On Monday for

Coke	-	4260
Astley	-	3548
Wodehouse	-	3491

On Tuesday the strength of each party seemed to be nearly exhausted, as but 35 votes were polled for Sir Jacob Astley, 34 for Mr. Coke, and 25 for Mr. Wodehouse, and in the evening of that day all the candidates signed a consent to the Sheriff to close the poll, which he did, the official numbers then being for

Mr. Coke	-	4317
Sir J. Astley	-	3612
Col. Wodehouse	-	3516

Majority	96
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Whereupon a requisition for a scrutiny of the poll was delivered to the High Sheriff by the Hon. Col. Harboard, seconded by Mr. Calthorpe

and Mr. Beeston, as electors, in the interest of the Hon. John Wodehouse.

Objections to the legality of these proceedings were taken by Mr. Adair, supported by Mr. R. P. Codrell and Mr. Plumptre and Mr. Alderson, and upon the application being acceded to, a counter scrutiny was demanded on behalf of Sir J. Astley and Mr. Coke.

After the adjournment of the court Sir J. Astley and Mr. Coke were chaired round the Market Place, and in the evening there was an assembly of their friends at Chapel Field House, while "Col. Wodehouse with a very large party of his friends, dined at the King's Head with great festivity."

A subscription was opened to defray the further expenses then likely to be occasioned, when the friends of Coke and Astley raised £9,691 17s., and those of Wodehouse over £8,000, for that purpose.

Francis Paul Stratford acted as assessor to the High Sheriff upon this scrutiny, and the following gentlemen appeared for Mr. Wodehouse's electors, counsel Mr. Harvey, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Hart, agent Mr. Gardiner; for Mr. Coke's electors, Mr. Alderson, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. Woodhouse, agent Mr. W. Foster, jun.; for Sir J. Astley's electors, Mr. Hulton and Mr. Mackintosh, agent Mr. D. Jones.

Ultimately the number of votes disallowed from the polls of the candidates amounted to 478, but this deduction did not affect the result of the election, and consequently Messrs. Coke and Astley retained their hardly won seats.

The total number of votes polled during this contest, including those so disallowed on the scrutiny, was 7,251 (being 1,719 more than voted in 1768), and in one instance the remarkable circumstance occurred of two persons voting in six cases in and for one freehold, in consequence of the death of the first voter who was the father of the second.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY.—THE TRINITY.—It is a matter for genuine satisfaction that Didron's important work on the history of Christian Art in the Middle Ages, the first volume of which was published in Bohn's series nearly forty years since, has been brought to a conclusion in the recent issue of the second volume, with Additions and Appendices by Miss Margaret Stokes.* In connection with the recent article on Church dedications to the Holy Trinity (*East Anglian*, Vol. II., pp. 341-2), it is interesting to observe that considerable space is devoted to the subject. The Trinitarians, a religious order founded in 1198 for the redemption of captives, were invested with a white mantle decorated with a red *Cross with double branches*, the Cross being surmounted by an emblem of the Holy Spirit; this was also engraven on their Seal. There are numerous allusions to Churches and Abbeys, &c., dedicated to

* London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.

the Holy Trinity throughout Christendom, but in no case is the appellation of Christ Church applied. It is noticed that the configuration, &c., of these Churches and Convents frequently recalled the idea of the Trinity, e.g. three subordinate Altars annexed to the High Altar, and what is rightly regarded as "a puerile affectation," a constant repetition of the number three. The absence of the divine persons linked together in representations of the early centuries is dwelt upon, not one really perfect group being found either in the Catacombs or upon Ancient Sarcophagi. We know how common this profane grouping afterwards became. In a foot note Didron informs us on the authority of the late Mr. Albert Day, that geometrical Trinities, after the manner of armorial bearings, are constantly to be met with in our own counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, on church portals, funeral slabs, and painted windows, of 15th and 16th century date. We are assured that such examples occur only in the eastern part of England, and are not to be seen either north or west. It is important to note a 15th century piece of sculpture at Sedgeford, co. Norfolk, as having a very direct bearing on the interchangeable character of the dedications of Holy Trinity and Christ Church. It represents St. Christopher bearing the infant Jesus; "yet this Child," says Didron, "is not Jesus only; He is the impersonation of the Trinity, for three heads are seen on that one little body. Thus we have one instance of Christ in his own person comprehending the entire Trinity." It will be seen from these extracts how exceedingly valuable this new volume of the "Christian Iconography" is likely to prove. The Appendix II. gives the text of the *Biblia Pauperum*, translated from the Latin.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XVI.

(VOL. II. N.S. p. 285).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,141.—Continued.*

MARTEEL

MARTEN, Bildeston

MARTIN, Palgrave

" Hadleigh, Whatfield,
Shelley, &c.

" Hemingston

MARTYN, Long Melford

MARTLESHAM

MASCALL

MASHAM

MASKEREL

MASON

MASSEY

MATHER

MATHEW, Bury, &c.

MATHEWS

MAULKIN, Bury

MANDEVILE

MAUNDEVILLE

MAURICE

MAUTEBY

MAUVEISME, MAUVEISIN

MAWE

MAWLE

MAXEY

MAY

" Boxted

" Stutton

MAYD

MAYDENHEATH

MAYLE
 MAYHEW
 MAYNARD
 MEADOWS
 MEASE
 MEAUTYS, MEAUTIS, MEWTAS
 MEENE
 MELFORD
 MELL
 MELLER
 MELLING
 MELLIS
 MELTON
 MENDHAM
 MERES
 MEREST
 MERILL
 MERKE
 MERRY, Heringfleet
 METCALFE
 METFIELD
 METHOLD
 METHWOLD
 METTINGHAM
 MEYER
 MEYERS
 MEYNILL
 MICKLEFEILD, MEKILFEILD

Add. MS. 19,142.

MICKLETHWAIT
 MIDDLETON (Bart.)
 MIDLETON, Mendham
 MIDELTON
 MIGHILLS
 MILBORNE
 MILDE
 MILDENHALL
 MELDING, MILDING, MEAULING,
 MEALING
 MILDMAI
 MILES, Woodbridge
 MILESON

MILL, DE MOLENDINO
 MILLER (Bart.)
 " Bungay &c.
 " Walsham
 MILLES
 " Cockfield
 MILLS, Bury
 " Great Bealings
 " Saxham
 MILNER
 MILTON
 MINGAY
 MINNOT
 MINSTERCHAMBER
 MINSER
 MIRIHILL, MIRIEL
 MISTERTON
 MITCHELL
 MICHELL, MITCHELL
 MOESE
 MOLINER, MULLINER
 MOLINES, Lord
 MOLINGTON
 MONCEAUX
 MONEWDEN
 MONEY, Somerleyton
 " Sternfield
 MONNINGS
 MONSEY
 MONSON, Lord, and Lord Sondes
 MONTACUTE, Earl of Salisbury
 MONTAGU
 MONTAGUE
 MONTALT
 MONTCHENSY
 MONTFORT
 MONTGOMERY
 MONTHERMER
 MONTPIERS
 MOODY, Ipswich
 " Moulton—Bury
 MOOR
 MOORE, Kentwell Hall

(To be continued.)

PARISH REGISTERS OF CAMPSEA-ASHE, SUFFOLK. LICENCE TO EAT FLESH ON FAST DAYS, AND OTHER ENTRIES.—Owing to an alteration of trains I recently found myself at Wickham-Market Station with four hours to wait. Accordingly I called upon the Rev. G. A. Archer, Rector of Campsey-Ashe, who courteously gave me access to the Parish Registers, from which I was enabled to make the following extracts. The first four volumes are of parchment, and have been well kept. The period included in Volume I dates from 1559 to 1697. On the first page is inscribed:—"1559. The Regester boke for the church of Ashe next Campsesey for marrings cristninges & burrynges from the yeare of our Lord God 1559 and the first yeare of the Raigne of o^r souarg ladye Elizabeth the queens matie that nowe is," &c.

On folio 39 appears the licence above referred to:—"decimo die marcij Año dom̃ 1632. Whereas francys Bristow gent and M^r Colt his daughter living in our towne of Ash, have requested of me to graunt them a lycence for the eatinge of *flesh upon fasting daies* I being pson of the said towne of Ash haue granted theire request & given them a lyceat (quantum in me est) according to the statute in ye case pvided. divers good causes moving me hereunto ptly sett downe in the lycence & ptly w^r known unto my self. In witnesse whereof I have subscribed my name the day & yere aboue written. *Willm farrer.*"

Anno domini 1637.

Ash juxta Campsey. Robert Camborne Clarke and pson of Ash did reade the *Articles of Religion* the eight day of October one thousand sixe hundred thirtie and seaven being Sunday in the time of diuine service at morning prayer. Witnesses John Brame. The mark x of Edward Skinner.

Marriages performed according to the late Act of Parliament from February the 7, 1653.

The *agreement of Mariag* between William Linsell & Christian Robinson *being published* three tymes in *framlingham market* next before this daye & no oposition being thereunto made. The Marriage between them was solemnized here this 24th of November 1654.

M^r Thomas Smyth & M^r Margaret Leman ware maried by Justice Sheppard the first daye of January 1654. their *agreemt of mariag* being formerly published in Ashe Church the 17, 25, & 31st days of December 1654, according to the Act.

1748. S^r Samuel Prime K^t: One of the Kings Sergeants at Law singleman, and M^r Hannah Sheppard of this Parish Widdow Augt ye 21st

S. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich.

FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXII.

29 September 1655.

Assembly.

"Att this assemblie it is desired that the Wardens shall take care to inquire for A good Tennant for the ffarme in ffalkenham late Shepperde.

"It is agreed that [blank] Ketteridge shalbe sent to To shewe cause why he doe leate out his ffarme to sefall people wthout order & to giue An accomte to M^r Bailiffes.

"It is allsoe agreed & ordered that the Counsell of this Towne M^r Wade M^r Humphrie & M^r Clark shall take such order for the Recoveringe of the Monies due frō John Neave to the Hospitall of this Towne or for the Recoveringe of the possession of the house he dwell in & allsoe to take order for the Recoverie of the possession of the house in the occupaçon of Thomas Seamons & the Seller in the occupaçon of John Jowers and to pceede in Lawe or otherwise agt either of them as they shall thincke fitt & to make Reporte of their doeings to this house.

"It is agreed that Richard Bennett of Harw^{ch} shall take the Anchorage of such shippes as shall come & Anchor wthin the haven of this Towne Renderinge An Accompt to this Towne of the pfitts of the same And that the same shalbe pboundd att the next great Court.

"It is agreed that the Gentlemen hereunder named or any three of them shalbe A Comitte to inquire into the Admiraltie & to search in the treasure for such writings as shall Concerne the same and to advise wth Counsell & to make Reporte to this house :—

M^r BailiffesM^r DennyM^r Robt. DunkonM^r Robt. ManningeM^r Rich. HayleM^r Robt. Sparrowe

Robt. Clarke.

"Ordered that the treasurer shall forthwth mende the Crane as shall be thought fitt by workemen.

"Allsoe at this Assembly it is agreed that all such of the Twelve & of the fflower & twentie as shall att any time hereafter make default of his Appance att any Assembly aboue one hower after the hower of warneinge given him to Appaere that then eðie of the Twelue shall forfeit ij^s & eðie of the xxiiijth xij^d And the same forfeitures to be Laid downe att the next Assembly after the said default of Appearance to the Use of the poore of this Towne unlesse they cane shewe such Cause to M^r Bailiffes for the time beinge for there absence & excuse as they shall like & allowe of And if any pson shall faile in the laicinge downe of there sd forfeitures then the same shalbe Leauied by waie of distrese of there sefall goods & chattells to the use aforesaid."

29 September 1655.

Great Court.

"Ordered that in regard M^r Newelect Brandlinge beinge deteyned

by Sicknes whereby he could not wth out great piudice be ßsent this daie to take his oath it is therefore consented unto & agreed that he shall take his oath att some pettie court.

"Ordered that Gilbert Linefeild shall haue A Wyne Lycense for him or Asignes to drawe utter & sell Wyne wth in the Inn called the Greye hounde paieinge ffyve Markes A yeaere this to continewe duringe the townes pleasure the License to be sealed att some petty court.

"Ordered that the Wyne Lycense sformerlie granted to John ffarmyn shalbe continewed paieinge ffyve Markes A yeaere or else shall determyn this ßsent daie the continuewance to be duringe the townes pleasure the License to be sealed att some pettie Court.

"Ordered that in regard of the little employem^t the gaoler hath he shalbe discharged of his Rent due to this towne for the Gaole paieinge 12^u 10^s to M^r Butter late Treasurer & ffor the time to come shall paie but 5^u A yeaere & this to continewe during the townes pleasure.

"Ordered that Hambden Hart shalbe sued for none paiem^t of his Rent.

"Whereas by A Letter from M^r Newelect Brandlinge dated the Nine and Twentieth day of September One Thousand Sixe hundred fiftie and ffive directed to him that did execute the office of Towne Clerke att the great Court then held for the Towne the said M^r Newelect Brandlinge did thereby nominate M^r John Smythier M^r Henry Whiting M^r Robert Dunkon and M^r Jacob Caley Justices for thensueinge yeaere, And the said letter beinge showne to M^r Newelect fisher the said M^r Newelect fisher did agree for the Three first that is to saie for M^r John Smythier and M^r Henry Whitinge and M^r Rob^t Dunkon but as for M^r Jacob Caley he did disagree and did fforbare for the ßsent to nominate any other. And this by Agreem^t is entered.

[signed] Nath^l Bacon."

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

(I.) CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES—(II.) QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BOOK OF PRAYERS IN A NORWICH LIBRARY.—The store of bibliographical information most pleasantly diversified in the latest volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* (London: Elliot Stock), under the title of "Literary Curiosities and Notes," is a valuable addition to this important series. The different sections are comprised under Book-making and Bookselling—Libraries and Book Clubs—Bibles, Prayer Books and Devotional Books, with the usual array of excellent notes, index, &c. Two East Anglian items are of special interest. (I.) The desk upon which Fox's "Martyrs" lay in the church of Lessingham, Norfolk—"a hutch of unpainted and almost unshapen boards, evidently designed

for the safe custody of the book when not in use," is further described as existing in 1846, "by the north wall of the chancel adjoining the communion-table rails." The narrow shelf at the top served as a lectern, and the book—a first edition—was secured by the accustomed chain. Dawson Turner, the writer of the original note, says he was informed by the Rev. Richard Hart that Jewell's *Apology* was chained to a desk in Whissonsett church, Norfolk, and Fox's *Martyrs* in the church of Northwold, Norfolk, while four or five volumes, so chained at Wisbech, were reduced to the covers only. It would be interesting to learn if these chained books are still in existence, also if other like instances are to be elsewhere met with in the Eastern Counties. (II.) There is an account of the Prayers of Queen Elizabeth, with Bishop Tanner's allusion (*Bibliotheca*, p. 260) to a book of prayers in "the Norwich Library" believed to have formerly been Queen Elizabeth's, with "A prayer to be said in time of extream sicknes," written at the beginning of the book in the Queen's own hand. What is further known of this book, and what "Norwich Library" is intended? The ease with which such items of interest can be found and referred to, is one of the many excellent features of this publication.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XXXIX.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), temp. EDWARD VI.

[No. 171.]

ii^{jo} Nouembr A^o Dñi 1547

Wykh^m The certyfyate of John Sawer & Thomas Gyrlyng
Cherchewardens there

	We certyfyte that we w ^t the consent of town	} sold a yere paste xxx ⁱⁱ
Sold	hathe sold a sylu ^r crosse a sylu ^r Sensors	
	oñ silu ^r candylstyke the p ^{ce}	

Whereof

We shall receyue by yere xⁱⁱ tyll the hole s^m be payd and xⁱⁱ therof was due at Michaelmasse last paste.

[No. 172.]

Wyrlyng^m A sertyfyatte made by Wyth^m ffalke and Rycherd Gegyll church wardens of wyrlyng^m the ffyrst yer of Kyng Edwards the Syxte.

It^m solde by the hands of John bery gentyllman, Roßt Jarmyn, Thom^s ffalke, wyth^m ffalke, Rycherde Gegyll, and Symond Tobby wythe consente of the hole prych / won crosse of Sylver the p^{ce}———viij^d

Whereof receyvyd iij^{li} / The weche we have bestowyd vpon
the repracyons of owr chyrch /

Itm the reste of the money remaynyth in the hands of wyllm
payn of becclys gent by oblygacion to be payd at the feest of the
Nativyte of owr lorde nexte to come.

No. 173.

iii^o die Nouem^{br} A^o Dñi 1547

Wysett	The true certyficat of John Goche & Edmūd ffirst Cherchewardens there	
Sold	We certyfie that we w ^t the consent of town v yers past hathe sold a Syū Bason & a peyerd of Chalys p ^{ce}	} iii ^{li}
Implements w ^t vses	Whereof we haue payd for the ledyng of or Cherche	

[No. 174.]

Yoxford / The certificathe of Rychard balldwyn & John
Raynolld Chyrchewardyns there

Sale	I ^o sold by the hands of y ^e Chvrchewardyns whom we can nott reherse & the hole consent of the towne iij yerys paste to a golldsmythe of london as mvche plaate as cam to the sum of	} xii
imployments	whereof ys bestowyd in bryngyn vp poore chyld also beyng of lond enlargyn y ^e Kyngs heyewaye	
Sale	I ^o sold to master Robart Hopetvn at ye assvmsayon of owr ladye daye laste by John brooke & Wyllm blokke chyrchewardyns as mvche plaate. sum	} xv ^{li}
implyments	Whereof ys bestowyd in Whyttyng & Wryttyng of owr chyrche walls w ^t y ^e mendyng of owr glasse wyndowes w ^t y ^e repracyon of owr chyrche paale	
Remayne	soo remayne	xiii ^{li} x ^s

[No. 175.]

.....	xx.....
..... ll	x ^s
.....mon	vi ^s v
.....damian [1] y ^e yonger	xx ^s
.....thomas cooke.	xx ^s S ^m iij ^{li} x ^s

Ma that the Chalyce of sylver and the cope afore said ar appoynted
for the dyvnye s^rvise and the resydue of the said goods is comytted
to the custodie of Mathewe Stephane

Oxynford

John Seynteler John Tey.

(To be continued.)

HOLY TRINITY OR CHRIST CHURCH. (pp. 341, 342.)—The reference to "Christ Church," Canterbury, p. 342, reminded me that Morant shows that the same has also been called St. Saviour's. Turning to the passage, (*Hist. of Essex*, II. 383,) I find it stated that the manor of Bocking was in 1006 granted to the "Priory of *St. Saviour's*, Canterbury," and in a footnote the wording of the grant is given "*ad Ecclesiam Sci Salvatoris in Dorobernia*." The next paragraph runs "*St. Saviour's* was then the name of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury as founded by Austin and served by monks. After the burning of it by the Danes in 1011, and the building of it by Archbp. Lanfranc, it was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*; and by that name is the entry made in the Domesday-book." The Domesday entry, given in footnote, is "*Terre Sancte Trinitatis de Canterberia*" and "*Bocking tenet semper Sanctas Trinitas pro manero*" &c.

For further elucidation I have turned to the *Monasticon Anglicanum* (ed. 1817) and found (Vol. I. 81) as title to the chapter "*Christ Church, or Holy Trinity Cathedral, and Monastery of Benedictines in Canterbury*." The list of grants (of which I count 127) is headed "*Donationes Maneriorum et Ecclesiarum Ecclesie Christi Cantuarien*," and in the great majority of these grants the name appears (with slight variations and grammatical change) "*ecclesie Christi in Dorobernia*" (thus in the oldest grant A.D. 687) or "*ecclesie Christi Cantuar.*" The Roman name of the city, Dorobernia, derived probably from a name yet more ancient, does not occur in the grants later than 1052.

But to the above naming there are three notable exceptions, though only three. In a grant of A.D. 790 we have "*ecclesie sancti Saluatoris in Dorobernia*;" and in another of the year following "*ad metropolim Saluatoris ecclesiam in Dorobernia*." The third exception is in a grant temp. Henry II., in which we find "*ecclesie S. Trinitatis Cantuar.*" In this one grant only does the name thus appear. Domesday Book, however, noting the possessions of the church, invariably gives the name as Holy Trinity, thus, "*manerium monachorum sancte Trinitatis*."

Bishop Tanner, in his history of the church, has "from this time (i.e. 1080, when it was rebuilt) this monastery was often stiled the church or priory of the *Holy Trinity*, as well as *Christ Church*." He also quotes "*R. Canuti cartam de primatu et libertate eccl. S. Salvatoris in Dorobern*." The date of this is 1018; and though more than two centuries earlier, i.e. 790, we find, as above quoted, that the church is also mentioned as of the *Holy Saviour* (not St. Saviour's), yet even earlier, and as far back as 603, we find it named "*eccl. Christi Cantuar.*"

Morant, therefore, cannot be correct in saying that *St. Saviour's* was the original name, and that a change of name was made on the rebuilding of the church by Lanfranc; for both before and after that period we find it called *Christ Church*.

The investigation leads me to agree with the writer, (p. 342,) that the names Christ Church and Holy Trinity "have been from a very

early period interchangeable;" that in this the church of Canterbury was not an exception although it is but seldom mentioned as Holy Trinity; and that here the more obvious interchange of Christ Church and Church of the Holy Saviour was, at an early period, sometimes made.

W. L. RUTTON.

TERMS USED IN TALKING TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—In controlling the movements of domestic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities. In driving yoked cattle and harnessed horses, teamsters cry "get up," "click click" (tongue against teeth), "gee," "haw," "whoa," "whoosh," "back," etc., in English speaking countries; "arre," "arri," "juh," "gio," etc. in European countries.

In the United States "gee" directs the animal away from the driver, hence to the right. In Virginia, mule drivers gee the animals with the cry "hep-ye-e-a;" in Norfolk, England, "whoosh-wo;" in France, "hue" and "huhaut;" in Germany "hott" and "hotte"; in some parts of Ruesia "haitä," serves the same purpose. To direct animals to the left another series of terms is used.

In calling cattle in the field the following cries are used in the localities given: "boss, boss" (Conn.); "sake," "sake" (Conn.); "coo, coo" (Va.); "sook, sook," also "sookey" (Md.); sookow" (Ala.); "tlofi, tlofi" (Russia); and for calling horses, "kope, kope" (Md. and Ala.); for calling sheep, "konanny" (Md); for calling hogs "chee-oo-oo" (Va.).

I am desirous of collecting words and expressions (oaths excepted) used in addressing domesticated animals in all parts of Great Britain, and abroad, and should be most thankful for assistance in this direction. In particular I seek information as to:

- (1) The terms used to start, hasten, haw, gee, back and stop horses, oxen, camels and other animals in harness.
- (2) Terms used for calling in the field: cattle, horses, mules, asses, camels, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and other animals.
- (3) Exclamations used in driving from the person, domestic animals.
- (4) Any expressions and inarticulate sounds used in addressing domestic animals for any purpose whatever (dogs and cats).
- (5) References to information in works of travel and general literature will be very welcome.

To indicate the value of vowels in English, the vowels-signs of Webster's Dictionary (Unabridged), should be used, and in cases of difficulty it would be well to spell phonetically.

University Club,
New York, City, U.S.A.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

QUERIES.

SUFFOLK FLORA—LOCAL WORDS.—I have heard the name "QUAN" or "QUANN" given in Suffolk for the purple willow (*Salix purpurea*), and "JILSTER" for one of the forms of *Salix triandra*. Can any of your readers explain these words?

Beccles.

R. E. LEACH.

"HOG LANE" AS AN EAST ANGLIAN PLACE NAME.—Can any *East Anglian* reader tell me of a "Hog Lane" other than one which I believe exists in Ipswich? Is there not one in Norwich? It would be interesting to learn the origin of the name; also its derivation. I should like to be informed as to the wide-spread use of this place-name, or otherwise, e.g. there is a "Hogsthorpe" in Lincolnshire.

NEMO.

REPLIES.

17TH CENTURY TRADE AND OTHER TOKENS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK (p. 370).—At one time I hoped to see the lists of Tradesmen's Tokens, commenced in Vol. iv. of the *East Anglian*, continued in the new series. I now find a new edition of Boyne's work on "*Trade Tokens*" announced by that enterprising publisher Mr. Elliot Stock, under the editorship of Mr. George C. Williamson, which may perhaps compensate for the deficiency. Having no work upon local tokens by me to which I can refer, I send a short list of examples which have come under my notice.

Norwich Farthing, 1668, and Arms.

Half Farthing, John Hutton in Norwich, Manx Legs and Initials.

Norwich Farthing, 1667, and Arms.

Halfpenny, John Harvey, of Norwich. Weaver at Loom, Castle and Lion.

A Norwich Farthing, 1670, and Arms.

Norwich Halfpenny, Arms. Ob. shield and St. Andrew's Cross—indistinct (! Whose is this).

Norwich Halfpenny. MDCCCL. Ob. Newton, Silversmith and Jeweller. Figure of Britannia.

Sudbury Halfpenny. MAY THE TRADE IN SUDBURY FLOURISH. Arms. Ob. PRO BONO PUBLICO—date indistinct. (I take this to be Sudbury in Suffolk, but whose token is it, for it is clearly that of a tradesman.)

I trust the above may prove of some use to Mr. Skinner, who sometime ago enquired for such Tokens.

E. A.

BATELES—BAILES—(FISHING RIGHTS IN THE WENSUM, p. 348).—Two senses may perhaps be attached to this term:—1. The cricketing term, the bail for the top lying piece of the wicket, which would correspond with poles on the top of the water to stop weeds from clogging the mill wheel. 2. A place to catch fish, viz., the bay or weir to catch eels, now called an eel trap. The latter would imply more or less the sense of Rods, or a series of rods—formerly, no doubt, the rods were set upright in the river; but now they are more usually placed horizontally in a frame, or both ways.

H. F. N.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208, 232, Vol. II.—I beg to send the following additional names and varieties I have found on East Anglian brass-faced clocks; but cannot get Cambridge-shire makers.

Barthrop *Ixworth*John Christian *Norwich*Rob^t Goodwin *Smallburgh*Rob^t Gymer *Norwich*Martin Hill *Yarmouth* Qy. Hall, as given p. 109-10A Hunt *Yarmouth*John Iulen *N Walsham*Benjⁿ Lockwood *Swaffham*

R Mann *Norwich* Silver^d dial engraved, shewing phases of Moon and date

Caleb Manley *Beccles*Richard Marsh *Ipswich*W^m Nickals *Wells*Thomas Simpson *Gt Yarmouth*Tho^s Utting *Beccles*John Wenham *East Dereham**Bury St. Edmund's.*

JOHN C. FORD.

Continuing Mr. Ford's list of 'grandfather-clock' makers, I note the following:—

Robt Gymer *Norwich*, Brass face oval head, handsome lacquered caseW^m Swaine *Woodbridge*— Kempt *Yoxford*Fras. Mayhew *Parham*S. Simpson *Yarmouth*Jno: Johnson *Halesworth*Saddleton *Lynn*

Jer: Hartley (no place given) with raised birds of Paradise on face, angles, winged angels.

F. H. V.

EAST DEREHAM FOUNDRY.—JOSEPH HATCH.—The East Dereham Foundry, according to Mr. L'Estrange (*Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 47) only maintained its existence between 1756 and 1760, and the only founder recorded as having worked there, is Joseph Mallows. His *chef d'œuvre* was the peal of eight bells at North Elmham. Joseph Hatch belongs to another age and county. He was the most important of the three founders of his name who had their head quarters at Ulcombe in Kent. Several particulars may be found about him in Dr. Daniel-Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 33, and a still fuller account in Mr. Stahlschmidt's *Bells of Kent*, pp. 75, 80, where a copy of his Will is given. He did an enormous business in his own county, though apparently not much outside it, and he died a wealthy man and childless. The dates on his bells range from 1602 to 1639. Though many have been recast there are still 155 in Kent. Of the old peal in Canterbury Cathedral, four out of the six bells were from his foundry, and so is the present "Bell Harry," at the top of the central tower. In 1606 he recast the bells at Birchington for £23 18s. 8d. He was employed also in one of several recastings at Cranbrook, as may be seen in the transcript of the parish accounts (*C. B. of Kent*, 236-240). He commonly uses a small black letter type, "Joseph hatch made me," after which generally comes a badge of 3 bells. Occasionally, as at Hinxhill, he employs Roman capitals. He married on Dec. 20, 1607, Jane Prowde, and was buried at Bromesfield, Sept. 17, 1639. His tomb is still to be seen there.

CECIL DEEDES.

BEAUMONT FAMILY (p. 340).—In looking over our church registers, the earliest dated 1603, I find the following entries:—

Richard Beamond, sonne of Anthony Beamond and ——— his wife, was baptised 8th day of September, 1609.

1628, Nov. 8th, Thomas Beaumonde and Joan Gentleman were married.

(The name of "Gentleman" appears on the list of Bailiffs of the Borough.)

I have been favoured by a friend with the details of the arms and crests of the Beaumonts, who came from Normandy in the 13th century as Bellmonds, Bellmonts, and acquired lands in Yorkshire.

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argt. langued and armed azure, within an orle of nine crescents of the second. *Crest*: a bull's head erased, quarterly argent and gules. *Motto*: Fide sed cui vide.

A Fras. Beaumond sat for the Borough of Aldeburgh in 1572.

Southwold.

F. H. VERTUE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTURBANCES IN IPSWICH DURING
THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.—No. IV.

- The 9th Charge general } 32 That afterwards the said Bailiffs and Justices unlawfully suppressed or p̄termitted such materiall witnesses and evidence as should and ought to haue bene examined and could haue discovered all the names of all y^e said Riotous persons and y^e Contrivers of the same./
- The 10th Charge perticuler } That John Bridges and John Manning servants unto one Zephany fford and such other witnesses as were examined touching the said misdemeanors the said Cage & the other Confederats by the Combinaçon aforesaid did openly check and disgrace & hauesince suppressed concealed and obscured such other materiall evidence as was given touching the said fact./
- The 11th Charge perticuler } 33 That by the Combinaçon aforesaid y^e watchmen of the said Towne that ought to haue bene ready to haue assisted in removing the said force neglected that night to haue performed the duty of their places in y^e said Towne and parish where his Lord^{sh} howse stood./
- The 12th Charge perticuler } That the def^t Cole, Lucy his wife, and Witham th'elder the more to countenance and incourage the said Riotors by the Combinaçon aforesaid falsly published and divulged to diuers of his Mat^{ties} subjects in and neere the said Towne about the time of the said Riott comitted That his Lord^{sh} had lately bene at Norwich and that his Lord^{sh} was presently routed out there./
- The 13th Charge perticuler } 34 That about 5^o April: 12^o Car: Jonathan Skynner Cler: a Conformable and learned Minister with in y^e Towne being peaceably in y^e streetes there Phillip Coatnell by the abettment of y^e said Confederation in further execuçon of their Combinaçon did then strike the said Mr Skynner with a Cudgell and did alsoe then & there with his naked Knife drawne violently assault the said Mr Skinnf and swore a greate oath that he would stabb him & would then haue murdered him if he had not suddenly escaped from him./
- The 14th Charge } 35 That about the 13th of June last the same Mr Skynner meeting the said def^t Ashley in the said Towne Communed with him of certaine reuyling Speeches used by the said Ashley against his Lord^{sh}s and that the said Ashley had publicly wished his Lord^{sh} Confusion Whereupon the said Ashley by the abettment aforesaid Called y^e said Mr Skynf drunken parson base knave & many other reprochfull termes and provoked the said Mr Skynner to combate./
- The 15th Charge perticuler } 36 That y^e said Confederats haue by the Combinaçon aforesaid at sundry times wthin 2 yeeres last past caused procured & suffered many disgracefull speeches and publike assaults affronts & iniuries to be done & comitted in y^e streets of

y^e Towne & y^e suburbs hereof upon y^e person of his Lop and
 37 unto y^e said M^r Skyner & unto M^r Duncon M^r Nowell &
 M^r Mappletoft Clerks & to M^r Holland Loe & others of his
 Lo^{ps} servants.

The 16th Charge } 38 That shortly after ye said outrages complaint was made
 perticu- } hereof to y^e def^{ts} M^r Sparrowe M^r Humfries and M^r Cage
 ler } being Justices within the said Towne who Contrary to their
 oathes & duty of their places by the conspiracy aforesaid not
 only refused & neglected to inquire after & to punish the
 offences according to Lawe but encouraged them in their
 unlawfull attempts./

The 17th Charge } 39 That about 14^o Oct: 11^o Car: an attachment was awarded
 perticu- } out of y^e high Comision Court against y^e defend^t Adams
 ler } upon Complaint of many factious misdemeano^{rs} and for his
 Contempt of y^e said Court w^{ch} was shortly after delivered
 to y^e def^{ts} M^r Sparrowe & M^r Humphries then Bailiffs of the
 said Towne who were required to cause the said Adams to
 be apprehended and ought by the duty of their places soe
 to have done Yet the said Bailiffs wilfully neglected &
 refused soe to doe Albeit the said Bailiffs and their officers
 who had power to execute the said writt were or might haue
 beeneseueral times in the said Adams Company within y^e Towne
 after they receaued y^e said writt & before the returne thereof./

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES AT IPSWICH IN
 CONNECTION WITH THE LINEN INDUSTRY DURING THE
 17TH CENTURY.—PART I.

Isolated references to French, Italian, and Dutch refugees, who from time to time have settled in the town of Ipswich, are to be met with in the Register and other books of several of the Parishes. We find detailed and more precise information respecting a French settlement towards the close of the 17th century, in entries contained in the Great Court and Assembly Books of the town, for *verbatim* extracts from which, given below, we are greatly indebted to our valued correspondent, the Rev. W. E. Layton. There has never been a very extensive settlement at Ipswich, or indeed in Suffolk, of French Protestant refugees, although at one time the immigration into the town of foreign workpeople seemed likely to result in the formation of no inconsiderable colony; this was in connection with a French Linen Manufactory. We are left in doubt as to the precise time of their first coming, and the particular circumstances connected with the incursion, but it appears that the undertaking in question was set on foot early in the year 1681.

In the *Memoirs of Thomas Papillon, of London, Merchant, 1623-1702*—a most interesting volume, by Major A. F. W. Papillon, R.A.,

published last year at Reading—we learn that Thomas Papillon was one of the adventurers for raising stock for setting the poor French Protestants on work at Ipswich in connection with the manufacture, and for some time was Treasurer of the fund. It appears that nearly seventy adventurers subscribed for amounts varying from £5 to £80, some spreading their subscriptions over a period of three and four years. We are indebted to Major Papillon's nephew, Mr. P. O. Papillon, for a copy of the balance sheet submitted at a General Meeting of the Subscribers held 25th March, 1683, from which it appears that rather more than half of the sum subscribed was then due. But as Major Papillon points out, while the purpose in hand had been accomplished of usefully employing the refugees, the undertaking was anything but remunerative. We have the permission of Major Papillon to print the Report of the General Meeting, a *fac-simile* copy of which appears in his ancestor's memoirs, with the autograph signatures of some of the more eminent of the adventurers. The balance sheet is here printed for the first time:—

Present
The Earle of Berkeley
The L^d Bp of London
S^r John Moore
M^r Roger Lock
S^r James Oxenden
M^r Dean of Cant.
M^r Du Bois
M^r Firmin
M^r W^m Carbonnel.

At a Generall meeting of the Aduenturers in the Stock raised for Setting the Poore french Protestants in worke at Ipswich on the Linnen Manufacture at Mercers hall the 26 day of March 1683.

The Bookes kept for this Stock were Produced by Mr. Papillon, as allso a ballance of them And the Account of Cash both of Receipts & payments by the Treasurer audited by M^r Gerard Vanhuythuysen, M^r James Williamson & M^r William Carbonnel appointed Auditors at a generall meeting ye 2^d of Octobr Last, By which it appeared ther was Remaining in Cash the 28th february Last Twenty two pounds Eight Shillings and tenn pence half-penny and that ther was then 86 peeces of halfe holland & 95 peeces of Course Linnen in Custody of Mr. Papillon beeing all the Linnen Unsold, sent from Ipswich to this day Estimated according to the Cost at Six hundred and twelve pounds two Shillings and two pence three farthings besides yarne, flaxe and other necessarys Remaining at Ipswich as in y^e said bookes and the ballance therof appeares.

The Adventurers did approue of the Said Ballance and Accounts, and with Return of thanks to M^r Papillon for his great Charity and pains hee had taken in this affair, hee was desired to continue the Charge of Treasurer for the year ensuing, which (upon M^r Carbonnel's promise to take it off his hands the year following) hee accepted; and is hereby empowered to receive a third quarter part of Every Ones Subscription (which was now agreed to & ordered to be forthwith paid to S^d M^r Papillon And to issue out the same for Carrying on of the Service by warrant under the hands of any five or more of the Trustees nominated & appointed by the order of the ninth of February 1683.

W ^m Prichard	Berkeley
Jo. Tillotson	H. London.
W ^m Carbonnel	Jno Lawrence.
Roger Lock	John Moore
John du Bois	James Oxinden.
Tho. firmin	E. Stillingfleet
Issac & Jacob Delillers	Gerard vanheythuysen
Peter Bar.	

1211 Ballance of the Bookes kept for the Account of the Aduentures in the Linnen manufacture at Ipswich taken the 28 of february Dr.

2	To Sr John Moore for $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription remaining to pay	25
2	To Henry Lord Bishop of London $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription	30
2	To Sr Josiah Child $\frac{1}{2}$	50
2	To Sr John Laurance $\frac{1}{2}$	25
2	To Sr Joseph Ashe $\frac{1}{2}$	50
3	To Sr Robert Clayton $\frac{1}{2}$	25
3	To Sr James Edwards $\frac{1}{2}$	25
3	To Sr Patience Ward $\frac{1}{2}$	25
3	To Thomas Papillon $\frac{1}{2}$	25
3	To George Earle of Berkley for 4 yea. at 20£ p ^r annum	80
4	To Sr Henry Johnson $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription	25
4	To Peter Barr $\frac{1}{2}$	25
4	To John Morden $\frac{1}{2}$	25
4	To Edward Stillington Dean of St Pauls $\frac{1}{2}$	25
4	To Joseph Herne $\frac{1}{2}$	25
5	To Sr John Frederick $\frac{1}{2}$	25
5	To Sr Rob: Viner 3 yeaes at 20£ p ^r annum paid for 1 yea. rests	40
5	To William Carbonnel $\frac{1}{2}$	25
5	To Alderman Henry Cornish $\frac{1}{2}$	25
5	To John Drigue $\frac{1}{2}$	10
6	To Abraham Hibert $\frac{1}{2}$	10
6	To James de new $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
6	To J ^{mo} Willan $\frac{1}{2}$	10
6	To Daniel du Frie $\frac{1}{2}$	10
6	To Peter Hushar $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10
7	To David Primerose $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10
7	To Benjamin de Jenne $\frac{1}{2}$	5
7	To Christopher Le Thuillier $\frac{1}{2}$	15

Ballance of the Bookes kept for the Account of the Adventurers in the Linnen Manufacture at Ipswich is Dr.

To severall owing on their subscriptions as on the other side £913 15

12	To Roger Lock for $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription	10
12	To John Houblon $\frac{1}{2}$	20
12	To Charles Thorold $\frac{1}{2}$	10
12	To Abraham Dolins $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
12	To John & Thomas Lane $\frac{1}{2}$	25
13	To Jacob Lucy $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
13	To Sr W ^m Pritchard Lord Mayor $\frac{1}{2}$	25
13	To Thomas Sheppeard $\frac{1}{2}$	10
13	To Isaac Jurin $\frac{1}{2}$	10
13	To Humphry Edwin $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
14	To John Gray $\frac{1}{2}$	5
14	To Peter Houblon $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
14	To James Houblon $\frac{1}{2}$	20
14	To Nathaniel Tench $\frac{1}{2}$	10
14	To John Cudworth $\frac{1}{2}$	10
15	To Edward Rudge $\frac{1}{2}$	10
15	To John Paige $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10
15	To Sr James Oxinden $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10
		1148 15 0
17	To Yarme for 494 Ponds 1 Porté of fine yarne & — lb.	
	other yarne resting	241 13 8

This Ballance produced to the Adventurers at a Generall Meeting

Endorsed—

Balance of the Bookes for the Stock in the Linnen Manufacture at Ipswich taken the 28 february 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ being the 1st yeaes and aproued by the Adventurers y^c 26 March 1683

Tho: Papillon
Tho firmin
John du Bois
Isaac & Jacob de Liller.
Gerard vanheythuysen.
Peter Bar.

Balance $\frac{1}{2}$ contra		Cr.	
1	By Stock for the severall subscriptions amounting to 2210 $\frac{1}{2}$ abating 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mess ^{rs} Bonnells subscription		2195 — —
	Transported to the other side		
7	To Moses Coulon $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	12 10
7	To Peter Renew $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	12 10
8	To David Cognard $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	5
8	To Peter Delmé $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	12 10
8	To Isaac & Jacob de Lillers $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	15
8	To Samuel le Thuillier $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10
8	To Sterman Olmuis $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10
9	To John Tauernier $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	5
9	To John Bloudell $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	5
9	To Gerard Vanhnythnyen $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	15
9	To Francis Tyssen $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10
9	To James Williamsen $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	12 10
10	To Peter Herenghooke $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10
10	To Peter Kesterman $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10
10	To Isaac de Vinck $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	7 10
10	To Nathaniel Letten $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	15
11	To John Pollexfen $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	5
11	To Dr. John Tillotson deane of Canterbury 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p'an for 5 yea p'd 1 yea.	- - - - -	20
11	To Sr. W ^m Turner 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ p'an for 3 yea: on which paid 10 0 0	- - - - -	20 00
11	To George Dashwood $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription	- - - - -	18 15
11	To William Sedgwick $\frac{1}{2}$ of his subscription	- - - - -	5
	Transported to the other side	- - - - -	913 15 0

Balance $\frac{1}{2}$ contra.		Cr.	
	By Stock as on the other side	- - - - -	2195 — —
18	To Flax & Hempe Remaining	- - - - -	9 04 9
19	To farne, for rent & charges	- - - - -	38 08 5
	Note the flax & hempe is not yet brought to acct		
20	To Utensils disbursed on that acct ouer and aboue what Received of y ^e Charity	- - - - -	1 01 3
21	To Charges generall for severall disbursm ^{ts}	- - - - -	8 12 3
23	To Henry Coupé & Comp ^y to account	- - - - -	17 08 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	To Account Curant or Generall acct of the manufacture for extr Charges	- - - - -	74 — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	To Linnen manufactured for 86 p halfe holland & 25 p course Linnen cost	- - - - -	612 02 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
28	To Reparations paid on that acct	- - - - -	4 02 11
29	To Cash Remaining in cash	- - - - -	22 08 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	To Charity in the disposition of the Lord Mayor & Lord Bishop of London for clothes furnished in necessity, Chimney mony and Loomes, which in the writing at y ^e first subscriptions their Lord ^{ships} undertooke for	- - - - -	17 01 11
			£2195 0 0

at Mercers hall the 26 March 1683 And allowed and Aproued of

BERKELEY.

Jn^o Laurence.

E. Stillingfleet.

W^m Prichard.
H: London.
John Moore.
James Oxinden.
Jo. Tillotson.
Roger Locke.
W^m Carbonnel.

In addition to these documents, there exists in MS. at the Bodleian Library, a letter on the subject, written in French, addressed to the Bishop of London. Also a statement or declaration respecting the same, bearing the signatures of the Bailiffs, Portmen and others of the town of Ipswich, signifying their desire to see the enterprise maintained, it being "in danger of falling down." Neither of these important documents have hitherto been noticed. The Ipswich official statement is the more interesting as bearing the signatures of twenty-five prominent townsmen of the period, and on account of the importance of the closing words, "the french that live in our Town do pecably heartily and willingly conform to the government established both in Church and State. The ready conformity of the strangers to ecclesiastical rule and custom as "by law established," clears up all doubt as to the existence or otherwise of a 'French Church' in Ipswich.

We recently directed Major Papillon's attention to these papers, and that gentleman kindly proceeded to Oxford and obtained copies, for which students of local history will join us in heartily thanking him.

"À Monseigneur

Monseigneur l'Evesque de Londres

En sa Maison

a

Fulham

Monseigneur,

Obeissant au Commandement de Vostre grandeur je vous Envoys avec la presente l'etat des toilles d' Ipswich la maniere dont on a fait Les Sols Pour en disposer quand vous l'aurez approuvé, vous remarquerez a quoy Revient L'ella de chaque sorte, et a combien ceux qui les ont évalués estement chaque sorte. Il est vrai qu' a La verite, Elle pourront monter de quelque chose, mais jus qu' on cella pourra aller, c'est ce que je ne puis juger Cella dependant de l'encouragement ou du decouragement que les actrepteurs y Trouveront. Apres Les a voir Examinees, depts, Je vous 'renvoys aussi Monseigneur La Lettre de ces gens d' Ipswich Laquelle Le Preux rendit hier a La bourse a un de mes fils, Lorsque votre grandeur se sera donne la peine de reconnoistre depres L'etat des toilles elle trouvera assurément qu' on a raison de dire de bouche & Par Lettre a S^{rs} Coupé & Dubois qui conduisent cette Manufacture a Ipswich, qu' il est de la derniere necessité, de reduire Les Ouvriers sur un pied que la Manufacture puisse subsister,—Etant tout clair que Moins de quelque ressource Imprevenue elle ne peut pas estre soutenue, y aiant tout aparence que Le Capital se Consommara bien plus viste qu' on n' avoit preveu. J'attendray Les ordres de vostre Grandeur pour m' y conformer entierement. Cependant Je suis dans profond respect.

Monseigneur

Vre Tres humble & tres
obeissant Serveur
Carbonnel.

Londre Le 19^e Avril 1685.

"FORASMUCH as the French linen manufacture, a few years ago set up in the Town of Ipswich by the express Commands of his late Majesty of ever blessed memory, is like to be in time very advantageous, not only to our Town, but also to the whole Kingdom, and yet is in danger of falling down for want of a necessary fond for the supporting of it: We therefore, the Bailifs, Portmen, and other Gentlemen of the said Town of Ipswich, do hereby declare that we are very desirous that the said Manufacture should be encouraged by all persons and all lawful means possible. Which we do the more earnestly desire, because the french that live in our Town do pecably, heartily, and willingly conform to the Government established both in Church and State. Written this 8th day of Juine 1685.

Jonⁿ Pemberton
Law^r Stlosted

Jonⁿ Burrough
Jonⁿ Blomfeild

Ri Philips

Ro. Clarket

Tho: Brooke, Towne Clerke

John Camplon

Tho. Wright

Witt. Fye

J. Barber

Chr. Milton

Philip Brown

W^m Browne

John Lambe } Bai:
W^m Neale } liffs

Nich: Bacon

Peyton Venling

John Wade

James Page

Miles Wallis

Truth Trevail

Hen. Capon

Jn. Barvel

John Long"

Smiles (*Huguenots in England and Ireland*) says, the refugees who settled in Ipswich in 1681, were engaged in the manufacture of fine linen under the superintendence of Bonhomme, a refugee from Paris and one of the most skilled manufacturers in France. The manufacture of linen seems to have been supplemented by that of sailcloth, which must have been a very marketable commodity in a port like Ipswich. The elders and deacons of the French Church, in Threadneedle Street, are said by Smiles to have raised the necessary funds for the support of the refugees, until such time as they could maintain themselves by their industry. This scrap of information it will be seen is but partially corret. Smiles does not pursue the matter further, but subsequent events point to the failure of the industry.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MAYFLOWER OF IPSWICH, 1631.—The current number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* contains a further instalment of the extremely valuable "Genealogical Gleanings," which Mr. Henry F. Waters is collecting for the Society from among the testamentary dispositions of English citizens. Among the East Anglian Wills in the Prerogative Court (St. John 90) is that of Mr. John Carnabye, of Ipswich, Merchant, proved 2nd July, 1631. It is

interesting as mentioning a bequest to his son, Samuel, *inter alia*, of "one halfe quarter or eighth pte of and in the good Ship called the *Mayflower*, of Ipswich. To daughter Mary Carnaby, a two and thirtieth part of the same Ship, and to son in law John Brandlinge, a sixteenth parte, with the stock, tackle, furniture, and apparrell unto the same belonging, &c." Apart from the *Mayflower* of the Pilgrim Fathers of 1620, that of Lynn (1588), a gun boat so named, proceeding to Salem from the Isle of Wight in 1629, "a ship called y^e *Mayflower*" alluded to in the Beccles Churchwardens' Accounts of 1674, appearing in this No. (p. 383), we have here a further indication of the prevalence of the designation as a ship-name during the period referred to.—(*Vide* pp. 348-9.)

EARLY WILLS, ETC., IN DIOCESAN ARCHIVES.

We owe to the enterprise of Mr. Alfred Gibbons, of Minster Yard, Lincoln, an extremely valuable series of books—The Lincoln Record Series—now in course of publication by Mr. Williamson, of that city. Two of these volumes have already appeared (1) *Early Lincoln Wills*: An Abstract of all the Wills and Administrations recorded in the Episcopal Registers, at Lincoln, 1280-1547; and (2) *Lincoln Marriage Licences*: An Abstract of the Allegation Books between 1598 and 1628. Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the late Mr. Samuel Tymms' interesting volume of *Bury Wills*—between 50 and 60 complete examples—brought out by the Camden Society some years since. Mr. Gibbons' volume differs from the *Bury Wills*, inasmuch as the Wills are abstracts only, but it must not for a moment be imagined that it is of less value. It is no mere selection, but the entire contents of the Episcopal Registers from the time of Edward I. to the end of Henry VIII. reign, some hundreds of documents, in all of which the interest and importance is in every respect retained without the necessity of being obliged to wade through much that is apt to give weariness without profit. It would be impossible to do justice to this volume in the space of a brief notice. Every page is replete with Antiquarian interest of the widest possible kind, illustrating the social and religious life of people of every rank and degree. It would be easy to compile from this source alone a series of studies on many a quaint observance of our ancestors. Some idea, however slight, of the value of these Abstracts may be seen in the following references to points we deem of some interest to our readers:—

The Will of John de Ffenton, Archdeacon of Suffolk, who was buried in the Priory Church of the Holy Trinity, at Ipswich, and appointed a priest to celebrate for two years in St. Margaret's, Ipswich, for his own soul, the souls of his father and mother, and William, Bp. of Norwich, was proved, it is found, both at Lincoln and Norwich, an uncommon occurrence, but in special cases resorted to. Bequests are made for the erection of Stone Crosses, *e.g.*,

a Market Cross at Welleford to cost Cs., Wayside Crosses at Irthlingburgh, &c., but no instance occurs of a bequest for a Churchyard Cross. It is interesting to note the mention in Tryng Churchyard, on the east of the church, of a Cross called *Palme Cross*. The Soul Bell is thus alluded to:—

Item lego tribus hominibus pro pulsacione campanarum pro anima mea iijd.

We find Canons and others not only giving particular directions for their burial and the erection of some particular kind of memorial stone, but stating the precise form of inscription and other minute particulars.

There are many references to Pilgrimages to Walsingham and other places, sometimes by deputy. Relics are frequently mentioned by way of bequest, notably pieces of the true Cross, a bone of St. George, a "pyne de euvre of Thos. à Beckett," etc. The custom of the change of surname at Ordination, however much the name was honoured, and which fell into disuse soon after the Reformation, is noted. A quaint custom is found in the following direction:—

"The residue of my goods to be sold as quickly as possible, *Communi pretio*, so that the purchasers may be bound to pray for my soul."

Service and other books are frequent articles of bequest, "A Missal of the *new use of Sarum*" is alluded to in a Will dated 3 March, 1389. A curious bequest is in a Will, written in English, 6 May, 1450:—

"Item all my Syluer Wessell xxvj platers that I am s'ued withall dayly and xxij sawcers which I am served withall dayly, I wold that it be smytten in koyne and to be departed amonge poere houbondes here in the Contre."

The vicissitudes of the clerical life receive frequent illustration in bequests by wealthy individuals to needy Clerks of an annual sum of money *until beneficed*. It is interesting to trace the gradual enlargement of Parish Churches through the munificence of liberal donors. Several places in Norfolk and Suffolk are incidentally mentioned, *e.g.*, we note the Manor called Pynkneyhall, in Northfolk, &c.

In its way the Marriage Licence vol. is equally important, and will be of immense value to the genealogist. In all respects both books are models we should be glad to see generally followed.

HOLLAND AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—It is next to impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude we, as a country, owe to the Dutch nation for the many advantages we have derived from intercourse with the people of Holland, chiefly in respect to matters industrial. Professor Thorold Rogers, who has written the volume, "Holland," in Mr. Fisher Unwin's admirable series, "*The Story of the Nations*," while recording, as he does so well, the leading points in connection with its history, gives much valuable information relating to the commercial interests which at an early period brought the two countries, and the eastern part of our own more especially, into close contact. While England was the only country from which good wool in any quantity

was to be obtained, the Netherlands was the only market for this valuable commodity, and from thence the finest cloths were distributed over Europe. The Hollanders who came to our own Eastern Counties bringing with them their skill and their looms, did so, to use the words of Mr. Rogers, "rarely and fitfully." It was not until the War of Independence and the Spanish Persecution that they found their way to England in any large number. The revolt against the Papacy, in which the industrious Flemings were continually engaged, had its counterpart in the determined resistance to Papal authority by the sturdy Norfolk weavers, who were the principal followers of Wicklif, and were led to the stake in such large numbers that the martyrology of other counties sinks into insignificance compared with Norfolk. In connection with the well-known Naval engagement with the Dutch off Southwold, in 1666, there is a striking portrait of their Admiral—the renowned De Ruyter. There are upwards of fifty similar portraits and other engravings illustrating this interesting account of a nation in which many an East Anglian has special interest, and whose story as related by Professor Thorold Rogers, cannot fail to delight.

BECCLES CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. No. VI.

Beccles } The Account of Mr Edward Tyrrell, one of ye Churchwardens of ye
1674. } Towne of Beccles aforesaid in ye County of Suffolke for ye yeares 1672 and
1673 as followeth.

		lib	s	d
The Discharge.				
Imp-ims	Expended at William Bendyes upon ye day we were first elected into our offices	00	05	03
	giuen to a poore seaman 6 ^d : & paid daviſon for a booke 10 ^d	00	01	04
	pd William Cole for amending a pew in ye Chancell	00	01	06
	Expenned at ye Gen ^l alls upon ourselues and ye Questmen	00	02	06
	* giuen to Catherine Tully & Mary Chaimblyne wid: haueing	00	02	06
	susteyned great losse by fire	00	01	08
	Expended at ye Guildhall at making ye poore rate	00	01	08
	Expended at William Bendyes at ye rec ye p ^{re} ceding	00	04	00
	Churchwardens accounts			
	pd Jo ^s West for carrying a warr ^t to Weston agt Riches Tanner	00	01	00
	pd Isaac Girling for his yeares salary	00	04	00
	pd him more for helping Joyne's to worke about ye Church	00	00	08
	pd Mr Wm yallop y Lds rent for ye yeare '71	00	02	07
	giuen to 4 seamen being cast away w th a passe to travayle to Lynn	00	01	00
	Expended on ye townsemen about ye townie busynes	00	01	09
	pd Mr Love for 2 warr ^{ts} to remoue one Tyrrell to Blundeston	00	02	00
	& ye wid Barber to Gillingha(m)	00	01	00
	pd him more for a Mittimus for Pain	00	01	00
	pd Girling for helping ye Masons for worke done in ye Church	00	01	00
	giuen to two poore seamen	00	00	06
	pd Henry Brooke for twice washinge & amending ye Surpliss	00	02	04
	pd for bread and wine for ye Comunion on Xmas day	00	12	09
	pd Girling for making cleane ye church agt Xmas	00	01	00
	pd Tho: Walker ye Mason for worke done about ye churchwall	00	02	08

* Beccles suffered severely by fire during the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1856 damage was done to the value of £20,000 according to an old ballad of the time. Other fires in 1662, 1667, 1669.

	lib	s	d
pd m ^r yallop for Lords rent for y ^e years 72:2 ^d 6 ^d & for an amoyment (!) 6 ^d , in all	00	03	01
Expended at Will Bendyes on y ^e townsmen when o ^r rate was made	00	02	09
for making y ^e rate	00	05	00
pd Brooke for washing of y ^e Surplisse	00	01	00
pd M ^r Love for a warrant for John Paine	00	01	00
Pd William Bendy as by his bill app ^r on y ^e Pambulacon day 1672	04	17	00
pd William Bendy for worke done about y ^e Church and Churchyard as app ^r by his bill	01	13	00
pd _____ for worke done about y ^e Church and Steple as appes by his bill	00	15	00
pd m ^r Roger Love for seu'all monthly rates and acco ^s entring	01	16	06
pd William Denny for worke done as by his bill appe ^r	01	12	09
pd m ^r Gisleham as by his bill appeth	00	15	02
pd Edw ^d Cole for worke done about y ^e Church and steple as by his bill app ^r	03	02	10
pd to Myles Beane as by his bill appeth	00	13	06
pd Robert Rooke for worke done about y ^e Church and steple	02	02	00
pd Issac Smith as by his bill appeth	03	01	05
pd m ^r Locker	00	10	06
pd m ^r William yallop as appeth by bill	00	02	07
Expended at y ^e General	00	02	00
Expended at y ^e making y ^e poor rate	00	01	08
pd for a new Comunion cloath	01	12	00
pd for y ^e making and ma'keing y ^e same clooth	00	01	06
pd William James for two bellropes	00	08	00
giuen to a poore Seaman sent by a passe	00	00	06
pd for bread & wine for y ^e Comunion at Easter	00	12	03
giuen to a Sea Captaine	00	00	06
giuen to two poore travayle's with passes	00	01	06
pd Girling for his q ^r teri dg !!	00	01	00
pd for washing and amending y ^e Surplisse	00	01	05
pd Girling for cutting & cleanseing y ^e churchyard of nettles	00	01	05
pd John Dyer for worke done in y ^e Church	00	01	06
pd Girling his q ^r salary	00	01	00
giuen to a Seaman who lost his ship called y ^e Mayflower. Sam ^l youngs by name	00	02	00
pd m ^r Locker at y ^e Gen ^l alls	00	02	04
pd m ^r Gisleham for drawing y ^e p ^r sentmts at ye sd gen ^l alls	00	01	00
pd for bread and wine for y ^e Comunion at Whitaunday	00	12	03
pd to William Bendy as by his bill appes	01	02	00
pd by expences for y ^e suite for my pte	18	18	00
pd more to m ^r Newbury for charges about getting Bathoes money	00	05	00
pd for monthly taxes for y ^e hermitage house & Edm ^d Artys his land	00	01	10
	31	00	10

The Charge

Rec of Wm Bendy a yeares rent for y ^e Hermitage house	02	00	00
of m ^r Edm ^d Artys for a yeares rent '72	01	02	00
of James Seaman for a yeares rent	02	05	00
Recd for y ^e rate for 5 ^d and under	04	08	00
Recd for my pte by y ^e rate	33	02	09
Recd of m ^r Saye's being monyes gained by y ^e suite ag ^t Robert Batho	05	00	00
	47	17	09

	lib	s	d
Reed for y ^e rent of Robert Brownrigg Esq ^r his meadow	-	02	15 00
The monyes disposed of as followeth.			
pd to Haslett for 12 yards of blew cloath at 2 ^s 8 ^d y yard	-	01	12 00
pd for three ounces of thrid	-	00	00 09
pd for nine dozen of thrid buttons	-	00	01 01
pd Robert Soane for makeing y ^e 6 coates for these 6 boyes	}	00	09 00
(vidlt) to Guddersons boy 1: Walkers boy 1: Primroases			
boy 1: Parkinsons boy 1: Pennyes boy 1: and Townes			
boy 1:			
Pd to Thomas Greene for bread	-	00	12 01
		02	15 00

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

(To be continued.)

HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES.*

A remarkably successful attempt to illustrate the history of the suppression of the religious houses from a stand point at variance with that usually taken, is before us in the first vol. of a work of extreme interest bearing the above title. Notwithstanding the fact that the writer, Francis Aidan Gasquet, owes allegiance to the Papal See, having as a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict filled the office of Prior of St. Gregory's Monastery at Downside, Bath, the book is most impartially written. The evils which preceded the Reformation are not by any means overlooked, and are not infrequently displayed in order that the reader may be better able to weigh the exact position assumed by the writer. If there is any leaning to a view favourable upon the whole to the state of the monastic houses at the time of the dissolution it is, as Fr. Gasquet tersely puts it, owing to the fact that for three centuries and a half the contrary story has been "repeated, improved and emphasized."

The devastation wrought by the Black Death, illustrated by reference to the gaps made in Norfolk parishes, when it is said 1,000 benefices were without Incumbents, many of which were served by "Shavelings," is regarded as a link in the chain of circumstances tending to the disintegration of the Church. It is questionable how far this may have been the case, seeing that Bishop Bateman, who had obtained a dispensation from Clement vi. to ordain sixty clerks only 21 years of age to fill vacant cures, actually ordained but *five* below the canonical age, which indicates no very exceptional scarcity of priests, probably owing, as Dr. Jessopp seems to think, (*Diocesan Hist. of Norwich*, p. 120) to a reserve of unbeneficed clergy; and he further argues from this that the educational attainments of the clergy were by no means so scanty as is generally imagined, and he states that instances of benefices bestowed at the time upon any below the priesthood, are rare.

* London: John Hodges, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Although not of the greatest importance, one of Fr. Gasquet's most interesting chapters treats of "Cardinal Wolsey and the Monasteries," and has references to the Ipswich College and the seizure and annexation of the Rumburgh Priory in Suffolk.

It is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that laid down, and both strongly and convincingly insisted upon, viz., that the Commissioners deputed to inquire into the condition of the monasteries did *not* report as is commonly asserted, that two-thirds of the monks were at the time of their visitation "leading vicious lives under cover of their cowls and hoods." This view is undoubtedly sustained by documentary evidence, much of which is to be found in the Public Record Office, including the "*Comperta*," containing a report of the monasteries of the diocese of Norwich in the hand writing of one of the visitors, John Ap Rice, and recently published in Vol. x. of the *Calendars of Letters and Papers* by Brewer and Gairdner. That Legh, Layton, and other of the Commissioners were the subservient tools of Cromwell, who was himself intent on the suppression of the monasteries from motives of greed and personal aggrandisement there is little room to doubt, and these were the men whose accusations against the monks are generally received. "The Comparison of the *Comperta* documents, also with previous and even subsequent visitations," writes Fr. Gasquet, "tends to throw discredit on the revelations supposed to be contained in them, and to show how little they can be relied on as manifesting the moral state of the religious establishments. Thus the monasteries of the diocese of Norwich were visited regularly and constantly by the bishop from 1514 to 1532, and in the acts of these visitations which usually include the *Comperta*, is to be found a record of the state of religious houses in that diocese.* Many of these monasteries and convents are the same, against which, in 1535, Henry's visitors bring charges of a very serious nature. In several instances Bishop Nicke, after examination, registers as his judgment "all is well" in 1532, where Legh and Ap Rice, in 1535, find much serious evil. That the bishop was zealous in this duty of visitation, and rigorous in his correction of what he found out of order, is amply proved in his register. Thus, on August 1st, 1532, the bishop sent his commissioners to visit and report upon the Priory of Pentney. After examination, and on the testimony of the entire community of 15 monks, the visitors declare that every thing is in a good state. Three years afterwards Legh and his fellow lay grave charges against the prior and five of his religious. In the latter case, nothing is forthcoming but the word of two prejudiced and biassed agents of Cromwell; in the former we have a record of every individual member of the community, backed by that of the episcopal delegate. This is but one instance of many that might be adduced; in which the evidence of

* Bibl. Bod., Tanner MSS., 132, 210.

the episcopal registers distinctly contradicts that of the royal visitors, as to the real state of the monasteries."

But it must in all fairness be borne in mind that Bishop Nykke was greatly embittered against the reforming party; witness the reprehensible part he played in the condemnation of such men as Bilney, and that on evidence not inferior in point of value to what is adduced to strengthen Fr. Gasquet's contention, and the Bishop's testimony in this matter can in no way be regarded as without prejudice.

Many are the interesting points raised in this important contribution to Reformation literature which cannot here be followed. Doubtless not a few of our readers will seek to acquire the book for themselves; it is certainly worthy of the attention of a wide circle of readers, who will be truly glad to form an acquaintance with the work. That the first volume should have reached a third edition in the course of a few months, speaks highly both in respect of its worth as a work of great research and literary merit, no less than for its deeply interesting character, and singular,—we might almost say—unique position.

"ENGLAND IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY."*—That the author of this book, the late Rev. Wm. Denton, should have found the keenest interest and pleasure in its preparation goes without saying, and many workers in old-time literature will fully appreciate the labour at which it has been produced. It would be difficult in a few brief lines to do justice to a work like this, teeming as it does with information gathered from innumerable reliable sources, prominent among which are several of the most valued of East Anglian authorities. It is however no mere string of quotations, but a well arranged and orderly method of treating the various features that mark the period, every conceivable topic in connection with the fifteenth century coming to the front. Not the least important parts of the book are the author's own observations, evidently the result of thoughtful reading and extensive research. Scarcely a page is without its array of, by no means uninteresting, reference foot-notes.

Alluding to the rural population, Mr. Denton writes:—

"Some parts of East Anglia, a thriving agricultural as well as a manufacturing province, probably supported nearly as large a number of inhabitants as they did at the beginning of the present century. According to the Subsidy Roll of 51, Edward III., Norfolk and Suffolk had a population of 213,828, whereas London, with Middlesex, had a population only of 46,076. Then Suffolk and Norfolk contained almost an eighth of the population of England and Wales, now they contain not much more than the twenty-ninth part."

It is interesting in connection with an enquiry recently made in the *East Anglian* to read under the heading of "Manures" the following:—

"There was, however, one source which ought to have supplied large quantities of manure for the field. The practice of strewing the floors of churches and dwelling-

* London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.

houses in town and country with straw, hay, tree loppings, fern and rushes, and of permitting this mass of decayed vegetable matter to remain until it had become offensive to the smell and almost as highly charged with putrescence as the litter of a farmyard, ought to have placed at the disposal of the farmer a store of manure to enrich his fields. We hear, however, only of its occasional application to this purpose."

The Common Field System is characterized as "wasteful" since, as it usually lay in long strips it could never be sufficiently ploughed, &c., so as to yield abundance. Towards the close of the Middle Ages these open field holdings were discouraged.

In distinguishing between 'Inns' and 'Ale-houses' we are made acquainted with the Inn as a lodging, a place of reception, &c., the traveller had however on arriving at an Inn in a town to send to a Victualler and Vintner for required meat and drink, a 'Licensed Victualler' and an 'Inn holder' belonging to distinct classes, and gathering as a rule, in good sized towns, each under his own Guild-banner, and at this date not allowed to interfere in the other's vocation. By a statute of 13th Edw. iv. this distinction appears to have been abolished.

The position occupied by the peasant class and the severe restrictions under which they were placed is clearly set out, and the case of the Norwich worsted weavers who were exempted from the provisions of a stringent policy affecting the receiving of apprentices, serves to illustrate the commencement of the exercise of privileges which having first been extended through the whole of Norfolk, became general in the time of Elizabeth. A Bondman's career is suitably portrayed by a reference to the success achieved by members of the Paston family, extracts from the well-known "Letters" affording many important glimpses of the state of society. The meaning of the term 'yeoman,' as used during the middle ages, has been much debated. Mr. Denton briefly regards it as comprehending "both agriculturists and artisans who were journeymen—day labourers in short." How far this is correct we must leave, at any rate for the present.

While many will find in "*England in the Fifteenth Century*" just the book to familiarize them with the period to which reference is made, the more exact student will esteem it as a very useful compendium, at once satisfactory and reliable.

QUERY.

'TOMBLAND,' NORWICH.—I should be glad to learn the origin of this name, 'Tombland.' Can it be stated precisely? The popular idea, a *place of tombs*, is, I imagine, a mistaken one. I do not remember to have met with a Norwich historian who has so much as suggested a meaning. The Parish of St. George Tombland was anciently "St. George-at-the-Monastery Gates."

B. D.

REPLIES.

"HOG LANE" AS A PLACE NAME, p. 370, VOL. II.—The Ipswich lane, so called, is a passage in the parish of St. Clement, leading from one busy thoroughfare to another. If we remember rightly the lane has no occupants, a line of dead wall running on either side. Strangely enough the disused and little known Jewish burying-ground, shut off as it is so entirely from the buildings by which it is closely surrounded, is in the immediate vicinity. The Parish Workhouse had its back entrance into Hog Lane. The name is a common one, and possibly the designation with its numerous cognate terms, owe their origin to sundry causes, among which we may suggest the following—I. (1) a place into which the hogs were usually turned; or (2) a way by which they were driven to avoid a longer and more difficult path. At Leeds there is a "Swine Gate" as well as a "Boar Lane," and possibly somewhere near, a "Pig Market." We are not aware of any such surroundings at Ipswich. II. A lonely and unfrequented way, inspiring fear (A.S.—*Hogge*, care, fear). III. A lane through a steep and hilly way (*Hogh*, a hill). The Ipswich lane is certainly in a *low-lying* district. IV. If the name is of modern growth, perhaps a filthy or neglected passage. In all probability it was formerly the case in Ipswich, "fit only for hogs" as the saying goes. The overflow of the adjacent river—once of frequent occurrence—may have something to do with giving such a character to the place, or perhaps even its proximity to the Workhouse.

The far-fetched interpretations adopted by Edmunds (*Names of Places*) are in all probability misleading. To derive *Hog*, *Hogges*, *Hox*, *Ug*, *Ugges*, &c., from the vague personality of "some Norse chief called Ugga" (!) is not likely to meet with general acceptance. Taking this view, Edmunds names Uggeshall (Suffolk), besides several places in the counties of Bucks, Middlesex, Devon, &c.

Until about the last thirty years there was a "Hog Lane" in Bury St. Edmund's, leading from College Street to Guildhall Street. In a plan of the town, date 1740, it is called "Hogg Lane." It bounded the south side of the old Workhouse, in the time of Edward IV. Jesus College. Hog Lane is now altered to College Lane.

Bury St. Edmund's.

J. C. FORD.

A "Hog Lane" still exists at Felixstowe, and is claimed by the parish. The name may be traced back a great number of years. *Query*, Is it a relic of old days when the Manor was everything, and when a Swineherd exercised his office, and the hogs were here fed and otherwise tended? This seems not an altogether improbable conjecture, and perhaps worth consideration.

E. A.

THE ORDER OF FUNERALS, RINGINGS, &c., AT NORWICH.

The following very interesting paper is headed :—"A Copy from a Manuscript of Mr. Kirkpatrick relative to the Ringing of Bells, Divine Service and regulation of Funerals in the City of Norwich." It was among the Norris MSS. recently purchased by me, and has not, I think, ever been printed before.

Putney.

WALTER RYE.

Copied from a Manuscript of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

"By tolling a Bell is meant when by an easy pull of the Bell rope y^e Bell moves but little and only so much as to make the Clapper strike the side of the Bell and is done so easy that one man often in this manner tolls that is chimes 3 or 4 Bells the Ropes one with each hand & Foot.

Notice upon Holy Days of Prayers: Sunday Sermon 2 Bells toll'd 1—2, 1—2, &c.

Notice of Communion on Sundays & Christmas y^e least Bell toll'd on y^e Eve 2 or 3 Hours.

Christenings	but few public	the Great Bell
toll'd	of some Bodys Death	the Great Bell rung
Easter and Whitsunday	to prayers only	Call of Christmas
Pet & And but 3 chimes.		for a Funeral

General Ringing Days y^e 2 Birth Accession & Public rejoicing days fixt or occasional.

Particular	Coronation
Parishes	Public Rejoicing Dayes.
Maiors Aldermen Sheriffs Feast hainers	Wedding &c.

Prayers precede every Sermon.

Such persons as are disposed dayly to spend some time in y^e public Worship of God have in this City stated besides occasional opportunities and first on Sundays. Every Sunday prayers and Sermon both forenoon and afternoon at y^e Cathedral viz: in y^e choir mornings & in St. Luke's Chapel afternoons unless upon Holy Days or Chief Festivals then tis in the Choir afternoon. Notice at 8 begin Ministers chime in at 9. At St. Peter Mancroft prayers and Sermon twice & at all the other parochial Churches once. Prayers every week day three times at the Cathedral viz: first at 6 o'clock in the morning during the Summer & when the days are shortned at $\frac{1}{2}$ an Hour after 6 and in Winter at 7. Call to Notice given by tolling a Bell during the preceeding half hour. Again at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Notice 1 Bell at 10. 2 at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 10. 2 Bells toll'd & last at 3 in the afternoon. Notice 1 Bell 2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 call to these by chiming 3 Bells a $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour & on St. Days the 5 Bells.

Prayers twice every day at St. Peter Mancroft, Summer at half after

eight in the morning, Winter at 9 & in y^e afternoon Summer at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 4 Winter at 4. Call by during the preceed $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour a lesser then this Every week Day in the year unless upon a holy Day, then the morning pray^s are not till about 10 & so & every Tuesday there is a sermon called a Lecture Sermon in the forenoon prayers then are immediately before the Sermon. Call by ringing Great Bell an hour before begin about 10.

Also at St Andrews a Sermon every Thursday in y^e forenoon, begin $\frac{1}{2}$ after ten. Call by ringing Great Bell $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

Besides these divers Anniversary Sermons upon public and other particular occasions.

Prayers also at many Churches upon Holy Days notice where by 2 bells toll^d in the morning & call about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after ten by the usual chiming in which they first toll the least Bell a while, then the 2nd then the next Biggest a while & so on to the Biggest & then chime all some a Saints or sacring Bell.

Of Funerals.

Tis usual about the 3rd day after any person is dead to make the Funeral, the day before which and about the time of the day on which y^e Interment is intended to be performed Notice is given of the Death of such a person, by the great Bell of the Parish where the deceased dwelt and died, which at first passes a certain time, that is tolls 3 or 4 Strokes or more and then intermit a little while, which passing is thus continued a greater or less time according to the Estate and Reputation of the Deceased & for persons of Note half an Hour or more, for poor persons only a short time. Also less for children than Men or Women. The Bell having passed a while is then raised and rung a stroke or two now & then for about an hour, the Bell thus rung (in the manner of ringing before a Sermon) the Bell thus ringing is by some called a Soul Bell and having rung a sufficient time is ceased. After which so many Knocks or Strokes are giving by tolling the Bell as to signify what the person was, whether old or young Man or Woman, Married or Unmarried viz:

3	Knocks for a little Infant.
4	" Boy.
5	" Maid 6 Maid 7 Mar. W ^m
8	" Single Man 9 Married Man.
10	" Ald ⁿ Record[er]

A person of small account a lesser Bell & Children and besides this ringing of the Bell at the parish of the deceased tis usual to have the great Bell of other parishes rung at the same time being set out by Relations Friends or acquaintance of the deceased in their respective parishes & according as the person (was) of great or less note so at more or less parish sometimes a Bell in every parish in the City & in

the manner before related except that there is no passing the other Bells that being only done at the parish of the deceased.

St Peter's & St Andrews Bells never give any more than 3 chimes for any Funerals if the deceased be carried into another parish to be buried. Then before the carrying the Corps to Church tis usual to chime about half an hour more or less according to the worth of the deceased 4 or 5 times intermitting as much time between each that during the last of which chimes the Funeral proceeds to Church where being entered the Churchyard, y^e Bells cease chiming and the Coffin is placed before the Desk where (here is evidently an omission) & the Corps being interred the latter part of the office for the dead being read by the Minister at the Grave & when done the Company return back to the House in order And [unintelligible] upon the burial of a parish Clerk or Ringer tis usual when done to raise the Bells and ring a peal.

The Times various some at one chime very early in the morning to avoid much Company. Such was much used about the Winter 1500 when the City was very sickly and there died about twice the usual Numb weekly for many weeks, some are also buried very late at night for having fewer Company & thereby the less expence, which is commendable commendably done, when a Man that has lived & died in good Reputation & Esteem, yet leaves but a slender estate and therefore thus privately interred for saving that money w^{ch} must necessary be expended upon a Funeral suitable to y^e late Reputation of the deceased. But this is too often culpably practised by Covetous Heirs & Executors of the persons dying wealthy whom they nevertheless interred obscurely.

[This appears to have been intended to have been put in some other place.] When a person on account of being interred with near Relations is buried in another Parish than that where he died in, then doth it chime at both parishes the usual number of times & when the funeral passes to the place of Interment it chimes at every parish respectively whilst they pass through it thither.

So when a person deceased is carried into the Country for the same reason, it chimes at all the Parishes, as they pass thro' them, y^e like for any funeral coming from some other place and passing thro' the City in its way further.

Speak not of Noble Funerals but Good Citizens Manner of Funerals are either Ticket or Free Funerals. Ticket Funerals are such as when the Relations of the deceased or such as have the Management of the Funeral send for Invitation to every person they intend shall be at the Funeral y^e day before the Funeral Ticket or square pieces of Card sealed with the Arms of the deceased or some other seal upon black sealing wax y^e messenger desiring their company at such an Hour &c. who coming about the time appointed to the House of the deceased at their entrance

(generally) deliver their Ticket & receive a pair of gloves wrapped in white paper as a Funeral gift which everyone holds in their hand along the Street when the Corps is carried to the Church y^e Company being come a Glass of wine is usually given to each.

The Bearers and Relations receive their Rings if any are given & mourning Hatbands of black crape & [*Query*]

The Corps is placed upon Stools in the Chief Room & a pall cast over it, the Rooms & Candlesticks being garnished with Funeral Greens as Sprigs of Bay Laurel Rosemary &c. & sweet water & some sprigs of them tied up for the Bearers to carry in their hands. Man being corruptible dust. The Relations put on their mourning Cloakes as also do the under Bearers.

When all things are ready the Coffin is carried into the Street and the Under Bearers take up it upon their Shoulders & the Pall being pulled over them the Chief Bearers take hold of the 3 strings on each side so bearing up the Border of the pall a little.

The Marshall Man fail not to attend at the Funeral house from the time of the Companies beginning to come, do now some of them go before & make way for the Commodious passing of the Company thro the Crowd of Spectators which usually assemble in considerable numbers on such occasions, others of them keep due order along the sides of the Procession which follows the Corps in this order first and immediately the Chief Mourner, then the next nearest Relation & so in order according to proximity of relationship all y^e Mourners 2 & 2 a Man & Woman, after whom some . . . Men of especial Respect & then followeth all the Company 2 & 2.

Torches (if in the night) being carried before & on each side of the Procession.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,

A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq3 ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

B—Continued.

Name of Testator.			Abode.	Folio.
Thome	Bugg	de	Cretinghā	eod
Clements	Bigg	de	Northales	260
Robti	Byles	de	Bramford	eod
Richi	Brantham	de	Hendlie	261
Johannis	Boyle	de	Wickham	262
Thome	Bemonde	de	Donwico	263
Richi	Baldwyn	de	Melton	264
Roberti	Bull	de	Hallisworthe	eod
Thome	Bury	de	Kessinglande	266

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Agnets	Barsham	de	Beccles	267
Johannis	Barber	de	Ofton	268
Roberti	Bradmeu	de	Metfilde	269
Johannis	Bungaie	de	Wissett	eod
Johannis	Bacon	de	Blakenham pva.	273
Roberti	Boyes	de	Debenham	275
Richi	Bretton	de	Walberswicke	eod
Galfridi	Brabson	de	Raydon	276
Rogeri	Brice	de	Wenhaston	277
Johannis	Brewster	de	Kessinglande	eod
Thome	Burgharde	de	Nacton	281
Margarete	Birde	de	Gippwico	eod
Alicie	Baldwyn	de	Melton	287
Richi	Bockyll	de	Oreforde	289
Margerie	Brockman	de	Est bergholte	296
Thome	Brett	de	Stonham Aspall	eod
Thome	Bower	de	Gippwico	297
Johannis	Bramston	de		299
Johannis	Bacon	de	Trimlie	300
Richi	Bramston	de	Gippwico	eod
Johannis	Bole	de	Gippwico	eod
Adami	Barle	de	Stutton	eod
Thome	Baldwyn	de	Sudborne	307
Margarete	Booty	de	Walberswicke	308
Richi	Bayman	de	Oreforde	311
Willimi	Burgate	de	Oreforde	eod
Johanne	Brother	de	Benhall	313
Roberti	Borlie	de	Wrentham	eod
Willimi	Blacke	de	Gippwico	316
Henrici	Benwerts	de	Gippwico	317
Robti	Batemā	de	Saxsteade	320
Agnets	Baste	de		321
Thome	Bodeman	de	Walberswicke	eod
Roberti	Balles	de	Wynston	322
Margarete	Baldwyn	de	Denyngton	eod
Cicelie	Beny	de	Beccles	323
Michaelis	Brebingham	de	Cooklie	324
Edmundi	Bacon	de	Rushmer	325
Roberti	Brewster	de	Rushmer	326
Robti	Birde	de	Rushmer	331
Johannis	Bobyll	de	Woodbridge	332
Willimi	Barrett	de	Barsham	333
Johannis	Browne	de	Sternfilde	336

(To be continued.)

NORWICH CASTLE.—The famous Castle at Norwich, not unlikely occupying the site of an ancient British Stronghold, subsequently of a Saxon fortress, and then a garrisoned enclosure held from the Conqueror by "the restless and turbulent Bigods," has an interesting history, which is briefly told with vigour and freshness, by Mr. F. R. Beecheno, in a tastily prepared monograph, modestly designated *Notes on Norwich Castle*. The familiar Keep of the Castle, after long service as a county prison, had additional accomodation provided for prisoners in 1798, when the buildings on the Eastern side were erected. It is now proposed to utilize the Keep and prison buildings, which have lately passed into the hands of the City authorities, for Museum purposes, a design we are not disposed to regard so unfavourably as does the writer of these "Notes." Although following closely in the steps of the eminent authorities who have written on the subject, Mr. Beecheno adopts an independent line in his investigations, with which, in the main, we agree. An appendix contains extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Michael at Thorn and St. Martin-in-the-Bale (the latter Church no longer existing), which originally belonged to the Castle; a few additional extracts are given from the Registers of the adjoining Church of St. John Timberhill, all bearing on the Castle history, many being of special interest. A pretty etching of the Keep, by the late Rev. E. T. Daniell, enhances the value of this pleasing *brochure*, which is beautifully printed by the publishers, Messrs. A. H. Goose & Co., of Norwich, in the choice style for which the firm is justly renowned.

MS. PETITIONS IN THE ROYDON LIBRARY.

By the kind permission of Mr. John Tudor Frere, of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, I have been allowed to look over a fine MS. in the Library there, which contains, amongst other things, an illuminated alphabet, and a series of Coats of Arms, by one John Lawson, 1608. On the inside of the cover is the book-plate of Sir John Fenn, with his signature and date, 1782, and at the end of the volume, pasted in probably by Sir John Fenn, are the two following petitions, most exquisitely written in old English type. I think they may be found of sufficient interest to appear in the *East Anglian*.

EDMUND FARRER, F.S.A.

To the Right Hon^{ble} The Councel of State.

The humble Petition of Rowland
Faukard, Messenger to your Honours.

Humbly Shewing,

That, your Petitioner was Commanded by your Honours to ride Post after the Trayne of Artillery dispatched from hence to Worcester, & to use all means, by pressing of Horses, Carts, or otherwise for the speedy drawing up of the said Trayne, which service your Petitioner faithfully performed, (although, not without greate difficulty, being enfore'd, night & day to ride up & downe the Country for pressing of Horses)

Your Petitioner also attended the said Service after the Trayne came to Upton to Lieutenant Gen^l. Fleetwood, and took, the whole Care from time to time for providing of Horses for all draughts they had occasion for, & left it not untill it was lodged at Windsor Castle; In y^e execution of which, your Petitioner hath expended much more than the rate allowed for rideing amounts unto.

That your Petitioner; in the dilligent & faithfull execution of such Commands as Hee received from the Committee of Derby-House, & this Councell, hath not only oft-times exposed his life to Eminent hazard by the Enemy, in passing through their Quarters, & by their Garrisons (as the nature of his Businesse, & necessity of the Publique Service required) but hath been incident unto, & necessitated upon actions most prejudicial to your Petitioner's health, Viz.; In the time of y^e first Warr, your Petitioner rideing Northward was closely pursued by a Party of the Newark horse, & after 20 miles flight (his horse being able to hold out no longer, & Himself quite spent, & in a very great sweat) was compelled for savinge of the Publique letters, which were of great consequence, & his owne life, to leave his horse, & run into the Humber, where (not without great danger) Hee recovered a Fisher-Boat & soe escaped; after some Carbine Shot made at him by his Pursuers.

That, your Petitioner, in rideing Post into Scotland with a dispatch from your Honors, received soe dangerous a hurt by the fall of his horse in a dark night, that by breaking a veine, it caused Him to spit blood, which hath ever since continued & encreased upon Him, to the almost totall wast of his Strength, and expense of that small matter which was the purchase of his faithfull Labours.

All which your Petitioner humbly Represents unto your Honours considerations; And Prayes That your Honours would doe therein as to your grave Wisedomes shall seeme meete. And (as in duty bound) Hee shall Pray.

Mr Thurloe & Mr Frost
to consider & certifie what
y^e condition of y^e petitioner is,
and w^{ht} may besitt to bee done.

Rowd Faulkard.

To his Highness, Oliver Lord Protector of y^e
Cōmon Wealth of England Scotland & Ireland.

The humble Petition of Anne Faulkard, Relict of
Rowland Faulkard, Deceased.

Humbly Sheweth,

That, the Petitioners late Husband was at the first Sitting of the Committee of both Kingdomes at Derby House entertayned as a Messenger to the said Committee, in which Capacity he continued under them, the succeeding Comittees sitting there, the Councel of State, & your Highnes's Councel, untill the 18th day of March last, y^e time of his Decease, dureing which he was ever active and forward, and ready to undertake all Journies, though, never soe hazardous, that might advance the Publique service, both in the first & second Warr, within this Nation, the war with Scotland, & that with the Dutch, where in the many, exigent occasions, He was commanded upon, & upon his cordiall Affection to the Publique, caused him to act beyond his strength, to the overthrow of nature, & (after a long & tedious Sicknesse) the effecting of his Death.

That, being sent Post to your Highnes (whilst in Scotland) with a Dispatch from the Councel of State his Horse in a darke night fell with him, & by his fall broke a veine about his lungs, which after an incredible evacuation of blood for the space of six weekes, was stopped, yet never could be perfectly cured, but upon any extraordinary motion opened againe; In which sad & changeable Condition he continued languishing; and about the beginning of last winter, being sent to the Fleet, then rideing upon the Coast of Holland with a Dispatch, he was at Sea all the great Storme, (in which one of his Fellow Messengers [viz., Mr Potter] was castaway) by which his Voyage, his distemper was so farre heightened upon him, that he was enforced within a little while after his returne to take his Chamber, & after a most tedious Sicknesse, deceased, leaving your Petitioner with three small Children in a most miserable Condition, destitute of mayntenance; his above 2 yeares sicknesse (in which no remedies were spared, that were appointed by his Physician) having exhausted that little which by his faithfull Labours & good Husbandry, he had gott, and ran him much in debt.

That, your Petitioners said late Husband did by a Petition to the Councell of State, (which is here unto annexed) represent his Condition, which was Referred to

Mr Secretary Thurloe & Mr Frost to consider, & certify his Condition, & what might be fitt to be done for Him, but before anything could be done there upon, the Parliament was dissolved, & further Addresse hindred by the multiplicity of Businesses that ensued.

She therefore (in regard her said late Husband as immediately lost his Life by the Service of the Common-Wealth as those that dyed actually upon it) most humbly beseeches your Highnes to be graciously pleased to take into Consideration the most sad Condition of her Self & poore Fatherless Children; And (as your Highnes hath been lately pleased to do in like Case) to give them such Releefe as in your Highnes' Picty & Wisedome shall be thought fit.

And your poore Petitioner shall dayly Pray &c.

Wednesday, June ye 28th 1654.

It is his Highnes pleasure to referre this Petition to the Consideration of the Councill.
Lisle Ling.

John Raymond scripsit.

OLD NORFOLK VERSES.

The following lines which I possess in MS., and which seem to refer to the Norfolk Election of 1806, may, perhaps, be deemed of sufficient interest to find a place in the *East Anglian*.

Shimpling Rectory, Scole.

J. W. MILLARD.

A FRAGMENT.

In Windham's the gift of the gab
I marked every word that he utter'd
In politic turns he's a dab
And knows how his bread should be butter'd

Mr. Coke's was inferior prattle
He talk'd much the same as a parrot
He's a very great man among cattle
And knows a sheep's head from a carrot

As a grazier we owe him our thanks
For his talk is of Bullocks to all
He can tell a good steer from his flanks
How he tallows in kidney and caul

In turnips his noddle is knowing
Comprehending their bottoms & tops
At Holkham we soon shall see growing
Tobolskoi's unrottable crops

A very fine fellow is Wodehouse
Of a family old & respected
In very good stead he has stood us
And freedom of voting protected.

The following is another effusion referring apparently to the Norfolk Election of 1817.

QUESTIONS AT THE HUSTINGS ON SEEING MR. PRATT'S VOTERS COMING TO
THE POLL.

What men are these whose factious zeal
Inflamed against our country's weal
To Pratt their suffrage bring?
Norfolk's old friends were never such
They loved the constitution much
They love'd their church & king.
What men are these that bawl so loud
And preach sedition to the crowd
Reform and Spence's plan?
They're Levellers whose malignant hand
Would work confusion in the Land
Till chaos come again.

And who are these whose forward prate
With rank abuse assail the Great?
Tis Holkham's Vassal tribe
Club orators & Tools in pay
Men who like Judas would betray
Their Savior for a bribe.

Who's He that quits his pastoral care
In factious work to take a share
And sanctify it's deeds?
Bishops of yore upheld their church
Nor left their mother in the lurch
To follow foreign creeds.

And who is he whose deadly hate
'Gainst Pitt, whose virtue saved the State
Now vents itself on crowned Heads?
One, had he lived in Cromwell's age
Whose name had stain'd our history's page
And graced the list of Round-heads.

Norwich thy city once beheld
A mob by rebel rage impelled
On Mousehold spread it's banners;
Say are the hostile bands that fill
With Holkham's flags, thy Castle Hill
More loyal than the Tanner's?

SINGULAR ENTRIES IN CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—In the Becoles Churchwardens' Accounts, on page 383 of the *East Anglian* (Vol. I., N.S.) I observe the word "am^ccymnk." This is no doubt intended for "amerement" or fine, and, as the same entry contains a payment of the "Lord's rent," was perhaps a fine in the Court Manor. The word occurs continually in two Churchwardens' Account Books belonging to this parish (North Elmham), the one dating from 1539 to 1567, and the other from 1630 to 1714. The parish was fined for various delinquencies, such as for failing to keep up the "comon buttes," or to repair a bridge, and once for not having a "Rooke nett."

On the same page I notice the following entry :—"pd Girling for his q^rteridg—00. 1. 00." This is no doubt intended as one word, "q^rteridg," and refers to his quarter's salary. The word is constantly occurring in my books, sometimes as "q^rteridg" and sometimes as "q^rteridge." It seems as if Girling might have been the parish clerk, but, if so, his salary was small. The clerk here, and at the same date, 1674, received five shillings quarterly. The sum paid to Girling corresponds exactly with that which was paid here to a church officer, who office, I believe, no longer exists, namely the dog-whipper. In 1630 I have an entry, "payd to Newton for whippine the dogs out of the Churh—00. 01. 00," and the office is continued for many years on. One year there is an entry of "a scorpion," which I conclude was a whip intended for the use of the dog-whipper.

The Church Fund, derived from rents of land, seems to have been expended here more upon vagrants, such as "mayned souldgers" and "Irishe people" (sometimes as many as fifteen in a body), and "Seamen that had a greate losse by Sea" (one having "a losse of his Shipp and goods to the vallew of li3,900") than upon the repairs to the Church.

N. Elmham Vicarage, Norfolk.

AUGS. G. LEGGE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES AT IPSWICH IN CONNECTION WITH THE LINEN INDUSTRY DURING THE 17TH CENTURY.—PART II.

The earliest references in the Ipswich town books seem to be contained in the following entries from the Assembly Books :—

"8. Mar. 1685.

Its Agreed that M^r John Pemberton Juⁿ shall have A 100^{li} of the Townes mony upon such security as the Comon Counsell shall like to be employed in the ffrench Linnen Manufacture here."

"4. Nov. 1686.

Its Agreed that three e Twenty Loomes used in the Lynnen weaveinge shall be taken into the Townes Custody by M^r Norris M^r Capon e M^r Day or any two of them whereof M^r Norris to be one e by

the advice of Mr Gaudé more they may Suffer the ffrench to convert six of them to the use of the Woollen Manufacture leaving them to the Towne at their departure."

"16. Novem: 1686.

Its Agreed the ffrench shall have six Loomes used in the Lynnen trade to Convert to the use of the Woollen trade at the Townes pleasure And Mr Norris shall keep the wands of the psons that shall use them."

"10 Feb. 1686.

Its Agreed [blank] the ffrenchman shall have Libty to make Hatts e open shopp e sell them in this Towne."

[The latter is interesting, as an indication of the additional industry of hat-making being carried on in the town.]

In the year 1690, a Committee of Ipswich townsmen was appointed for the purpose of receiving proposals respecting the linen manufactory when it was agreed that the town should furnish the linen Corporation with a Workhouse and other adjuncts, freely, or at a moderate cost besides granting other privileges as appear from the following extracts from the General or Great Court Book:—

"19. Dec. 1690."

Att this Court Mr Bailiffs Mr Stead Mr Riche Philips, Mr Hen: Sparrowe Mr Clarke The Coroners Mr Gale, Mr Snelling, Mr Bantoft, Mr Steward, Mr Bright Mr Rich: Kinge or any Seven or more of them to be A Comitte to treat about the Lynninge Manufactory e to Receive pposales frō the Company e to draw upp Proposals e psent them to the Great Court And to meet once Aweeke or Oftner iff Mr Bailiffes shall see meet e convenient.

"31. Dec. 1690."

To ppose to the Incorporation for the Manufacture in order to the settinge part of the trade in Ipsw^{ch} first that the Towne will furnish the aboused Corporation wth A Convenient Workhouse ffor Carryeing on the sd trade gratis e Rent ffree e wth Warehouse Rent ffree. Also iff the Corporation shall thinke fitt to sett upp a Blechery in or neer the sd Towne that the Town will furnish them att A Reasonable Rate. Alsoe that the Comon Hoymen belonginge to the sd Towne shalbe obliged to carry the goods belonginge to the sd trade att very Moderate Rates. Agreed that Mr Stystead e Mr Snellinge shall goe to London att the Cherge of the Towne to treat wth the Corporation of the Lynninge Manufacture And to carry upp the pposalls aforesd.

"19 March 1690."

Agreed that the Bailiffs Mr Charles Wright Mr Stistead, Mr Browne Mr Sparrowe Mr Towne Clarke Mr Bright Mr Gale Mr Snellinge Mr Cooke Mr Rennolds e Mr Osborne or any flower of them shall treat wth the Gen^l that shall come from London about the Lynnen Manufactory e to take their Report e to make Reporte thereof to this house att the

next Great Court And the Chamberlyns are to bere the Charges of the Gent^l during the time they stay heere in Towne.

It does not appear from the books that the Report named was forthcoming; possibly the "Gentⁿ" did not after all "come from London" so that the report was neither given or received.

In the year 1693 (Nov. 28) it was arranged that fifty families of French Protestants engaged in the manufacture of Lutestring (*Lustring*, a species of glossy silk cloth, corruptly written and pronounced Lutestring, giving rise to the conjecture that some kind of musical string was formerly brought to perfection in Ipswich!) should be recognized as Inhabitants, each family to receive from the town 20/- and the expences incurred in coming. It was further agreed that they were not to be rated or made to hold office for seven years, and that a church should be appointed for them, and a minister at £20 per ann. for two years. Mr. Snelling, who may be regarded as one greatly interested in the matter, was again appointed to proceed to London on this business. It seems that the manufactory flourished—if it can be said to have flourished at all—for a short time only, being later on absorbed into the industries established in Norwich.

A few years later, in 1709, some German weavers applied to be allowed to settle in Ipswich, but there being no manufactory in which to employ them, and the trade having decayed, and the town greatly impoverished, it was decided to refuse the application.

Major Papillon (who has taken great interest in our researches) has been good enough to make enquiries of the Secretary of the Mercers' Company and of others, for some additional particulars respecting the French industry in the Eastern Counties, but without any result. Possibly the archives in the Registry of the Bishop of London; or those at the Record Office, may contain valuable matter bearing upon the subject, but there has, we regret to say, been no opportunity of examining any likely documents at either place.

In the pedigree of Folkard (*E.A.* VOL. I., N.S.), Robert Folkard, of Rattlesden, Suffolk (Will proved Arch. Sud., 9 Feb. 1674), is described as a "*Linnen Weaver*." Refugee families were formerly in this neighbourhood; at all events the industry was spread abroad throughout the district, not without leaving some traces behind.

GLIMPSES OF A NORWICH EXPEDITION IN 1634-5.—PART IV.

A Briefe Description of a Journey made into the Western Counties.

Essex

Harwich

From thence I made haste, & by some of there helps
I gott a speedy passage (though not for my Horse, yet)
for my Selve, into the next County, ouer that blustering
turbulent Streame, neere a League in breadth: And after
I had pass'd ouer these tossing waues then had I a new

taske, to get a Boat to fetch my Horse: for these unconscionable Watermen, were not onely dogged but even alsoe soe shamelesse as to demand neare an Attorney's Two-Terme-fee to serue my turns in giving waftage to my Palfrey, w^{ch} unreasonable fare had I granted them would haue made me quickly to haue far'd but poorly haning so long a Journey to accomplish.

Therefore I thought it fitter (being a stranger) to goe to the Governo^r of this Towne & acquaint him herewith rather then to leaue soe ill a president for such as should follow me; who very curteously & suddenly prouided me one at a far easier rate; but the currish disposition of these water dog'd fellowes was such as what my Purse pay'd not for, my Patience did, for the crossing whereof, they were crossing ouer, & returning, as many houres, as Miles.

During the time that my Horse was fetching over I had time enough to view this little Island Maritime Towne mounted on a hill, & neere 3 quarters of it enuiron'd wth the sea, that comes in betweene her & Langor Point.

Orwell

And heere this great Streame diuides it selfe into two branches; The one runs downe to Ipswich (the right Eye of this last County for a stately, & commodious Hauen Towne, as Bury challengeth to be her other Eye, for a healthfull, and sweet dry Towne both well deseruing the Title of Cities for their great Commerce, fayre Buildings, pleasant Seytuations, gentile Inhabitants & for their prudent Governm^t.) The other streame runs to Cad-daway Bridge, and soe to Sudbury, diuiding these Counties, between which 2 Streames, Shotley and some other Townes, are Islanded.

Stoure

I found heere 10 Peeces of Ordinance upon the wall & ffort, and as many more in another place by the key side and lying all along grouling and groaning, as if they were bed-rid and not able to hold up their heads, ever since the other ouer-thwart neibouring ffort (from whence I came last) began to flourish: yet doth their worthy Recorder stand close their friend, as having got these poore Inhabitants exempt from finding Armes, & other charges.

*Sr. Harbottle
Grimston,
Recorder.*

At last (though late) I had a safe deliuey of my Nag, from those churlish, and never to be satisfy'd Boatmen, and soe mounting him over Ramsey bridge, all along the last Hauen to Manetree, but then it grew so late and darke, and the wayes soe ill wth quicksands, as I durst not aduenture wth out a Guide; And when I was

Manetree

arriu'd at ye Towne I met wth some puzzle there too; for I found the Inhabitants, where strangers should safely take their repose, so extremely weary'd wth driuing their Trade, at their that day Markett, as they were not able by 8 of the Clocke to hold up their heads, for I was forc'd to try 2 or 3 Inns before I found one that was in a condition to admit therein a Traveller's repose: yet was mine Hosts though soe far spent, out of his pleasant conceited noddle, very inquisitiue to know from whence I came, & whither I was bound, before he would admit me faire Quarters of all wth I gave him so small an account, and wth answers so ambiguous, as made him as weary of his Interogatories, as I was of my (that dayes) Journey.

The next morning they told me I could not safely get by See, by reason of Hauens, & Tides, and therefore away I posted the old troden way, to the ancient Corporation of Colchester, w^{ch} was built by a British Prince, soone after the birth of Christ.

Colchester
Towne
King Coil

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE BECCLES OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS,
1637—1645.

1636—7 {		Samuel Gilbert, Campbell Keridge,	Thomas Gostling, mercer. John Ward, gent.			
Overseers {				l	s.	d.
	Rec of Mr Slegg for a fyne sett on Joseph Garrard	-	-	0	6	8
I tm	Rec for rent of ye workhowse of M ^r Mathewe Trott, gent	-	-	0	18	0
I tm	Rec of ye Corporacon	-	-	10	0	0
I tm	Receiued of Thomas Barnby for his whole yeares farme of a peece of ground	-	-	1	6	8
I tm	Rec of M ^r George Dixon for his collection for the poore	-	-	0	8	0
I tm	d'd to Peter Burrough 2 yards 3 qrs of Canvis for a winding sheete for Elizabeth Smyth	-	-	0	2	8
I tm	paid to ye widowe Salter for fetching of ould King from the Crosse & setting up of his bedd	-	-	0	0	6
I tm	paid to Watson for carrying Jane Loveday to Norwich	-	-	0	2	0
I tm	paid to Charles Chapman for Phebe Wiggs Rent	-	-	0	0	iiij
I tm	paid to Meanes for a Coffine for her	-	-	0	iiij	vi
I tm	paid to John Mason for her graue making & for ringeing the bell	-	-	0	0	xij
I tm	giuen to the wedowe Cottons daughter for being with her in her sickness	-	-	0	0	xij
I tm	giuen to twoe maides for Carrying her to Church	-	-	0	0	x
1637—8 {		Willm Watson. Willm Bell.	Joseph Hill. Willm Woodyard.			
Overseers {				l	s.	d.
I tm	Receiued of Edward Barneby for his farme of his land being townse ground	-	-	1	6	8
I tm	of Robt Moore for wood of the townse ground	-	-	0	4	0
I tm	giuen goody Bunfellowe for layeing forth old Hocknell	-	-	0	0	6
I tm	for looking to Chamberlyn and giueing him victualls	-	-	0	4	0

1638-9 {	John Playford.	Nicholas Pulham.
Overseers {	Joseph Harbor.	Charles Cutler.
1639-40 {	Willm Gillinge.	John Nuttall.
Overseers {	Joseph Cutlove.*	George Murdock.

l s d

In this year the name of "Francis Jessup," one of Dowsing's assistants, appears for the first time

	Francis Jessup for 51 weeks at 1 ^d week	-	-	-	0	4	3
Sep. 7 th							
It	4 y ^m of hambro at 8 ^d yd for a winding shete for Mrs England soe called				00	03	00
It	4 y ^m of hambro for a winding sheete for Ruth Bretton at 8 ^d yd. & thrid 1 ^a				00	03	01
May 18 th							
It	4 y ^m of hambro to winde Francis in, 8 ^d y with thrid 1 ^a				00	03	01
Aug 9 th							
It	pd Good Everid for curing Good Rivits breast				00	06	00
It	giuen to Goody Bunfellow for a sick souldier				00	00	04
	1640-41 {	Thomas Halles.	William Harmer.				
	Overseers {	Robert Moore.	Robert Ankett.				
		rec of Mr Gosling Collector of ye Towne Lande			2	10	0
		More rec of Edm. Barneby, for pt of y ^e Rent of y ^e Towne pigstie for y ^e yeare 1640			0	10	0
It	to y ^e Bearers for carrying ould Woode to his graue				0	0	6
It	paid for A man & cart to remove y ^e widd. Edwarde & her stuffe into y ^e Almes houses				00	00	08
It	to Matthew Pearson for goeing to Halesworth for M ^r Tayler, Coroner to Inquire of death of widd. Makins						
	1641-42 {	Robert Girlinge.†	John Tompson.				
	Overseers {	William Dennington.	Edward Baas.				
	1642-43 {	Thomas Clifton.	William Chapman.				
	Overseers {	Edward Pella.	Isacke Todd.				
	1643-44 {	Thomas Gostling.	William Crane.				
	Overseers {	Thomas Utber.	John Dade.				
	1644-45 {	John Burrell.	Roger Warters.				
	Overseers {	Arthur Bryant.	Edmond Nevill, Churchwarden.				
Item	receaued of M ^r Dade for y ^e releafe of the pore				2	10	0
Item	of m ^r page for the relefe of the pore				2	0	0
Item	to severall people at the distributing of the 3 ^d which we received fro M ^r Dade				0	5	11
Itm	gaue to two poore woman whose husbands were slaine in Ireland as they said				0	1	0
Itm	gaue to a man y ^t lost his goods in Ireland who should have b ⁿⁿ gathered for				0	0	4
It	to good Rob ^t s for wat ^r for wakes eyes				0	1	0
It	laid out to Sir Jo Wentworths Clarke for y ^e examinacon of Clements				0	1	0

* Cutlove was Portreeve in 1652, and by his influence prevented the probable loss of the town charter. He was ordered to appear before the Committee appointed to consider the charters of various towns; his influence was sufficient to obtain an extension of the time fixed; and in the end the matter was forgotten.

† This is probably the Robert Girling whose tombstone lies in the middle aisle of the Church, with the following epitaph:—

Robt } Girling. Dyed Nov 12 } 1676 Aged { 72
Eliz } 12 } 73

Childless but fruitfull in good works by wh
Though dead they live & speak to poore & rich
Here lyes their worst, their better parts above
In everything, peace and joy & love.

The Memory of ye just is Bliss

Prov. 10. 7.

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XL.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 176.]

[Feering Co Essex] wydberardens Edmunde Champney wica^r
Edmunde Clarke Robarde Cooke haue here in
presentyde accordyng to the trewth & Cc.

Itm John Well & John Borowe in the fyrst yere of the Rayn of
ou^r Sou^ran lorde Kynge Edward The Six then they were
Church wardens of the same pirshe of fferyng & they Solde
vnto Raynolde haygat theld Bollezt a sencer off sylue^r pcell
gylt Wayng ^{xxix^{ti}} own^s

Itm To the same haygat solde a pyxe off Sylue^r all gylt wayng

Itm Solde To the same Raynolde haygatt a chalyce all gylt
wayngoe^{xxix^{ti}} own^s
.....^{xviiiij} o^{ws} q^r [= a quarter]

Itm Solde To the same Raynolde haygatt a paxe waynye vi own^s q^r
S^m ^{xviij^{li}} x^s

Itm solde to the same haygate a sepulker iij^s

Itm solode to the same haygatt a Coff viij^d

Itm solde to y^e same haygatt ij banⁿ staues ija

Itm solde to middell John Clerke ij grene stremer^s off Sylke ijs

Itm solde to John lyttelbery ij clothe streem^s viij^d

Itm solde to Wythm Woodward for a lynen clothe iij^s

Itm solde to Boods wyffe for olde cloth iij^d

Itm solde to Robarde wryght for a clothe iijja

Itm solde to harrye moys for a trunke iij^d

Itm solde to Cokertons wyfe for a clothe iij^d

Itm solde to Pykktets wyue iij banⁿ cloths iij^d

Itm solde to Robarde Cobbys ij lynen cloths xij^d

Itm solde to wydberow's wyffe vj banⁿ staus vj^d

It solde to Wi^{thm} by Helberye for lynē cloth iij^s

Itm solde to Borows wyffe for lynē clothe xija

Itm solde to Dyglott for olde Iren xv^s

Itm solde to Rycharde Alton for a lynē clothe xvj^d

Itm Wi^{thm} garlyng R^d off John Wyndwell & John Borow in Redye
mony when he was church wardeⁿ ^{xviⁱ} x^d

ITM Wi^{thm} garlynge & John Borowe in the secunde yere off the Rayn off
ou^r Sofan lord Kynge Edward the Syxe Then ware church wardens
of the same Towne & pirshe of feryng & they solde dy^{ff} Implements
& goods that ware Belowngyng vnto y^e Same Church, &c.

Itm Wi^{thm} garlyng & John Borow solde to Robard ffacon ij gret canstyks
of latten & iij^{er} other Canstyks & w^t other s^ten latten & iij hande
Bellys wayng all to gether iij^e pounds XLv^s

- Itm solde to Harrye Moyſ ffor xij^{li} of lauteⁿ xx^d
 Itm solde to the same harrye for a clothe iij^d
 Itm solde to John lyttelberye for s^{te}ⁿ latten xvj^d
 Itm solde to Shyrlokk for ij lompps xi^d
 Itm solde to y^e same shyrlök for we^l x^d
 Itm solde to John swayne a Cays vj^d
 Itm solde iij^{er} pounds of we^l x^d
 Itm solde to ffacoⁿ for an alabast^r stone xvi^d
 ITM In The thurde yere of the Rayn of ou^r Sou^{an} lord Kyng Edwarde
 the Syxe Then was Raynolde Haygat & John lunglye Churche
 Wardens & y^eⁿ was nothyng solde ffrom the same Churche &ē. &
 the same Churche y^t yere was Robbed of iij^l x^d
 ITM In The iij^{er} & vth yere of the Rayn off ou^r sou^{an} lorde Kyng
 Edwarde the sy^l Then was John ffranke & John lunglye Churche
 wardens & they in ther tyme solde s^{ten} thyngs to the S^me of
 vj^s x^d
 ITM In The Syxe yere of the Rayn of ou^r Sou^{an} lorde Kyng Edwarde
 the Sixe Then was Thomas Mott & Clement Wyndberowe chosen
 new Churche Wardens & in ther tyme nothing solde not w^tstandyng
 Remaneth in erche of there hands vij^s

The Gylede stokks & also

the howse that did belong vnto the same gylede w^t s^{ten} other thyngs
 y^t did be lonng To the same wher as nowe. The Gyld howse ys Taken
 awaye for a Chauntre howse & y^e gyld stuffe.

Itm In the hands of John ffranke xl^s

Itm In the hands of Willm garlyng xxvi^s viij^d of the whiche R^d of
 Robard myles xx^s

Itm in the hands of Willm garlyng a leyde weyng vi^{xx} poūds

Itm that Willm garlyng dely^ryed to m^r holyngworthe of the gyle
 Vacat [sic] Wessett v dosyn pew^tr a brasse potte of a gallon a spytte
 a muldy^{ng} borde

Itm Willm garlyng solde to Edmunds Keys a shetttable & an oyr table x^d

Itm Remayneth in the hands John Borowe a Brasse Panne to Trye Wax.

(To be continued.)

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTURBANCES IN IPSWICH DURING
 THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.—No. V.

The 18th } 40 That when coulorable search was made for him the Bailiffs
 Charge } and officers might haue apphended him had not they and
 perticu- } the def^t Puplett suffered him to haue a privy conveyance
 ler } through the house and yard of the said Puplett and soe
 escaped from being apprehended.

- The 19th Charge } 41 That by the Combinacon aforesaid about y^e last Sunday in
perticular } August a peticon was exhibited to his Ma^{tie} in y^e name of
the Bailiffs Portmen & Burgeses of the said Towne complayn-
ing of his Lo^p for decent orders & ceremonies established by
his Mat^{ies} Ecclesiasticall lawes & Cannons of the Church and
by his Lo^p enioyed to putt in execucon in the Churches
within y^e Dioces according to y^e trust reposed in him by his
42 Ma^{tie} And his Ma^{tie} having receaued informacon of the
offences comitted by the Confederates w^{thin} the Towne &
the neglect of Justice within the Towne his Ma^{tie} did
answere the peticon that his Lo^p had donne nothing con-
cerning the Ceremonies in the peticon Complained of but
what hee approved of, and his Matie expected a good account
of the officers of the said Towne concerning the said riott
43 & outrages w^{ch} answeare to y^e peticon was shortly after made
knowne to the def^{ts} Sparrowe Humfryes Cage Symthier
Puplett Knapp ffisher and Day who were Comanded in his
Mat^{ies} name to publish it to the rest of the Burgeses &
Portmen of y^e Towne.
- The 20th Charge } 44 That the said peticon was contrived by the 8: last named
perticular } def^{ts} only and by them factiously exhibited to his Mat^{ies} in
y^e name of y^e Bailiffs Burgeses & Portmen without the
privy and allowance of them And his Ma^{ties} answeare w^{ch}
45 the said Sparrowe and the other persons well knowe would
worke much peace within the Towne was by the Confederats
concealed many weeks from y^e inhabitants, and all the last
menconed def^{ts} openly pfesing that Seacrey was needfull in
these affaires & that all the Co^mon Councell in y^e Towne
were not freinds to y^e cause & haue taken upon them to be the
Sole Counsellors and disposers of the affaires and busines
of his Mat^{ies} and the said Towne and haue without the
privy of the rest of the Portemen and the Burgeses And
The 21st Charge } 46 that within the two yeeres last past contriued and putt in
generall } execution diuers factious and Seditious orders within the
said Towne contrary to your Maiesties and your progenitors
47 Charters and Graunts made for the Government of the said
Towne to the great wrong of his Maiesties subiects and to
the daunger of the State in a Port Towne./

And prayeth proces.

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XVII.

(VOL. II. N.B. p. 361).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,142.—Continued.*

MOORE (Bart.), Pakenham, Bury	MURRAY, Eriswell
MOORE, Stanstead	MUSARD
MOPTYD	MUSCEGROS
MORDEN	MUSGRAVE
MORE, Needham	MUSKETT
MORGAN	MUSSENDEN
MORIEUX	MUTFORD
MORITANIA, MORTAIGN, MORETON	MYERS, <i>vel</i> MEYERS
MORLEY, Lord	MYNN
MORLEY, Saxham	
MORRIS, Helmingham	19,143.
MORRIS, Wantisden	NASSAU
MORRISON	NAUNTON
MORSE, Lound	NAVILTON
MORTIMER, Earl of March	NEALE
MORTIMER, Attleburgh	NECTON
MORTLOCK	NEECH
MORTON	NEEDHAM
MOSELEY	NEGUS, Bungay, Eye, Brom
MOSELL	NEGUS, Dallinghoo, Melton
MCSWELL	NEKELTON, or NECTON
MOTHAM	NELSON, Aldeburgh, Yoxford, Bun-
MOTT, Carlton	gay, &c.
MOULTON, Huntingfield	NELSON, Bramfield
MOUNCY	NELSON, Lord
MOUNDEFORD <i>vel</i> }	NERFORD, <i>vel</i> }
MUNDEFORD }	NEREFORD }
MOUNTNEY	NEVE, <i>als.</i> BOLDING
MOWBRAY	NEVILLE, E. of Abergavenny
MOWSE	NEVILL, E. of Salisbury, Westmore-
MOXON	land, & Warwick, Ld. Latimer
MOYLE	NEWCOME
MOYNE	NEWCOMEN
MOYSE, <i>vel</i> DE MEISI	NEWMAN
MUDD	NEWMARCH
MULSO	NEWPORT
MUMFORD	NEWSON
MULTON	NEWTON, Braiseworth
MUNRO	NICHOLLS
MURDOCK	NIGER
MURE	NIGHTINGALE
MURIEL	NOEL, Hawsted

NOIOUN, <i>vel</i> NONGON	OFFLEY
NOON, <i>vel</i> NOONE	OFFORD
NORGATE	OFFWOOD
NORMAN	OFIELD
NORREYS	OGLE
NORRIS	OKE, Shrubland Hall
NORTH	OKENHILL
NORTHWOLD	OLDCASTLE
NORTON, Halesworth & Chediston	OLDHAM
NORTON, Hundon	OLIGRANT
NORTON, Ixworth	OLIVER, Bury
NORTON, Norton	OLIVER, Sudbury
NORWICH	O'MALLEY
NOTBEAME	ONEBY
NOTCUTT	ONSLow
NOTTIDGE	ORBELL
NOTTINGHAM	ORD
NOWELL	ORFORD, Ipswich
NUCE	ORMAN
NUNN, Hepworth	ORREBY
NUNNE, Tostock	OSBORNE, D. of Leeds
NURSEY	OSBORNE, Wattisfield
NUTHALL	OSBORNE, Carlton
	OSBORNE, KIRKLEY
OAKES, Bury	OTLEY
OAKES, Bart.	OWEN
ODINGSSELLS	OXWYCK

(To be continued.)

THE OLD NORWICH PLAY-HOUSE IN USE FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—In one of the early Faculty Books—No. 3—of the Diocese of Norwich, occurs a record of the Episcopal Licence or Certificate being granted for a body of Protestant Dissenters to meet for religious worship in the old White Swan Play-house, in the parish of St. Peter at Mancroft. The date is 31st March, 1758.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—No. III.

Darlington, Durham. Sacred to the Memory | of the Rev^d WILLIAM
SISSON, A.M. | who lies buried in this church ; | He was Rector of Marks
Hall, | and of the Donative Church of | Patswick in the County of
Essex. | Vicar of Norton in this County, | and Chaplain to the Garrison
at Berwick upon Tweed ; | He departed this life January 27th 1773. |
Aged 75. | [Mural Tablet, North Aisle.]

Barley, Herts., (i) *Sacred* | to the Memory of the Rev^d | THO^s RUTHERFORTH S.T.P. | formerly Fellow of and one of the public | tutors in St John's College in Cambridge, and | at the time of his death, King's professor of | Divinity, In that university. Archdeacon of Essex | Rector of Shenfield in the same County, and also | of this Parish. He married CHARLOTTE, ELIZABETH | one of the Daughters of S^r WILLIAM ABDY Baronet | of Chobham in the County of Surry, by whom he left | one Son THOMAS ABDY BARONET. He was | born on the 13. of October 1712. and died on the 5 | of that Month 1771, in the 49. year of his Age. | He was eminent no less for his piety and integrity | than his extensive learning, And filled every | public station in which he was placed with | general approbation, In private life, his behaviour | was truly amiable. He was esteemèd, beloved | and honoured by his Family and friends. | and his death was sincerely lamented | by all who had ever heard of his | well deserved character. |

(ii) Near this Monument are deposited | the Remains of | THE REV: AMBROSE EYRE MA | and MARY, His Wife, | He was inducted, in 1769, into the Rectory, of *Outwel* in *Norfolk*; and | in 1771, into the Rectory of this Parish; | which He resigned in 1775 | for the Rectory | of *Leverington*, in the *Isle of Ely*. | But, | no change of residence, | no diversity of scene | no augmentation of income | could alvenerate His or Her affection, | from this Parish. He died March 13th 1796, Aged 56 Years. | She died Sep^r. 22nd 1796, Aged 56 Years. | A Daughter and four Sons Survive to | deplore their loss, | and Erect this Tribute of filial Respect. |

[Both mural, South Aisle. (i) has arms.]
57, *Rhade Gund Buildings*, Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

QUERIES.

L'ESTRANGE—CALTHORPE.—On two of the fly-leaves of a copy of the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Regained" (1671), in my possession, are the following signatures—"Isabella L'Estrange, Sep^{br}. y^e 20th 1737," and "Dorothy Calthorpe." I do not discover to which of the two the book first belonged, but the former signature appears to me to show signs of age on the part of the writer. I should be glad of any information which would help me to identify the earlier owners.

Brereton, Sandbach.

C. J. BRADSHAW, M.A.

DEAD LANES—GALLOWES PLACES.—These names occur in so many towns and villages, that it is to be hoped some information with regard to them may appear in these pages. There is a Gallows Street as well as a Gallows Place, at Coggeshall. Has the 'Dead Lane' any connection with the 'Gallows Place'?

G. F. B.

THOMAS ASHLEY, PROBABLY OF GROTON, SUFFOLK.—The following letter to Gov. John Winthrop, of Boston, Massachusetts, was originally printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for July, 1881, Vol. 35, pages 234-5. The surname of the signature is very difficult, in the original, to decipher; but Gov. Winthrop has endorsed on the letter, "Mr. Ashly," and there is on it a seal which, though very indistinct, keen eyes have made out to be the crest of Ashley, namely: on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a plume of ostrich feathers argent, out of a ducal coronet or, on the plume is a mullet for difference.

The writer was evidently an acquaintance of Gov. Winthrop, and probably lived in or near Groton, in Suffolk, the governor's English residence. Nothing has yet been learned about him. Can any reader of the *East Anglian* tell us who this Thomas Ashley was?

18, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

"Worthy Sr

if this Missiue safely arryve att Wyntropia, itt wyll fall vpon a fortune thatt I wyll nott envy; and yett shall I have an happinesse thatt I much desire; for then wyll ytt, faithfully present yow and yor selfe wth myne harty salutations. some happy occurrences have acquainted mee wth yor well-being, and I should rejoyce, to bee certayne of yor safe-being. for my feares conclude the Salvages dilligent to sute an opportunitie to their Natures. I am as sorry to heare, many reportes blemyshe the hopes of yor plantation, as I am pleased to bee wytnesse, of severall desires to place yo^w at Grotton; and had I the casting vote, yo^w should bee there againe, wthout being seae sicke; did I suppose, yow would ether bee served here, or would bee served by mee, yo^w should have a warrant Dormant, vnder myne hand and seale to command mee, butt in regard that the first stand out of all probabyllytie, ceremonious offers shall nott crowd into this manuscript. I doubt nott, but thatt yo^w sing the Songs of Syon in a strange land, and thatt yo^w have brought forth thatt Peace, yo^w travaill wth, w^{ch} I wyshe multiplyed to yo^w, to the height of all comforte; lett o^r mutuall prayers meet at the throne of grace; and so in confidence thatt no Gulphe shall part vs, when wee must departe, I will rest, tyll my long Rest

Sir,

March the 6th

yo^r truly loving friend

1632

Tho: Ashley.

[Superscribed:] To my worthy and much respected frend m^r John Winthrope the Elder in new England

whome God preserve"

REPLIES.

"HOG LANE," p. 370, 388, Vol. II.—It may interest "Nemo" to hear that at Dedham, in Essex, there is a "Pig Lane."

Macclesfield.

R. F. COBBOLD.

'TOMBLAND,' NORWICH, p. 387.—It is far more likely that *Tombland* is a corruption of Timber-land, than that it should be in any way derived from the situation of *tombs*. The name of the Church of St. John *Timberhill*, also at Norwich, offers a very strong presumption in favour of this. Timber-land was frequently given for the sustentation of churches. The *Saxon Chronicle* records the fact (A.D. 547) that *Ida timbrode* (timbered) *Bamborough Castle*, which was first surrounded with a hedge, afterwards with a wall; also that *York Church* was betimbered of tree. *Tombland* is, we believe, still timbered to a small extent. In former days it doubtless was a veritable timber-land, and would form a desirable adjunct to the adjacent monastery.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208, 232, 371, Vol. II.—I have an old East Anglian brass-faced clock by "*Smorthwait in Colchester*." The name has not appeared in any of the notices; and I should be glad to know the approximate age of the clock.

Macclesfield.

R. F. COBBOLD.

TO OUR READERS.

—:—

The issue of the present part brings the Second Volume of the New Series of the EAST ANGLIAN to a close.

While not unmindful of many shortcomings, for which we ask continued forbearance, we have every reason to be satisfied with the measure of success which has attended the publication during the past four years. Much kindly effort has been put forth by numerous Contributors,—to whom, one and all, we offer our sincere thanks,—to render the EAST ANGLIAN of real and permanent value, and it is with very pleasurable feelings that we continue to receive from an increasingly wide circle of readers, both in this Country and America, very warm expressions of interest and approval.

With respect to the general work of editing, we confidently ask the indulgence of our Subscribers. It has occasionally been found impossible to give such close attention to the revision of the proof sheets and such like work, as we could desire, while illness, and the exigencies of a busy life have sometimes occasioned, first delay, and ultimately undue haste in the monthly publication. Without giving a list of *Errata*, it is to be hoped that any typographical slips which may disfigure the pages, will not cause serious inconvenience, and may, hereafter, be found less common, if not altogether absent.

We regret the necessity of withholding the publication from

several nominal Subscribers, to whom the magazine has been sent monthly, post free, and who, notwithstanding repeated applications for payment from the Publishers, have not deemed it necessary either to observe the courtesies of life, or to discharge their liabilities. We are obliged in consequence, to ask that the year's subscription may in all cases be paid *in advance*. Subscribers will be good enough to understand the necessity which exists for this stringent regulation, and kindly send in the yearly Subscription for 1889 without delay, in order that the first part of the New Volume may reach them in due course, and to prevent any disappointment. *The number printed of succeeding months, will correspond with the actual quantity issued in January.*

Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the supply of *single parts*. The edition being *strictly limited*, single parts will not hereafter be supplied, but Contributors, being Subscribers, who may wish for additional copies of any part containing their communications, and who may inform the Editor of their desire at the time of forwarding their MSS., will be supplied at a charge of Sixpence for each additional copy.

Literary Communications should be sent *direct* to the EDITOR, and all business matters addressed to the PUBLISHERS. Communications, not intended for publication, and needing a reply, should contain a stamped directed envelope. *Our pages are open only to Subscribers.*

Books for review, being of interest to Subscribers, will continue to be noticed as opportunity may offer, in specially readable articles.

The Title pages and Indices (*Rerum, Nominum, et Locorum*) are in preparation, and will be issued as a Supplemental Double Part early in the year.

A very few copies of Vols. I. and II. remain at 12/- each, nett. Early application is recommended. Cases for binding may also be had.

In answer to numerous enquiries, present Subscribers are informed that the four volumes of the former series are out of print and scarce. Complete Sets, Odd Volumes, and Single Parts, may occasionally be obtained through dealers in second-hand topographical books. The four volumes, in the publishers' cloth binding, usually change hands at about £3 or £3 10s. the Set.

In asking for a renewal and extension of the kindly sympathy which the EAST ANGLIAN has hitherto received, we can only express the great pleasure we have experienced in carrying on the work amidst occupations of a more exacting character, being moreover specially conscious that we were thus instrumental in no small degree, in treasuring up information which otherwise would, probably, not have seen the light, and thereby elucidating and developing the records of the Eastern Counties, a district rich in historical associations, and second to none in importance.

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